SUMMARY per R. M. S. MADRAS.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7553.--VOL. XLVI. THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1862. PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th July, at her residence, Sussex-street South, the wife of Thomas O'Neill, of a son.

On the 11th instant, at her residence, North Shore, the wife of Mr. Christopher Tuckey, of a son.

On the 14th instant, at Maharatta, Manereo, the wife of Mr. Emanuel Jonas, of a daughter.

On the 14th instant, at her residence, No. 231, Pitt-street, the wife of Mr. G. C. Cooke, jeweller, of a son.

On the 15th instant, at her residence, Parramatta-street, the wife of J. G. O'Connor, of a daughter.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, Balmain, Mrs. F. T. Rose, of a son.

On Tuesday, the 19th instant, Mrs. G. B. Simpson, of a daughter.

On the 19th instant, at her residence, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. W. E. Plunkett, of a son.

On Wednesday, 20th August, at her residence, Campbell-street, Surry Hills, the wife of Mr. James Cosgrove (late of Braidwood), of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGE.

On the 20th instant, at St. Peter's, Cook's River, by the Rev. A. H. Bull, Frederic N. Burt, Esq., manager Commercial Bank, Orange, second son of Alfred Burt, Esq., Annandale Cottage, Petersham (late of Dorchester, England), to Fanny Anna, only daughter of E. Bennett, Esq., Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

DEATHS.

On the 7th June, at Ovalau, Fiji Islands, Abraham Hort, Esq., late of Sydney, in the 41st year of his age.

On the 26th June, at 18, Manchester-street, London, aged 78, Benjamin Buchanan, Esq., father of Mr. Benjamin Buchanan, of this city.

On the 23rd July, at the residence of J. Piper, Newtown, Mr. Robert Allender, late of Barming Heath, near Maidstone, Kent, in the 67th year of his age, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

On the 17th instant, at her residence, Emu Plains, N. S. W., Mary, aged 58 years, the beloved wife of John Smythe, Esq., formerly of Deer Park Mills, Ballinasloe, county Galway, Ireland. Her end was joy and peace.

On the 18th instant, at the Infirmary, Macquarie-street, George Heely, aged 22, formerly of Worcestershire, England.

On the 18th instant, at Cadiangullong, N. S. W., at the residence of her parents, Emily, the beloved daughter of Mr. George Bailey, aged 23 years, deeply regretted by all who knew her. Her end was peace.

On the 19th instant, at West Maitland, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. R. Blair, Mr. James Webster, aged 66 years.

On the 20th instant, at his residence, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, William Crane, Esq., mail contractor, aged 35 years, deeply regretted.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.--THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship
MADRAS, 1230 tons, 275 horse power,
J. R. STEAD, Commander, will be despatched for GALLE, with Her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on FRIDAY, the 22nd August, 1862, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 o'clock p.m. on the 20th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 21st.

For particulars, regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd July.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, THIS DAY.--Fare, 1s.; children, 6d.--PHANTOM leaves

Circular Quay.	Elliott's Wharf, Woolloomooloo.	Manly.
10.15, 2.15, 5.15	10.30, 2.30	8.15, 12.0, 4.15

S. H. WILSON, agent.

STEAM TO PORT DENISON.--The screw steamer MURRAY will shortly be despatched to PORT DENISON, via Brisbane and Rockhampton, and will run once a month between Rockhampton and Port Denison.
J. and W BYRNES and CO., Sydney; or BYRNES, BASSETT, and CO., Rockhampton and Port Denison.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.--The PELICAN, on TUESDAY next, at 8 a.m.; and on the following FRIDAY MORNING, at the same hour.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.--KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.--KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon.
MORUYA and WOGONGO, GULF DIGGINGS.--By KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon.
KIAMA.--KIAMA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.--KIAMA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.--KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.--HUNTER, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.--WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
To HUNTER RIVER.--COLLAROY, THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, at 7; and ILLALONG, TO-MORROW NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN. -- COLLAROY, THIS MORNING, THURSDAY, at 7.
To MANNING RIVER.--DIAMANTINA, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To BRISBANE direct.--BRINCE OF WALES, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.--WILLIAMS, THURSDAY, 28th, at 5 p.m.
To ROCKHAMPTON.--BALCLUTHA, TUESDAY, 26th.
To GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON.--EAGLE, THURSDAY, 28th at 5.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.--The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH, daily.
BRISBANE.--Fortnightly communication between BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, and ROCKHAMPTON.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.--STEAM to the HUNTER.--The MORPETH, THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 12.
The PATERSON, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 7.
P. J. COHEN, manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

FOR THE MORUYA RIVER.--The SARAH, W. NICHOLLS, master, will be ready to receive cargo on THURSDAY.
JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

JESSIE, for the MANNING RIVER.--For freight or passage, apply Baltic Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.--The fine new clipper schooner (not yet named), lying at the Baltic Wharf, will commence loading in a few days. Apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.--The beautiful A1 clipper schooner COLONIST, 120 tons register, CHARLES CROFT, commander.

This vessel is hourly expected from Melbourne, and having the greater portion of her cargo already engaged, will have prompt despatch.

For freight or passage [illegible]y to HAYNES, BROWN, and CO., Spring-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON.--☞ The clipper barque CITY OF MELBOURNE, W. E. BROWN, commander, is now fast loading; and, having the larger portion of her cargo engaged, will positively clear at the Customs on TUESDAY next, and sail the following day.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.--☞ The smart clipper brig LALLA ROOKH, P. GREIG, commander, is now fast loading; will positively clear at the Customs on FRIDAY, and proceed to sea.

For freight or passage early application is necessary, on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSELS FOR MELBOURNE.--Regular Traders.--The DRAGON, THOMAS SIVIER, commander, on THURSDAY first.
The NATIVE LASS, J. L. BROWN, commander, on FRIDAY first.

For freight or passage apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.

ONLY VESSEL FOR GEELONG.--The clipper brig CITY OF SYDNEY, THOMAS BISHOP, commander, on WEDNESDAY first.
ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.

TO HOBART TOWN.--The clipper schooner MACQUARIE, 146 tons register, J. GRAVES, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and will have immediate despatch. Passengers are requested to inspect her superior accommodation.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR ADELAIDE.--The brig KESTREL, DAVIS. For freight or passage apply MOLISON and BLACK.

FIRST VESSEL for ADELAIDE.--☞ The favourite regular trader FANNY FISHER, C. SMITH, commander, having the larger portion of her cargo engaged, will be despatched in a few days.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.--☞ The favourite regular trader KATE, J. B. SHERLOCK commander (now hourly expected), will be despatched eight days after arrival.

For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

A WHALEBOAT, with spars and gear, for SALE. BROWN and SON, Market Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.--The brigantine BLACK DOG, Captain LINCKLATER, will commence to receive cargo on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at the Grafton Wharf.
J. C. W. HINSCH, agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.--The clipper barque GLIMPSE, 483 tons register, Captain REYNOLDS, will be despatched for the above port, from Newcastle, on or about the 23rd August. Has room and excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.

Apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Newcastle; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR VALPARAISO direct.--The fine A1 barque PRIMULA, 487 tons register, F. W. SMITH, commander, has superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and will sail for the above port on 20th instant.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Quay; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SHANGHAI.--The fine barque HERMINE, 256 tons register, J. H. BERG, commander, will sail for the above port on or about 7th proximo.

For light freight or passage apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR SHANGHAI direct.--The fine A1 clipper ship CREST OF THE WAVE, 776 tons register, J. STEELE, commander. Has superior accommodation for passengers, and can take a few tons light freight.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, Circular Quay; or to L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

FOR SHANGHAI.--The fine A1 British ship W. W. SMITH, WILLIAM HARRIS, commander, will SAIL on the 5th proximo, and has accommodation for passengers and light freight.

For particulars apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR HONGKONG.--For light freight and passengers only. The fine A1 British ship SHAND, A. MASCROPE, commander, will sail on 27th instant.

For particulars apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR CALLAO.--The splendid A1 ship HOTSPUR, 1600 tons register, B. STACY, commander, will sail in a few days.

For particulars of freight or passage, apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.--For Wool and Passengers only.--The fine A1 ship HOLLENSIDE, 639 tons register, ROBERT RIDLAND, commander, has superior accommodation for cabin passengers, and will sail in a few days.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.--For Wool and Light Freight only.--The A1 Aberdeen clipper CENTURION, 639 tons register, JAMES LARGIE, commander, having the whole of her dead weight on board and alongside, will sail at the end of the present month. Intending passengers are requested to inspect her superior accommodations, and are reminded of her quick and regular passages.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain LARGIE, on board, Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

TO SAIL THE 1st OF SEPTEMBER.--FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.--WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS FOR LONDON.--The magnificent A1 clipper ship WHITE STAR, 2340 tons register, THOMAS C. KERR, commander.

This celebrated vessel--well known to be one of the largest, fastest, and most comfortable vessels afloat--offers unusual inducements to passengers desirous of securing a speedy and comfortable passage to England.

The WHITE STAR is still under the able command of Captain T. C. KERR, whose passages in her have never been equalled by any other ship sailing at the same time.

Carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply on board, at Circular Quay, to Captain KERR; WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents; or to FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Exchange-buildings.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.--To sail on the 13th September, the magnificent frigate-built ship MONARCH, 2000 tons, J. W. GILL, commander. This fine vessel is pierced for 50 guns, and, having a flush deck, her accommodations for passengers are extremely spacious. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

RATES FROM MELBOURNE:
First cabin, according to accommodation required.
Second ditto (including steward's attendance).. £30 to £35
Third ditto.............................. £18 to £20
Steerage (open berths for single men only).... £16.
J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

MACQUARIE, from HOBART TOWN.--Consignees of C over H -- over H, 60 cases fruit, are informed that the same have been landed and stored at their risk and expense. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL and LONDON, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.--To sail from ADELAIDE 15th September.--The splendid first-class ship BRITISH TRIDENT, J. B. HADDOCK, commander, will be despatched as above.

For passage, having splendid cabin, intermediate, and steerage accommodations, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON. -- The DUNCAN DUNBAR, H. NEATBY, commander, for wool and passengers, will leave Sydney on the 1st February next.

SHIP CANAAN, from LONDON.--CONSIGNEES of Goods by this vessel, are requested to pass ENTRIES at once, for Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored, at Consignees' risk and expense, and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to or loss of cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, and orders for delivery obtained at the office of the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP CLARA NOVELLO, from LONDON.--All CLAIMS for damage to inward cargo, or for short delivery, must be furnished, in duplicate, by noon on SATURDAY.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, 100, Pitt-street.

SHIP CREST OF THE WAVE, from LONDON.--All ACCOUNTS and claims against the above vessel must be rendered, in duplicate, to the undersigned by noon on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, or they will not be recognised.

L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

SHIP W. W. SMITH, from LONDON.--All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned by noon on the 23rd instant, or they will not be recognised. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

CHARTER.--☞ Wanted, a VESSEL of 500 to 700 tons burthen, for a three months' voyage. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CHARTER.--☞ Wanted to Charter, a VESSEL, for a voyage from Newcastle to a port in New Zealand. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CHARTER.--☞ Wanted, VESSELS of any tonnage to load Bellambi Coal in Sydney, for the following ports, viz:--MANILA, HONGKONG, SHANGHAE, BOMBAY, MOULMEIN, SAN FRANCISCO, and VALPARAISO. The undersigned having now the clipper screw collier BEAUTIFUL STAR running to Bellambi, quick despatch can be guaranteed. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CHARTERS FOR GUANO.--The undersigned are authorised by the Peruvian Government to Charter Vessels for the conveyance of Guano from the Cincha Islands to the United Kingdom.

BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne.

CHARTERS to CHINA and INDIA.--The undersigned are open to CHARTER ships to convey coals from Newcastle to
China
Manila
California
Mauritius
Java and Macassar,
and to give liberal freights from Java and China ports to Europe.

For further particulars apply to PROST, KOHLER, and CO., Phillip-street North; or PROST, KOHLER, and CO., Melbourne and Newcastle.

CHARTERS.--The undersigned is prepared to give the highest freight to the intercolonial and foreign ports. T. G. SAWKINS, ship broker, Exchange.

VESSELS WANTED to load for Inter-colonial Ports and China Seas. MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FREIGHT FOR SHANGHAI.--Wanted, suitable VESSELS for the conveyance of coals to Shanghai. GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Spring-street.

FREIGHT.--Wanted, a small VESSEL, to proceed to Manukau, New Zealand. Can load at Sydney or Newcastle. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FREIGHT FOR SAN FRANCISCO.--The undersigned are open to charter Vessels for the above port. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREIGHT FOR JAVA.--The undersigned are open to charter Vessels for the conveyance of Coal to Java. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR SALE, the fine barque MARY AGNES, 282 tons register, just arrived from Batavia, and now lying off Moore's Wharf. Apply to HENRY MOORE. 20th August.

FOR SALE.--☞ The British-built clipper brig LALLA ROOKH, 184 tons register. She is well found in every respect, and carries a large cargo in a light draught of water.

Apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

NOTICE.--The shipping community are informed that the Port of Amoy affords unequalled advantages and facilities for the REPAIR of VESSELS in the Amoy Dock Company's New Granite Dock, which is in complete working order, and capable of receiving vessels of great draught of water, and 300 feet in length.

The Company keep on hand a large supply of timber, spars, iron, copper, and metal sheathing, lumber, paints, and every requisite for repairing and refitting vessels, and the work is done under the superintendence of experienced European shipwrights and smiths. The dock is fitted with caisson gate.

Iron ships requiring to dock for cleaning and painting will find every accommodation in this dock, at reasonable charges.

Good quarters on the premises for crews of vessels of war using the dock.

Amoy, China, June 1862.

TENDERS for the CONVEYANCE of MAILS between ADELAIDE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.--The following modifications have been resolved on:--

First--The steamer not to wait for the ocean steamer at King George's Sound later than noon of the 19th.

Second--The number of Post Office officers to be conveyed free not to exceed two.

Third--If the steamer leaves Glenelg within twenty-four hours after the time of the ocean packet leaving Melbourne, and fails to put the mails on board at King George's Sound, one-half the subsidy to be forfeited; but if delayed more than twenty-four hours, the Government will take the entire risk.

Fourth--The contract to be for one year certain, afterwards Government to have power to terminate it upon three months' notice. The contractor to have the same power, upon six months' notice; but should the P. and O. Company's steamers discontinue calling at the Sound, the contract to terminate at once.

Adelaide, 18th August.

TO SHIP OWNERS, Steam Ship Proprietors, Captains, and agents.--The undersigned having become the lessee of Mort's DRY DOCK (capable of taking in ships of the largest tonnage), in addition to his establishment in Darling Harbour and the Pyrmont Patent Slip, is now prepared to execute with economy and dispatch any orders with which he may be intrusted. An efficient staff of shipwrights, caulkers, shipsmiths, and other mechanics connected with shipping, constantly employed. Muntz metal, spars, and timber of every description always on hand.

JOHN CUTHBERT, ship builder, &c., Darling Harbour.

Offices -- Cuthbert's Wharf, Miller's Point, Darling Harbour.

DUGUID'S WHARF, Miller's Point.--Quay Berths for vessels of largest tonnage; also Free Stores on moderate terms. Apply at office, 74, Pitt-street, next Exchange.

TELEGRAPH to INDIA COMPANY (Limited).--The line of this Company being now open from Alexandria to the Straits of Jubal, saving from thirty-six to forty hours in the communication with the East, messages can be transmitted from any station in the United Kingdom to any port in India, China, and Australia, and vice versa. For full information as to dates of arrival and dispatch, charges for messages, &c., apply to
HENRY MOORE, agent for Sydney.
Moore's Wharf, 21st July, 1862.

LYSTER'S ROYAL ITALIAN and ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
VICTORIA THEATRE.
Musical Director and Conductor--A. Reiff, jun.
Under the patronage of the Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., and LADY YOUNG.

[Card.]--Mr. Lyster, in giving to his patrons this great emanation from the genius of the immortal Mozart, does so in full reliance on their musical taste, being quite aware that in none but a highly cultivated community the classical and refined beauties of this composition could be appreciated.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENING, August 21st, 22nd, and 23rd,
will be given Mozart's grand Opera of
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO (the Marriage of Figaro).
Count Almaviva ....Mr. Farquharson
Dr. Bartolo ....Mr. J. E. Kitts
Cherubino ....Miss Georgia Hodson
Don Basilio .... Mr. Frank Trevor
Figaro .... Mr. Fred. Lyster
Countess .... Madame Lucy Escott
Susanna .... Mlle. Rosalie Durand
Marcellina .... Mrs. Ada King

During the Opera, the original FANDANGO will be danced by Madame STREBINGER.

SATURDAY EVENING, COMMAND NIGHT, on which occasion Lady YOUNG will attend the Opera.

MONDAY EVENING, Donizetti's charming Opera of DON PASQUALE.

In preparation, on a scale of unprecedented magnificence, Wallace's grand Opera of
LURLINE.

Doors open at half-past 7, overture commences at 8 precisely.

Prices of admission:
Dress circle and stalls .... 5s.
Pit....................................... 2s.
Upper circle and gallery .... 1s.

Box-office open from 11 till 3, where seats may be secured six days in advance.

Carriages may be ordered for a quarter before 11. To set down, horses' heads to the south; take up, to the north.

LYCEUM THEATRE.--Triumphant success of the gorgeous burlesque of EILY O'CONNOR, universally conceded by all beholders to be one of the most genuine and extraordinary successes ever witnessed in Sydney. The magnificent last scene nightly calls down thunders of applause.

Every evening, until further notice, the splendid burlesque of MISS EILY O'CONNOR.

THIS EVENING, Thursday, August 21st,
The entertainments will commence with the comic drama of
DOMINIQUE, THE DESERTER.

FRIDAY, a variety of entertainments, for the benefit of Mrs. FREDERICK YOUNGE.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE, York-street.--On FRIDAY EVENING, August 22nd, the entertainment will be for the
BENEFIT OF MRS. F. YOUNGE.

The performances will consist of an admirable comedy, in two acts, by John Daly, Esq., entitled
MRS. CAREY'S CHICKENS.
Matthew Fagg ....Mr. Frederick Younge
Mr. Digby Spooner......................Mr. C. W. Barry
Alfred Vacil ....Mr. F. C. Appleton
Mr. Gadbury (Mrs. Carey's brother) ......Mr. S. Howard
Wee ....Mr. F. Harlowe
Mrs. Fagg ....Mrs. Frederick Younge
Mrs. Spooner...................... Miss Fanny Morgan
Supported by the strength of the Company.
To be followed by a
PETITE CONCERT,
in which Mrs. Frederick Younge, Mr. Charles Walsh, and Mr. Frederick Younge will appear.

To conclude with J. H. Byron's entirely new and successful burlesque of
MISS EILY O'CONNOR, or THE COLLEEN BAWN,
replete with sparkling wit, charming music, novel mechanical effects, and the most complete and brilliant scenery ever placed before the public in this colony.

The performances on this occasion will terminate shortly after eleven o'clock.

Private boxes and seats in the dress circle may be secured at the Box Office, from eleven till four daily.

KREITMAYER'S MUSEUM, PITT-STREET.--Just added to this interesting collection,
☞ THE IRISH PATRIOT, ROBERT EMMET!
In the condemned cell, before execution.
(Visited since Saturday by 1700 persons.)
☞ GARDINER, the Notorious BUSHRANGER
☞ CONSULTATION OF THE EXPLORERS!
☞ DEATH OF BURKE, attended by King!
Open daily from 10 a.m. Admission, one shilling.
N.B.--Liberal allowance for schools.

AUSTRALIAN QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY.--The Members are respectfully informed that the above will RE-OPEN at Mr. WILLIAM CLARK'S Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street, near King-street, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock precisely.
H. RICHARDS, secretary.

MR. J. CLARK'S Dress Quadrille Assembly, at his Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, on FRIDAY next.

DANCING.--Mr. W. CLARK'S Classes on Mondays and Wednesdays. Private lessons given. 103, Elizabeth-street.

£10,000 TO BE LENT OUT ON MORTGAGE of City Property. Apply to E. J. CORY, York-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CARMICHAEL, Mr., a native of Scotland.--His Friends at home are anxious to hear from him if he leaves his address to M. R., HERALD Office.

INFORMATION being required by a brother in Ireland, of ABRAHAM FREEMAN, who arrived at Sydney, from Bombay, per ship Hind, in the year 1838--any person who can afford tidings of this individual will please communicate with the undersigned. If living, Freeman would now be sixty-two years of age, and between the years 1846 and 1850 was residing at Maitland.
JOHN M'LERIE, Inspector-General of Police.
Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 20th August.

ELIZA FLOOD, who left Dublin for Newcastle, New South Wales, in 1858, please answer this, and you will hear of a friend. Direct, KATE GIBNEY, at Mr. S. Moore's, Paddington.

FISHGUARD.--If this should meet the eye of Mr. JOHN NICHOLAS, the son of Mr. T. A. Nicholas, draper, he will hear of something to his advantage, by applying to Mrs. A. EAVANS, 186, Sussex-st., Sydney.

MR. THOMAS AVISON, from Dewsbury, Yorkshire. Information required relative to the above. Address P. B. WHITFIELD, Sydney.

THOMAS CHENNING.--Should this fall into the hands of Thomas Chenning, or any one who can give information of him, his friends would be obliged. Address J. S., 103, Strand, London.

THOMAS CAWLEY, Borough, London, last heard of in Queensland, is requested to communicate as to passage to London, with
SAMUEL DICKINSON, 4, Charlotte-place.

JOHN PUTT will find a LETTER for him at B. MOUNCASTLE'S, George-street.

W. A. HALLIDAY, of Manchester.--LETTERS from home. Send address to EMPIRE Office, Sydney.

NOTICE OF IMPORTANCE.--The ADDRESS of the solicitor for Captain M'CLEMMENTS, late of Balmain, would greatly oblige, if sent immediately to E. RAMSAY, house agent, Balmain.

DOWLING-STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH.--ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.--On SUNDAY next, 24th August, Three SERMONS will be preached in the above place of worship.
In the morning, at 11 a.m., Rev. S. Ironside.
In the afternoon, at 3 p.m., Rev. W. Curnow.
In the evening, at 7 p.m., Rev. J. A. Manton.

On TUESDAY, August 26th, a TEA MEETING will take place; after which a public meeting, when the treasurer's financial statement will be made, and addresses delivered by several ministers and friends.

Collections will be made after each service.

MARINERS' CHURCH.--The Rev. S. C. KENT, of Newtown, has consented to deliver, in the above church, on the evening of FRIDAY next, the 22nd current, a plain and familiar ADDRESS to Seamen and their friends, on "The Chart, the Sail, and the Wind, or the Trials of Faith and the Triumphs of Prayer." William Love, Esq., M.P., will take the chair at 7 o'clock.

Several ladies, having prepared a flag for the use of the Bethel Union, will present the same, accompanied with an address, to the honorary secretary, Richard Sadleir, Esq., M.P.

Members of Committee are respectfully requested to attend.

A collection will be made at the close of the proceedings to defray expenses incurred by recent repairs and improvements on the church.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, illustrated with dissolving views.--A LECTURE on the second part of Uncle Tom's Cabin will be delivered by the Rev. THOMAS SMITH in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on MONDAY EVENING next, August 25th. The lecture will be illustrated with a beautiful series of dissolving views, exhibited with the oxyhydrogen lime light. Lecture to commence at half-past 7. Admission 1s.; children 6d. Proceeds towards the debt on St. Barnabas' Church.

RICHMOND BRIDGE COMPANY.--An extraordinary MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, the first day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Company's Offices, North Richmond, for the purpose of electing three directors, in lieu of Joseph Rutter, deceased, and John Cunningham and William Parnell, resigned, and to audit the accounts for the last half-year. By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEXANDER FRASER, secretary.

IN THE ESTATE of Messrs. KEARNS and SHAW, a dividend of 4s 3d. in the pound will be payable at 146, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, betwixt the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 o'clock p.m. All creditors holding bills are requested to produce them.
W. VIAL,
T. HOBBS, } Trustees.

DIVIDEND.--In pursuance of a Resolution passed at the General Meeting of Proprietors, held this day, a Dividend of five per cent., and also a Bonus of two and a-half per cent., for the past half-year, will be payable at the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, on and after the 1st September next.
R. MANSFIELD.
Australian Gas-light Company's Office, Sydney, 20th August.

MASONIC.--Zetland Lodge of Australia, No. 941.--Emergency Meeting this evening, at 7, at the Hall.

A TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held this evening, at Temperance Hall. Chair taken at 8 o'clock.

NO. 6 COMPANY, S.B.V.R.--Rifle Practice, at long and short ranges, on FRIDAY, the 22nd, at 3 precisely. W. HARBOTTLE, Captain.

VOLUNTEER CLUB.--The Club Year having commenced on the 1st of August, members are reminded that all subscriptions became due upon that date. C. A. WILSON, jun., honorary secretary.

VICTORIA CLUB. -- Notice. -- A BALLOTING MEETING will be held THIS DAY, the 21st August, from 12 to 3 o'clock p.m. By order of the Committee. W. B. CATLETT, secretary.

SYDNEY DRAMATIC CLUB.--Members are particularly requested to attend a MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 8, at the Criterion Chambers, King-street. Those not attending will have their names erased.
F. J. THOMAS, hon. sec.

A. S. B. C.--Subscription, £1 10s. per quarter, commencing at any time. P. R. HOLDSWORTH.

A. S. B. C.--BOATS of every description LET on Hire. Ferry free.

ALEXANDER W. DOUGLAS, Atlas General Printing Office, 40, Hunter-street, opposite Union Bank.

A CARD.--Dr. SACHS may be consulted daily from 11 to 4 o'clock, at 211, Castlereagh-street, one door from Market-street. Advice to the poor gratis.

AUSTRALIAN COTTON. -- EDWARD HENRY HERRING is prepared to effect purchases and sales. Union Club, or Box 211, Post Office, Sydney.

A. FLACK, Die Sinker and Seal Engraver to the various Government offices. Office Seals, Bankers' and Merchants' Endorsing Stamps, Heads for newspapers, &c. York and Barrack streets.

B. B. MARKS and CO., Importers of Hats, Caps, and Cap Trimmings, &c., &c., 172, Pitt-street, Sydney; London, 14, South-street, Finsbury-square; Birmingham, 27, Edgbaston-street.

CORNS, Defective Nails, Chilblains, and all impurities of the feet cured, without the slightest pain, by Mr. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-chiropodist, 324, George-street, Sydney, between King and Hunter streets.

DRAWINGS and Estimates for every description of Carriages, alterations, and repairs. A. PARFITT, William-street.

DYEING, Dyeing, Dyeing.--F. COOPER, Silk and Woollen Dyer, Hot-presser. Ladies' moire antique dresses re-watered; mourning dyed on the shortest notice; feathers cleaned or dyed. 614, Brickfield-hill.

F. ALLERDING, Practical Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, 25, Hunter-street, three doors west of Pitt-street. Every description of marine and pocket chronometers re-sprung, adjusted, and rated.

MR. BENNETT, Dentist, 11, Hunter-street, pupil of Felix Wiess, Esq., of Bloomsbury, London.

BROUGHAM TAVERN, Pitt-street.--CHARLES WHITE (late of the Picnic Hotel, Coogee Bay) informs his friends and the public he has taken the above premises, where he trusts to receive the same patronage as his predecessor.

BUNNETT AND CO., ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.
WORKS: DEPTFORD, KENT;
Offices: 17, Queen-street City, and 199, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
PATENTEES OF THE REVOLVING THIEF-PROOF AND FIRE-PROOF IRON SHUTTERS.

GLASGOW ARMS LUNCHEON ROOM, open every day. Soup and grilled chops from 12 o'clock.

LEATHER MANUFACTURED by T. W. EADY, Wollongong Leather Grindery Store, 54, York-st.

MARTIN DWYER, Bailiff to the District Court and Court of Requests, at Tumut, respectfully requests the patronage of the solicitors in the colony. Respectable references and security if required, for the faithful discharge of any duties entrusted to him. Communications addressed to the Post Office, Tumut, will be attended to.

LONDON. -- The undermentioned Newspaper and Advertising Agents are authorised to receive advertisements, which must be paid in advance, for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL.
Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clements-lane, Lombard-street.
Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.
Copies of each journal are filed at the above offices for the use of advertisers.

NOTICE.--The SYDNEY COMMERCIAL REVIEW will be ready for delivery at the office of the undersigned at 12 o'clock THIS DAY. ROBERT PHILLIPS and CO., E. I. and colonial brokers.

THE SYDNEY PRICES CURRENT and CIRCULAR, for THIS MAIL, ready for delivery after 9 o'clock, THIS MORNING, at the offices of the undersigned, 326, George-street. F. GARLAND MYLREA.

LOST, the brass CAP of a Carriage wheel. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with Mr. BURRELL, chemist, South Head Road.

LOST, a Black and Tan SPANIEL DOG; collar marked "G. Ross." If returned to 115, Kent-street North, a handsome reward will be given.

LOST, on Monday night, being left in or dropped from a cab, a Brown Leather BAG, containing papers of no use whatever except to the owner. Any person leaving same with Mr. MADER, 259, George-street, will be rewarded.

DOG LOST.--A Newfoundland DOG, colour black, with some white on chest and legs, age about eight months; large size, but not full grown, answers to the name of "Neptune" or "Nep"--lost or stolen in George-street yesterday. Any person bringing him to Messrs. A. M'ARTHUR and CO., York-street, will be rewarded.

ONE POUND will be given for one copy of the number of the SYDNEY HERALD of June 10th, 1838. Apply at the office of this journal.

£1 REWARD.--LOST, on the night of the 18th instant, a white and red spotted COW, no brand. Anyone returning the same will receive the above reward.
THOMAS MALONE, Gipps-street, Surry Hills.

£2 REWARD.--Whereas some evil disposed persons have made it a practice of BREAKING the WINDOWS of the various stores in Clarence-street,--the above reward will be paid to any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the offenders, on application to WILLIAM ASH, watchman, 44, Druitt-street.

NOTICE.--Has been in my paddock, Lane Cove, since 1st of August, a Bright Bay HORSE, branded SS No. 7 off side under saddle, P near side under saddle, white star on forehead, four feet shod. If not claimed within three weeks from this date it will be sold to defray expenses. THOMAS POLLARD.

NOTICE.--We, the undersigned, have this day entered into business as Warehousemen and General Importers.
THOMAS SMITH,
GEORGE O. ETHEREDGE.
Witness--F. J. GARRICK, solicitor, 120, Elizabeth-st.
233, Pitt-street, August 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.--The Business of the undersigned will be carried on as hitherto, in the store at the rear, during the alteration. Entrance down the gateway. ALFRED FAIRFAX, wholesale grocer, George-street.

NICOLL, Tailor, Sydney Cloth Hall, 104, and 106, King-street. Suits to measure, £3; trousers 20s.

PICKERING'S PORTRAIT GALLERY, 612, Brickfield-hill. Portraits cheaper than any other Gallery in Sydney.

SMYTH and WELLS, 88, Hunter-street, corner of Phillip-street, Sydney, Wholesale and Family Grocers, respectfully call the attention of ladies, and housekeepers in general, to their superior assortment of groceries, comprising every article in the trade. Being cash purchasers in both the home and colonial markets, they are enabled to supply first-class goods at prices which must give satisfaction.

APPRENTICE wanted. ENEVER, wheelwright, 506, George-street, opposite Police Court.

AT GRAHAM'S Intelligence Office, 116, King-street. Wanted, This Morning, Female SERVANT, for Braidwood.

A COUPLE of well-bred young Kangaroo DOGS wanted, immediately. NORFOLK'S Stables, 402, Castlereagh-street.

A LADY, wishing to remove her Daughter from under her tuition for a while, is desirous of making an Exchange with a mother of similar wishes; a superior education given and expected; the young lady is 15 years old. Address to A. R., Post Office, Liverpool.

A GENTLEMAN who has had sixteen years' practical experience in the management of Stations and Stock (eleven of which were passed in Queensland), is desirous of procuring employment; salary not so much an object as the obtaining employment in a district where the advertiser can take his family and have a prospect of permanency in his position. Sheep in large numbers preferred, as much attention has always been given by the advertiser to that stock. The most satisfactory references can be given. Address MERINO, HERALD Office.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.--A Lady, of much experience in tuition, having just arrived from England, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT in a gentleman's family, either in town or country. She undertakes to impart a sound English education, to teach music thoroughly, dancing, calisthenics, French, the rudiments of Italian and drawing. She would be happy to take the charge of a family deprived of maternal care. Superior references to families in England and Sydney. Address ALPHA, Lincker and Co.'s, George-street.

BEESWAX.--Wanted to purchase. W. LARMER, Wholesale Druggist, 313, George-street.

BILLET-WOOD SPLITTERS Wanted. Apply to W. JOLLY and CO., Timber Wharf, Bathurst-st.

GOVERNESS.--A Young LADY, who has resided in several respectable families in Melbourne, and has good testimonials, is desirous of removing to Sydney. She is competent to impart a sound English education, with music, &c. The proprietors of this journal will be glad to give further information.

IMPROVERS wanted. ENEVER, wheelwright, 506, George-street, opposite Police Court.

LAW.--An experienced CLERK, well up in general business, including Common Law, Equity, and Conveyancing, desires an ENGAGEMENT. Salary a secondary consideration; can be highly recommended. Up country not objected to. Address A. G., General Post Office.

MONTHLY and Sick Nurse, also a Stewardess, disengaged. Mrs. DUNN'S Office, Castlereagh-st.

REQUIRED by a Youth, Evening INSTRUCTION on the Piano. MUSIC, HERALD Office.

STORES WANTED,--commodious and convenient; position not an object. Apply to CHURCH, BROTHERS, 329, George-street.

SITUATION wanted, by a Young MAN, thoroughly conversant with the HARDWARE BUSINESS, having had ten years' experience in one of the largest warehouses in England; no objection to the country. Address H. B. W., HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.--Wanted, two good Hands. F. FARRY, 90, King-street.

TAILOR WANTED.--Vest maker wanted. NICOLL, 104 and 106, King-street.

TO GROCERS.--Wanted, a practical HAND, as TRAVELLER for town trade, of good address and respectable references. S. P., HERALD Office.

TO BAKERS.--A young MAN, with good knowledge of baking, wishes to drive a bread-cart and assist in the bakehouse. Address A. M., 32, Sussex-street.

TO SADDLERS and Harness Makers.--WANTED, to APPRENTICE a LAD about fifteen years of age. Has a knowledge of the business. Country preferred. Address S. B., 16, Edward-st., South Head Road.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS and PUBLICANS.--EMPLOYMENT WANTED, by a respectable English couple, thoroughly experienced, without incumbrance; man as Barman, or otherwise; wife generally useful. Address S. B., HERALD Office.

WHEELWRIGHTS wanted. ENEVER, wheelwright, &c., 506, George-street.

WANTED, Married Couples, Pantry Boy, Grooms, Female Servants. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Inquire at Bluck's Hotel, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WAVERLEY.--Wanted, tidy GIRL, about 12, to mind a baby. Apply Mr. THOMAS, Waverley Store.

WANTED, a BAKER, a single man. 106, Kent-street North.

WANTED, a strong YOUTH for a Butcher. J. GIBBS, corner Bathurst and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED to SELL, a small PONY, harness, and light spring cart. 194, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; 3 in family. Mrs. F. WYATT, Park Cottage, South Head Road.

WANTED, CLOSERS. T. HELY, Bootmaker, Haymarket.

WANTED, APPRENTICES, for the Dressmaking. Miss EVANS, 365, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a BOOTMAKER for Ryde. Apply to T. W. EADY, Wollongong Leather Store, 54, York-st.

WANTED, a good BRASS FINISHER. T. J. BOWN, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Steam-engine Inn, George-street South.

WANTED, a PORTER. Apply to C. KINGSBOROUGH, 529, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, an experienced WAITER. City Wine Vaults, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, as WAITER. Apply at the Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, Four LABOURERS, at Barker's Mills, 9 o'clock, sharp.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Apply Mrs. HALL, Victoria-terrace, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a good milch COW. T. PLAYFAIR, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a House and Parlour Maid--English. For address apply to Mrs. PAWSEY, 168, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Lord Nelson Hotel, Argyle-street.

WANTED, a first-class Man COOK. Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, as NURSE. 81, South Head Road.

WANTED, a GARDENER. Apply to HENRY BELL, 315, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good PARLOUR MAID. Apply to Mrs. WILLIAMS, Star Hotel.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Mrs. YEEND, 270, Bathurst-street West.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a child. Apply to Mrs. SPEERIN, King's Head Hotel, Lower George-st.

WANTED, a KITCHENMAID. COHEN'S Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. A. JOSEPH, King-street West, next to gunmaker's.

WANTED, a Young MAN, accustomed to the butchering. H. C. RICE, Haymarket.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman as GENERAL SERVANT. 43, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a BAKER; a single man preferred. 272, Crown-street, Surry-hills.

WANTED, a steady WOMAN, as Cook, who understands her duties. Montague House 15, Church-hill.

WANTED, BOY to look after a horse; also a NURSE GIRL. Mr. LAYARD, Jamison-street.

WANTED, a young WOMAN to attend children. Apply to Mrs. HARRIS, 2, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a strong single MAN, to milk and make himself useful, at ROBINSON'S Baths, Domain.

WANTED, a Strong BOY. Apply to Mr. DOYLE, butcher, Sussex-street South.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID, at Hunter's Hill. Apply to COOKE and CO., Wynyard-square.

WAITRESS, Cooks, Laundress, Housemaids, General Servants, for engagement. At Mrs. CAPPS' Office, 125, King-street.

WANTED, for a private family in town, a HOUSEMAID and a NURSEMAID. Mr. SHADLER, baker, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as NURSE for one child. Mrs. COZENS, 3, Baptist's Houses, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, two HOUSEMAIDS; none need apply without they understand their work. Apply at Tattersall's Hotel.

WANTED, a smart, active, industrious LAD, 16 or 17, with character. A la Flore Australienne, 317, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable person as HOUSE and PARLOURMAID. Apply to Mrs. HENRY MILFORD, Fernbank, Edgecliffe Road.

WANTED, by a Gentleman accustomed to the driving of stock, EMPLOYMENT as DROVER. Apply T., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a PERSON out during day, to share apartments with another. Registry Office, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a first-class MILLINER; also, APPRENTICES. Mrs. J. E. GERRARD, 688, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a respectable, active young Lad as second BILLIARD MARKER. Apply Steward, Victoria Club.

WANTED, SITUATIONS; Laundress, three years character; Farming Man, ploughs well. Registry Office, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, Cook and Laundress, and House and Parlour Maid. Mrs. DUNN'S Office, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a MAN to deliver milk in Sydney--one having a connection will be treated liberally. Address J. MILLWALL, General Post Office.

WANTED, Three Pairs of SAWYERS, to proceed to the bush to cut hardwood. Apply to JAMES BLAIR, Timber Yard, Sussex-street North.

WANTED, a FRENCH POLISHER, at FREDERICK PEARSON'S Cabinet Factory, 270, Pitt-street, exactly opposite Bell's the butcher's.

WANTED, a respectable young WOMAN, as Housemaid. Apply to Mrs. MACNAMARA, 98, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a SMITH, at MACKENZIE and HEALY'S, Grafton Wharf. Constant employment to a good hand.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN, as Cook and Laundress. Apply Mrs. M. BRODZIAK, Newstead House, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a ROUGH CARPENTER. Apply at University Cottage, Parramatta Road, nearly opposite the University.

WANTED, in a gentleman's family, a thorough COOK; English or Scotch preferred. Mrs. PAWSEY, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to take care of a child. Apply to Mrs. BALDOCK, Clarence and Richmond Hotel, Kent-street.

WANTED, a MASTER, for a vessel going to Rockhampton and Port Denison. Apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street.

WANTED, for three months, a SITTING-ROOM and BEDROOM, with stabling for one horse, a few miles out of town. Address, with full particulars, terms, &c., FAMILY 3, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID and WAITRESS, a female as General SERVANT; also, a KITCHEN MAID, for an hotel in the country. Apply Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a respectable Person as NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN; also, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply to Mrs. HENRY MILFORD, Fernbank, Edgecliffe Road.

WANTED, by a young MAN, of the Methodist persuasion, to become acquainted with a young LADY of the same; must be respectable, with a good education. R. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable, well-educated Youth, a SITUATION in a merchant's office. A bonus will be given for a permanent situation. Address M. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT, for Balmain. Apply, between 11 and 12 o'clock, THIS MORNING, at the Homoeopathic Pharmacy, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

WANTED, a competent MASTER, for a Vessel about to proceed to the North Coast of Australia--one acquainted with the coast preferred. Apply THIS DAY, to Messrs. METCALFE, POWELL, and CO., Bridge-street.

WANTED, by a competent Person, a SITUATION as BARMAID. No objection to undertake the entire management of the bar. Unexceptionable references. Direct S. B., care of Messrs. Leigh, wine and spirit merchants, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, CABINET MAKERS, at THOMAS PEARSON'S New Furniture Warerooms, opposite Messrs. A. Moore and Co.'s Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, near Market-street. To steady good hands, constant employment.

WANTED, a thoroughly respectable Female SERVANT, to assist in Housework and also in the Washing, and help to attend one little baby--three in family. Apply to Mrs. LANDER, Dr. Lander's, 211, Crown-street, Surry Hills. Apply any morning before 11 o'clock.

WANTED, by a practical Agriculturist, with a working family, the management of a Cotton Farm. Wanted, a Private Tutor for French and music; Circular Sawyer; Grooms; married Farm, Dairy, and Domestic Couples; also, a Hammerman; single Bullock Driver; married Gardeners, one as Overseer; Ploughmen; married Cook, having a useful boy; General Servants, Housemaids, &c. HAIGH and BROWN, labour agents, 221, Pitt-street.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at twenty minutes past four o'clock.

PRINTING COMMITTEE.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON brought up a second report from the Printing Committee, and moved that it be printed. Carried.

PETITIONS.

Mr. PLUNKETT presented petitions from residents of Shoalhaven and Yass against the discontinuance of State-aid.

The petitions were received.

COTTON CULTIVATION BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that he would to-morrow (this day) move that so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as would preclude the passing of the Cotton Cultivation Encouragement Bill through all its remaining stages in one day: his object was that the passing of the bill might be announced by the mail to England.

CRIMINAL LAW.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend and consolidate the criminal law. In doing so it would perhaps be well to point out what was the present state of the criminal law. By the 9 Geo. IV., c. 83, the whole of the criminal laws then (1st March, 1829), in force in England were adopted in this colony, and since that date other Acts had passed from time to time adopting various criminal statutes, until at length the statute book had become not only bulky, but had assumed a varied shape—Acts being adopted sometimes in the very words of the Acts themselves, sometimes by mere reference. Hon. members would be aware that a Commission had been sitting since 1833 in the mother country, for the purpose of consolidating the criminal law, and at their instance various Acts of Parliament had been passed. And lastly, in 1861, an Act consolidating the whole of the criminal law. This had now been in the colony nearly ten months, and he had no doubt had engaged the attention of other hon. members. He had said last session that he hoped he should be able to introduce a bill for a similar purpose, and he had now really perfected a measure for the consideration of the House; it merely required some additions consequent on information very recently received by him from England. He proposed to follow very nearly the plan of the English Act, although not entirely, as it would give rise to needless repetition. He should divide his bill into seven parts. First, the law relating to abettors and accessories; second, larceny and other similar offences; third, malicious injuries to property; fourth, forgery; fifth, offences relating to coin; sixth, offences against the person; and seventh, to various miscellaneous statutes which had arisen here out of the circumstances of the colony, and which were peculiar to it. He hoped that the House would be able to give its attention to this measure during the present session, and pass an Act, which would be a great public benefit; and while considering the various sections, the House would also have an opportunity of dealing with many proposed amendments in the criminal code, which have been more or less under consideration for the last few years.

Mr. PLUNKETT seconded.

Leave given.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON (in the absence of Sir W. Manning) moved the further adjournment of the debate on the Church and School Lands Bill for a week.

Agreed to.

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Dr. MACFARLANE obtained leave to postpone his motion for leave to bring in a Bill to Regulate Private Lunatic Asylums until Wednesday next.

CRIMINAL LAW.

Mr. KEMP (in the absence of Mr. Butler) moved the adjournment of the adjourned debate for a week.

Carried.

COTTON CULTIVATION BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in moving the second reading of the Cotton Cultivation Bill, stated that the object of the measure was to encourage the growth of cotton, the first and second clauses of the bill enabling the Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, to grant portions of the waste lands of the colony, under certain conditions, to an association formed for the growth of cotton. The political object of the bill was to take advantage of the facilities which the soil and climate of this colony offered for the supply of cotton to the English market. When honorable members called to mind the rapid advances which this colony had made in consequence of the introduction of sheep, he was sure that they would only be too happy to render their assistance to this association. It was impossible to foresee what results might follow from this enterprise; but the utmost that the Legislature could do was to afford every facility to the association in carrying out their object, consistent with the principles of political economy. He thought it a very proper exercise of the power vested in the Legislature over the waste lands of the colony, to grant portions of them for encouraging the growth of cotton. He proposed that if the House approved of this measure it should pass through its remaining stages to-morrow, in order that the fact of the bill having been passed by both Houses of Parliament might be forwarded by the mail on Friday, and reach England in seven or eight weeks from the present time.

Mr. KEMP seconded the motion, which was put and passed.

The bill was read a second time, and its committal was fixed for to-morrow (this day).

The House adjourned at a quarter before five o'clock until this day, at four o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past three.

EXPLANATION.

Mr. HARPUR said he (last evening) made a statement which had been contradicted by the hon. Secretary for Lands, to the effect that the 10,000,000 acres of agricultural reserves in Victoria were not subject to be sold by auction. Now he held in his hand a pamphlet, published by authority of the Government of Victoria, the provisions in which went to show that his statement was perfectly correct, except in this respect, that the lands were not liable to be sold until after the lapse of three years, and then only at an upset price of £1 per acre. He would ask hon. members to contrast this policy with the last issues of the *Gazette* in this colony, where they would find that it was a common practice to sell agricultural lands by auction.

COUNTRY GAOLS.

Mr. WILSON asked the Colonial Secretary—"Is it the intention of the Government to establish schools and libraries at the Goulburn and Bathurst gaols?"

Mr. COWPER said there were a small quantity of books kept in each of the gaols for the benefit of the confinees; but his attention had not been drawn to the necessity of establishing schools in these prisons. He would, however, communicate with the Sheriff on the subject, and ascertain how far it was possible to introduce the system that had worked so efficiently in the gaol at Sydney.

COLONIAL WOOD.

Mr. WILSON asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. What has been done with the duplicate specimens of wood collected for the Exhibition? 2. Do the Government intend placing them in a public place, where facilities will be given for their being examined?"

Mr. COWPER said this was another matter that had not yet been very fully considered by the Government. It was understood, he believed, that these specimens should be preserved, and placed in the Museum or some other public place; but at present he was not in a position to give any positive information on the point. He would, however, make inquiry, and communicate the result at some future period.

Mr. STEWART suggested that, as these specimens had been collected at great expense, and as the collection was very complete, it would be desirable to place them somewhere where they would be available for practical purposes, and not for mere exhibition or scientific purposes only.

GOLD IN MUNDIC QUARTZ.

Mr. WILSON asked the Secretary for Lands, "What steps the Government intend to take with regard to Mr. Pell's proposition, as to extracting gold from mundic quartz?"

Mr. ROBERTSON replied: The Government do not intend to take any steps with regard to the matter. It is left altogether to Professor Pell and those associated with him to secure to themselves the sole right to use the invention, by obtaining letters of registration.

GOLD REWARD.

Mr. WILSON asked the Secretary for Lands, "When it was intended by the Government to pay the reward for the discovery of the Gulph diggings?"

Mr. ROBERTSON said the money had been handed over to the Gold-Commissioner, to be awarded to the parties entitled to receive it.

GENERAL CEMETERY.

Mr. LUCAS asked the Secretary for Lands, "Whether the Government have completed the purchase of land for a cemetery?"

Mr. ROBERTSON said he had answered this question the other day. The matter was before the Crown Law Officers for the perfection of the title.

MR. CHAMBERS.

Mr. ROBERTSON, alluding to a statement made in the House last evening, in reference to the accounts of the Maitland Road Trust, read a resolution passed by the members of the trust on Monday last, in which it is suggested Mr. Chambers should resign the secretaryship, and pledging the trust to give him every facility for settling the accounts.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were presented:—

By Mr. COWPER: From the Sydney Municipal Council, praying the introduction of a bill to authorise the exchange of a site granted for a town hall.

In favour of the State-aid Abolition Bill: By Mr. ROBERTSON, from certain inhabitants of Jervis Bay.

In favour of Municipalities Act Amendment Bill: By Mr. ROBERTSON, from certain inhabitants of the district of Shoalhaven.

LAND TITLES' DECLARATION BILL.

Mr. COWPER moved, "That the Land Titles' Declaration Bill as reported and recommended by the select committee, on 30th July, 1862, with the title altered so as to read thus, 'A Bill for the Declaration of Titles to Land and to Facilitate its Transfer,' and to be cited as The Land Titles' Declaration and Transfer Facilitation Bill, be now read a second time." [The remarks of the hon. member having been given in a very low tone, whilst numerous conversations were going on in the House, the following was all that could be gathered from these fragments of his address that were audible in the gallery.] The hon. member said, as the report of the select committee and the accompanying evidence had now been in the hands of hon. members some days, he trusted they had given to it that attention which the subject deserved. In introducing a measure of this kind, he could scarcely avoid making a few references to the circumstances connected with it. The question of a reform of this kind had now been before the Parliament of this colony for more than five years. In 1857, the subject was taken up by a select committee of the Legislative Council, whose report was to be found among the records of that session. Subsequently, the matter was brought under the notice of the Government, by Mr. Rolleston, the Registrar-General, by a reference to what had taken place in other communities, and with a view to the introduction of a measure similar to that introduced in South Australia by Mr. Torrens. In 1859, another select committee of the Legislative Council prepared a report upon the subject. He found also that in the year following another committee appointed to consider the subject recommended the adoption of what was known as Cairns' Bill. Since then we had had the Lord Chancellor's Bill, Lord St. Leonards' Bill, and Lord Chelmsford's Bill, on the same subject. The bill of Mr. Torrens, as far as the circumstances of the colony where it was in operation were concerned, appeared to have worked successfully. In the year 1861 another committee recommended the adoption of Cairns's Bill as altered in committee. So it would be seen that they did not approach a subject which had not been maturely and deliberately considered and investigated; and he might add that they had opinions upon it from some of the most eminent lawyers in the colony. After he had taken up the subject this session, the bills he introduced were referred to a select committee, and the report of that committee was now before the House. It was impossible to over-estimate the importance of the subject, but he thought it had now been sufficiently investigated to enable them to determine what course they would adopt concerning it. He felt that the evidence would justify them in accepting the bill now before them. The committee, understanding that Mr. Torrens was travelling in a neighbouring colony, and thinking it not improbable that if invited from Queensland he would appear before the committee to give evidence and explanations concerning the working of the act in South Australia, so as to enable the committee to ascertain from his experience what improvements or modifications of the law were desirable, sent a request to that effect. Mr. Torrens, having promptly complied with the request, placed himself in the hands of the committee, gave most valuable evidence, and supplied full explanations relative to the advantages and operation of the system. Some hon. members might see defects in the bill which had been the result of the committee's investigations, but it was seldom that any act of great reform was so complete as not to require subsequent amendment. The House, however, had now the results of such a measure in Queensland, and more latterly one in Victoria, to assist their judgment upon the question. He might state that, in the first instance, he was himself in favour of two Acts, one to deal with the registration, the other with the Court; but he thought Mr. Torrens in his evidence sufficiently showed that two bills were not needed to deal with the question. With regard to the mode of procedure, Mr. Torrens said "Applications are received from owners in fee simple, owners of life estates, and from trustees who have power of absolute disposition and sale over landed estates. These applications, together with the deeds and other evidences of title, are submitted for consideration to each of two solicitors, who are especially retained by Government for that purpose; each of these solicitors examines the title independently, and they then compare their notes, and report to the Registrar-General and Commissioners. The points which the solicitors have to consider are as follows:—The first is, Is the description of the parcels of land definite and clear and precise? In that matter they are assisted by a land surveyor and draughtsman. The next point they have to consider is, Is the applicant in possession of the property so described? The third point is, Does he appear in equity and justice rightfully entitled thereto? The fourth point is, Does he produce such evidence of title as to lead to the conclusion that no other person is in a position to succeed against him in an action of ejectment? If then the person so in possession can show such title, although the evidence he adduces may not be sufficient to enable him to oust another from the property if he were not in possession, he would receive an indefeasible title." He also informed the committee that after a certain stage the Board had its functions. "The matter the Board have to consider upon the report of the solicitors is simply to what extent should the claim of the applicant be advertised, and during what time should the advertisement stand calling upon all parties interested to caveat against the applicant's claim being recognised. Then, if any claim is put in in the form of a caveat, the functions of the Registrar-General are suspended—the case must go to the Supreme Court for adjudication." The solicitor reported to the Board, and the Board considered the report of the solicitor, and, if there were any difficulty, the case was dealt with by the Court. The object of establishing a second Court was to avoid throwing any additional labour on the Supreme Court, the Judges of which were presumed to be fully occupied; but Mr. Torrens did not seem to think that the business of the Supreme Court would be increased by the operation of the Act. On the contrary, the probability was that it would be diminished, since many questions that now formed the subject of actions would not then arise. There was no doubt that the object sought to be accomplished was one of the greatest importance to the community; and if the House could introduce some legislation that would not be attended by the evils that were anticipated, they would be doing a great good to the country. The committee had had an opportunity of referring to the report of the law commission of South Australia; and they found there that the commission, after reporting upon the experience they had then had of the operation of the law, expressed themselves thus:—

In forwarding this report, we are far from believing that our labours will have the effect of superseding future legislation. In the introduction into the colony of an entirely new system, such as that of registration by title, it is impossible to foresee or to provide for every contingency. The work of the Legislature is necessarily tentative, and its results must be estimated by the actual good that has been produced, and not by comparison with some ideal standard of perfection; and whether regarded in itself, or in comparison with the system which it is intended to supersede, we believe that the Real Property Act, with all its shortcomings, is a successful and most beneficial alteration in the law.

No one who has had any experience of the old system of conveyancing, which the people of South Australia brought with them as an adjunct to the English Law of Real Property, can deny that it is costly and cumbrous, that it fails to give that security which is the only excuse for its costliness, and that it is especially burdensome in a country in which land is a common possession and a matter of daily bargain, instead of being the luxury of the few, and seldom parted with excepting under circumstances of necessity. And the Real Property Act has, we see no reason to doubt, introduced a system which is at once *simple, cheap*, and *secure*.

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To delay reform until we are assured that the measure is so perfect as to satisfy alike the needs of the present and the requirements of the future, would be a course satisfactory only to those who are desirous that no reform should be effected.

That was the opinion of the South Australian law commission in reference to this legislation. It appeared that the present Lord Chancellor had prepared a bill on the subject, since Sir Hugh Cairns and other law reformers had operated with him; and this subject was now occupying the attention of the Imperial Parliament. At the request of the committee, he had put some questions on this subject to Mr. Torrens, and that gentleman's replies were as followed:—

You have read, I suppose, the bills that have been prepared by high legal authorities in England upon this subject? I have read them all.

Do you consider, as regards the circumstances of the colony, that your bill would meet our requirements better than these bills would do? I would state with regard to that, that one of these bills is almost identical with the measure I have been speaking of; I mean the bill of the Lord Chancellor.

Is this the bill you refer to (handing copy of a bill to witness)? Yes; it is as nearly as possible identical with the present South Australian Act; so much so, that the press of South Australia accused him of copying it. It was before him when he was Attorney-General, to advise her Majesty in regard to a petition from the legal profession in Adelaide, praying her not to disallow the measure, and he then reported upon it.

The Lord Chancellor's Bill is a copy of yours? I would deny his copying; I say his Lordship has been accused of doing so by the press of South Australia. The fact is this: I was led to this system some ten years ago, or more, by the fact of having been collector of Customs sixteen years, and afterwards registrar of deeds; and also by having some acquaintance with the mode of proceeding with regard to dealing with bank stock; and I saw, when I became registrar of deeds, there was nothing to prevent my applying to land the same routine and mechanism I had been applying to ships. The Lord Chancellor himself says that he referred to the same source that I did—the Shipping Act. He says so in his speech, when the report was laid upon the table of the House of Commons in 1857. My bill was in print in 1856. My idea was taken from the Shipping Act, and the principal alterations in the original bill were occasioned by my adhering too closely to the phraseology of the Shipping Act, and I have had to modify it. The Lord Chancellor went to the same source, and applied the same principle, as you will see by referring to that source. Thus we both built from the same model, and that accounts for the similarity in our measures.

You both tried to adopt the principle which applied to chattel property, shipping and bank stock, to land? Yes.

And took the Shipping Act for your model? Yes; that has been in operation for six hundred years in Hamburgh, and I am informed that litigation, except as arising out of wills and settlements, is unknown. I have now before me a bill introduced by Mr. Cowper, on the 4th June, 1862, "for the Declaration of Titles to Land." This is a modification of Sir Hugh Cairns' bills. First, I would state that it is, to say the least of it, inconvenient to divide one subject into two bills.

This had seemed to him an objection from the very first, but the question was one of such importance that it was considered advisable to take it in this way rather than not at all. It would not be necessary for him to follow the Act through its various clauses, or to go through Mr. Torrens' evidence in detail, because no doubt hon. members had read it with attention, and as the question was dealt with in committee, hon. members could discuss the various clauses as they came before them. He hoped the House would be prepared to assent to the bill, and complete this session the legislation that the country had so long looked for. He trusted, by the improvements they would make in it, that the law when in force here would be found to work as satisfactorily in New South Wales as it had done in South Australia.

Mr. MORIARTY suggested that the debate should be postponed for a fortnight, as he for one had not had time allowed him since the report of the committee had been placed in his hands to enter so fully into the particulars of the subject as its importance deserved.

Mr. COWPER could not, on the request of one single member, postpone the measure, particularly if other hon. members were prepared to go on with it.

Mr. MORIARTY here made a few further observations which were wholly inaudible in the gallery.

Mr. FAUCETT felt himself bound to observe, as a point of order, that a particular bill had been referred to a select committee, and that valuable evidence had been taken before that committee thereupon. The result had been that the committee had recommended a bill altogether different in its several clauses to the bill originally referred. This bill being entirely different from the original measure, it was, he submitted, not fair to expect that it should now be read a second time.

Mr. GARRETT said the bill had been before the country for the last two or three years, and that the delay sought for by the hon. member for Braidwood could not have been asked for, for the reason which that hon. member had assigned.

Mr. MORIARTY rose to order. He objected to the remarks of the hon. member. The hon. member had no right to question his statement as to his reasons for wishing to have the discussion postponed.

The SPEAKER sustained the objection of the hon. member for Braidwood.

Mr. GARRETT must insist that he had a right to assume that the reason assigned could not be the correct one, inasmuch as the hon. member took upon himself the position of the leader of the Opposition, and dictator of the House. (No.) In his self-assumed position as leader of the Opposition, the hon. member ought to have made the bill a subject of study, as he had had ample opportunities of doing. The question had been discussed in that House last session, and there was a very prevalent feeling in favour of reform in this matter. It was too much that the hon. member, as leader and dictator of the Opposition, should desire to have the discussion postponed because he had not made himself acquainted with the evidence.

Mr. MORIARTY denied that he had entertained any intention of opposing the bill in asking for an adjournment of the discussion.

Mr. DICK trusted that the House would discuss the measure this afternoon (Hear, hear.) Mr. Torrens was about to leave the country next Friday, and if the bill was read a second time that afternoon, it might be considered in committee on the following day. They might, if this were done, thus have the benefit of Mr. Torrens' assistance in the progress of the bill through the House. The principles of the bill were not new to hon. members. He (Mr. Dick) had given hon. members a small book, some months ago, explanatory of the measure as passed in South Australia, and several hon. members had personally listened to the lecture which had been delivered last Monday by Mr. Torrens, on the same subject. He did not think that the debate would last very long; and as there was no motion for an adjournment he should proceed at once to speak to the bill. The object of all legislation on this question, as it was now proposed to bring into effect, ought, in the words of Stuart Mill, to be "to render dealings in landed property as secure, as economical, and as ready of accomplishment as dealings with shipping and Government securities." He believed the true object of all legislation affecting real property ought to be to render its transfer as easy as that of any personal property. After a visit to Adelaide, made with a view to further such a desirable end, he had arrived at the conclusion that the Real Property Act of Mr. Torrens in that colony was the best measure that could be devised—that it was a measure far preferable to any previously brought forward for the simplification of the existing law. The great objection to the measures introduced by the Government were the very few cases to which the application extended. The reason he introduced the measure at the time he brought it forward was because he was afraid that, had he not taken the matter up as he did, the bills introduced by the Government would have been passed, and that for some time to come we should have had no opportunity of considering the South Australian Act. He pointed out at that time the importance of such a measure. Although fully satisfied in his own mind of its efficacy and of its applicability to this colony, he nevertheless would not have brought it formally before the House at that late period of the session, had it not been that the ground was likely to be preoccupied by a measure greatly inferior, whether regarded in the scope of its application, or the benefits which it proposed to realise in the comparatively few cases to which its application extended; a measure, in fact, calculated to delude the House by a specious concession of a principle sound in theory, whilst in practice its appreciation was so contrived as to afford little or no relief to the landed proprietors, and whilst it secured to the profession to which he had the honour to belong all or more than they derived through the tranfer of land under the existing law. (Hear, hear.) His object in bringing forward the measure at that time was not so much the hope that at that late period of the session it would become law, as a desire to show the House that there was another and an incomparably better system than that which had been sent down from the Council for their acceptance, and so induce a postponement of the entire question for more full consideration and enquiry. In the interval that had elapsed events had taken place which rendered a speedy solution of the question imperative, and which added other, and in his judgment conclusive, reasons why the Torrens' system should be adopted in preference to all others. He alluded, in the first place, to the extended occupation of the country, under the amended Land Act, by yeomanry proprietors. They would take up small farms, which they would cultivate; but the heavy costs attendant upon the transfer or mortgage of their small properties under the existing law would be ruinous. In the second place, he alluded to the fact that the system referred to had been made the subject of searching inquiry by a commission comprising the present and the late Chief Justice of the colony in which it had been longest in operation, and that it had received from that commission the highest approval; and also to the fact that the Lord Chancellor, having before him as well the measure framed by Sir Hugh Cairns as that of Mr. Torrens, had adopted the latter in its integrity, although his Lordship had added a few other provisions, and varied some of the working details in a manner by no means calculated to improve its operation efficiently. The chief argument which commended this measure preferentially to this House was, in his opinion, that in the interval it had become law in all the other Australian colonies. (Hear, hear.) We were about to enter into a conference with the other colonies, through the instrumentality of delegates, upon the subject of uniform tariff; but uniformity of law regarding the transfer of land was of incomparably more importance. (Hear, hear.) This had hitherto not been forced prominently under the notice of hon. members, because hitherto these colonies had so far been in conformity under the system brought out from the mother country; but now, even convenience, such as it was, would be lost unless we adopted here the same system of transfer which obtained in the other colonies. Many hon. members held considerable properties in Queensland and in Victoria and Tasmania, and he would ask them to consider for a moment the predicament they might be placed in if, when requiring to deal with their property generally for the purpose of securing loans or otherwise, they had to do so under different systems of law, by the use of different descriptions of instruments, and without being able to find professional men sufficiently practised in these different systems to enable them to conclude the affairs with the necessary promptitude, and without reference to the other colonies. He might observe that it was within his professional experience that difficulties of this nature had already occurred in this city, through want of the necessary forms and information for transacting mortgages of property situated in the adjacent colony of Queensland, where the Torrens' system had been for some time in satisfactory operation. He would next proceed to contrast the system of Sir Hugh Cairns and that of Mr. Torrens; but, before doing so, it would be desirable, as conducing to a clear understanding of the question, to bring under review, as briefly as possible, what steps had been taken in reference to the matter. The first movement appeared to have been made by Mr. Deas Thomson, who, on 29th November, 1856, moved for a select committee. That committee had some half dozen meetings, but no practical result came of it, although a bill to provide for the registration of deeds, and dividing the colony into various districts, was considered. In the following parliament the committee was again appointed, and the advantages of Mr. Torrens' system were placed before it. In the following session the committee was again appointed, and at this time attention was called to the report of the commissioners in May, 1857. He would here refer to some of the advantages which it was expected would accrue from the system they recommended, and which would be carried out in the bill before the House. He particularly referred to the warranty of title—

The suggestion of a guarantee or warranty of title, supported as it has been from many quarters, is not peculiar to the plan now under consideration, and is, in our opinion, very valuable. It is well known that when a title has once been investigated and approved of by experienced counsel and solicitors, it is as little likely to be questioned as the right to any chattel which a man buys in open market. Still, on a re-sale, it is again investigated and again approved by another counsel and another solicitor, because the new purchaser was no party to the former transaction, and he cannot be sure that everything has been done which he may think necessary to make himself safe. But should the second purchaser be a member of the family instead of a stranger, employing and taking the same legal advice, it is probable that he would be satisfied with the previous investigation, instead of requiring a new one to be instituted, which he would deem to be only going over the same ground again. Supposing, therefore, that a public officer, such as a registrar, should have the power, on application made for that purpose by proper parties, to direct that the title, before registration, should be examined and tested under the authority of a counsel and solicitor, he might safely guarantee it, on their recommendation, against all claims which could be brought against it. In such a case it would not be unreasonable that the registered owner who had thus obtained a warranted title should pay a small premium on that account, and the aggregate amount of the premiums paid would constitute a fund to indemnify the State as the public insurer in case any latent claim should be subsequently established.

While quoting this, he might state that the commission took three years to bring up its report, and cost the English Government a large sum of money, whereas the same system was completed by Mr. Torrens without assistance, and was in print in South Australia in 1856. He had intended to have quoted largely from this document, but by doing so now he might weary the House after the lucid explanation given by the author himself. It was certainly worth the time of any hon. member to read the report annexed to the proceedings of the Legislative Council, as well as the evidence which had been recently taken. The benefit of cutting off the repeated legal investigation would be seen by the following quotation from a pamphlet of his own:—"Prior to the establishment of a Mint in this city, whenever gold was passed from hand to hand upon sale it had to be weighed and tested afresh to ascertain its weight and fineness—a process at once tedious, wasteful, and expensive; but, through the instrumentality of the Mint, a guarantee upon these points, and acknowledged generally, is obtained, and the gold passes from hand to hand without any such delay, inconvenience, or waste." That was precisely what is effected as regards titles to land under Torrens' Act. The present Act might be divided into seven parts. The first referred to the officers of the department. Here the defect of the system of Hugh Cairns was avoided. The second part referred to proceedings to bring land under the Act. This act was entirely optional. It was proposed to guarantee every title, and care was taken as to titles and overlapping of boundaries. The next part referred to the register book. Every transaction was endorsed in the book as well as on the copy in the hands of the owner, and any person dealing with the party holding the certificate could see at a glance the exact state of the title. Having had the certificate verified, the party fills up the transfer and a fresh registration is filed. The whole thing was most simple, and the cost only amounted to 30s. A mortgage or lease was effected in the same simple manner. The bill also deals with trust properties, and guards against any fraud on the part of the trustees to a settlement, as a caveat may be lodged in cases of intended sale or transfer by which the same may be prevented. The last part of the Act referred to the compensation. This was made very small—a sum just enough, in fact, to recompense those who carried out the Act. It would be impossible to work the system without some expense, and accordingly provision was made for the payment of small fees. These, then, were the main principles of the bill, which he believed worked most satisfactorily. In Queensland already, though it had only been in force a short time, nearly one-fourth of the entire property of the colony had been brought under its operation. He hoped the House would pass it, and that they would vote their thanks to Mr. Torrens as the author of so valuable a reform—a reform, by means of which they would get rid of the present costly and cumbrous system of conveyancing.

Dr. LANG expressed his gratification at the introduction of this measure, and the probability of its passing without opposition. It was one of the greatest reforms ever introduced, and if the present Ministry had done nothing else, this bill, of itself, would serve to immortalise them in the history of the colony.

Mr. LUCAS concurred in the eulogium just expressed on the bill, but thought honour should be given where honour was due. It was to Mr. Dick and Mr. Torrens that they were mainly indebted for the bill, and he thought the thanks of the whole Australian colonies were due to the latter gentleman for the initiation of so valuable a measure.

Mr. HART, after some preliminary remarks, said he thought the reasons advanced were scarcely sufficient to justify the passing of this bill. It was said to have worked well in the sister colonies, but it should be borne in mind the other colonies were young, and there existed in them none of those complicated titles that were so common in this colony. Again, he thought the course taken with regard to the introduction of the measure was open to objection. What were the facts? The Colonial Secretary introduced a bill framed on the plan of Sir Hugh Cairns' Act. This measure was referred to a select committee, and before this committee Mr. Torrens was examined with special reference to his own Act, and it would seem that the committee, carried away by his eloquence, at once decided, without taking any other evidence, in favour of the plan he proposed. The decision in fact was arrived at in a most summary way, there being only *four* members of the committee present when the report was adopted. He did not for a moment oppose the reform suggested; he considered the evils that had arisen in conveyancing were very great indeed. He thought the common system of conveyancing that had existed for a long time, and which necessitated the examination of titles by one solicitor after another, expense being incurred each time, ought to be abolished, and a more simple mode devised for the purpose of guaranteeing titles to individuals, so that they could go to the market with their land, however small in value, and obtain its full value without being exposed to the enormous charges they were now subject to. It was now simply a question, whether that of Mr. Torrens, or some one of the other measures before the public, should be adopted. The principle of the Lord Chancellor's bill was exactly the same as that in Mr. Torrens' Act; indeed, in that gentleman's evidence, he stated that the South Australian papers accused the Lord Chancellor of having copied his measure. The principle was that of registration, and giving indefeasible title. In England the registry consisted of two parts; in the one the title was to be guaranteed and indefeasible; in the other, not guaranteed and indefeasible, except under future conditions; such as the removal of incumbrances. In that Act there was no guarantee fund. The title had to undergo an examination by the Court. By Mr. Torrens' Act no land could be brought under it, except with the consent of the registrar, and, therefore, the whole working of the measure would depend upon that officer's ability and discretion. Seeing that the Lord Chancellor's bill had passed the British Parliament, and that with the approval of Sir Hugh Cairns, he thought it would be better to adopt the measure in preference to that of Mr. Torrens. We should then have the advantage of the decisions and opinions of the Judges at home upon the subject, instead of adopting a measure of this kind, with regard to which we had no guidance at all. Though these were his views, yet he should not divide the House upon the bill.

Mr. HOLT said the hon. and learned member who last spoke must be aware that the Lord Chancellor's bill was incomplete. No doubt it was always intended that it should have contained a provision for compensation, but according to a statement in the *Saturday Review* it was considered incompetent for the House of Lords to introduce into the bill a compensation clause, though without it the bill would not be accepted. The present bill was to remove the grossest abuses that could exist in a civilised community, the honest portion of which were fleeced most mercilessly by the profession to which the hon. member belonged. [Mr. HART: Are they not fleeced by money brokers too?] No one could condemn the evils of the profession more than its members did themselves. He had certainly known legal gentlemen who never charged in any case more than £16 or £17, but there were others who, if they thought it would not come to light, would make charges upon the mortgagors of churches or congregational chapels, that almost amounted to a sacrilegious robbery. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) One of the objections of the hon. member—and he seemed only desirous of delaying the measure—was that all properties could not be brought under Torrens' Act. Now the fact was that anything worth bringing under the Act might be brought thereunder. If a person had not a title to the land he wanted to bring under the Act, he had no right to apply for a certificate of title. There was no use in having two sorts of titles; it would be cumbersome in the extreme. Every title registered should be perfect, such as a purchaser would accept, or any attorney recommend his client to accept. The hon. member had also alluded to the greater difficulty that would be experienced in this country with respect to titles, in consequence of this being an older country than South Australia. There was no doubt that the longer this atrocious system went on the worse it would be for the country, and the greater the difficulty in remedying it. If it were not that hon. members had become perfectly disgusted with the old system, he was sure that doing away with it would be as difficult a task as cleaning the Augean stables was to Hercules. All that attorneys did with titles that passed through their hands was, to encumber them; and a person now-a-days would give twenty per cent. more for land that came direct from the Crown than for land that had passed four or five times through the hands of the lawyers. But this complaint was not a new one. It had been made so long as two hundred years ago. Andrew Yarranton, a man whose name was now forgotten, although he had done much good for England, he having been the first to make canals, or cut rivers as he called them, as well as the first to introduce the white clover and flax, so far back as 1677, had written as follows:—

All people that know anything of Holland, know that the people there pay great taxes, and eat dear, maintain many soldiers, both by sea and land, and in the three maritime provinces have neither good water nor good air; and that in some of the provinces they pay 50 years' purchase for their lands, and are many times subject to be destroyed by the devouring waves of the seas overflowing their banks. And notwithstanding all these strange and unheard-of inconveniences, yet they will not quit their station and remove to places of more safety and less taxes. The reason whereof is: First, they have fitted themselves with a public register of all their lands and houses, whereby it is made ready moneys at all times, without the charge of law or the necessity of a lawyer. Secondly, by making cut rivers navigable in all places where art can possibly effect it, thereby making trade more communicable and easy than in other places. Thirdly, by a public bank, the great sinews of trade, the credit thereof making paper go in trade equal with ready money, yea, better in many parts of the world than money. Fourthly, a court of merchants to end all differences betwixt merchant and merchant. Fifthly, a lumber-house, whereby all poor people may have moneys lent upon goods at very easy interest. Now, in these five particulars you may see their policy, upon which lies all their happiness and welfare. By these policies of the Dutch, and the want of our lands being put under a register, £100 a year in Holland, at this present time, will raise a family sooner, and drive a better and more profitable trade, than a man can do of £1000 a year in England. But if we write by their copies, we shall do the great things they now do, and I dare say outdo them too. Now I will demonstrate to all men unbiassed the truth of what I assert, and show them the condition the gentlemen and people of England are in at this day, and also the condition the Dutch are in at this day, in all their provinces. Let a gentleman now in England, that hath £1000 a year in land, that owes £4000, come to a money scrivener and desire £4000, to be lent on all his land, and produce his writings, and the estate hath been in the family 200 years. I know at this day the answer will be that by the law of England as it is now practised, no man can know a title by writings, there being so many ways to incumber land privately. And therefore the answer commonly is, "Bring us security for the covenants, and we will lend you the moneys." The gentleman gets such friends as he can procure to be bound for his covenants, whom, if they accept, then the procurator and continuator, have their game to play: but if he bring not such security as they like, he goeth without his £4000, which is a sad and lamentable case, he having lands worth £1000 a year, and now he is put to his shifts, his creditors come upon him, the charge of law suits comes on, all his affairs are distracted, his sons and daughters want money to set them into the world. At last, it is possible he gets £2000 a-piece of two several persons, of one at York, and of the other at London, and mortgages all his lands to each man. This continues private for some years, the while the gentleman strives what he can to be honest, and prepare moneys to pay off one of the mortgages. But it commonly falls out otherwise, either through bad times or decay of tenants, great taxes, or the eldest son matching contrary to his father's will, or oftentimes it is worse. He is so debauched no one will match with him. Now the gentleman's miseries come on, and what must he then do? For the persons that have the land mortgaged will not stay, because by this time it is discovered the land is twice mortgaged. I tell you the lawyers' harvest is now come in, and the estate torn to pieces, and the gentleman, his wife and family, and it may be, creditors too, undone. For seeing all is in danger to be gone, the friends of the wife trump up a former title to the two mortgages, and fence to get all the estate that sheriff, bailiffs, solicitors, and lawyers leave to be to the uses intended, or pretended, in the private settlement. But you will ask me what the poor man shall do to secure his person? I will tell you what some have done, and what many do, I know, must do—even turn over either to the Fleet or Bench. First, pity that a poor gentleman cannot have moneys at such interest upon his lands as the law directs to pay his just debts, and for the good and comfort of his family. Secondly, it is a sin that a gentleman of £1000 a year should be the occasion of ruining so many families as he does, by putting them to such vexatious suits for their moneys lent, and, it may be at last, lose all. In this posture, as you see, are many poor men in England which cannot borrow £4000 on £1000 a year land. I pray let us see what a posture a Dutchman stands in that hath £100 a-year, and wants £4000. Now I am a Dutchman, and have £100 a-year in the Province of West Friesland, near Groningem, and I come to the bank at Amsterdam, and there tender a particular of my lands, and how tenanted, being £100 a-year in West Friesland, and desire them to lend me £4000, and I will mortgage my land for it. The answer will be, I will send by the post to the Registrar of Groningem your particular, and at the return of post you shall have your answer. The Registrar of Groningem sends answer, it is my land, and tenanted according to the particular. There is no more words, but tell out your moneys. Observe all you that read this, and tell to your children this strange thing, that paper in Holland is equal with moneys in England. I refuse the moneys. I tell him I do not want money, I want credit, and having one son at Venice, one at Noremberg, one at Hamburg, and one at Dantzick, where banks are, I desire your tickets of credit, each of them for £1000, with letters of advice directed to each of my sons,—which is immediately done, and I mortgage my lands at 3 in the 100. Reader, I pray observe, that every acre of land in the seven provinces, trades all the world over, and it is as good as ready money—but in England poor gentlemen cannot take up £4000 upon his land at 6 in the 100 interest, although he would mortgage £1000 a year for it. No; and many gentlemen at this day, of £500 a year in land, cannot have credit to live at a twelve penny ordinary. If this be so, it is very clear and evident that a man with £100 a year in Holland, so convenienced as their titles are, and at the paying but 3 in the 100 interest for the moneys lent, may sooner raise three families, than a gentleman in England can either raise one or preserve the family in being, for the reasons already given. But were the free lands of England under a voluntary register, all these miseries would vanish, and the lands would come to 30 years purchase.

He did not know that there was such a thing as a private mortgage, but on questioning a legal friend he had been informed that not only did they exist, but that they were very common. With regard to private marriage settlements, an instance of that kind had come under his own private knowledge in a transaction he had had with some land in Victoria. The result of this was that the party who sold to him was found to have settled the land upon his wife, and so was not legally in a position to sell the land at all. He had settled everything upon the lady, it seemed, except his profession. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Holt) brought an action against this party, but could not obtain more damages than £1000 for the breach of the agreement which had been drawn out between them. The third party to whom he (Mr. Holt) had sold the land thus bought—also brought an action—an action against him as vendor, and had got damages to the amount of £3800. (Laughter.) He had thereupon bestirred himself; and, after getting all the evidence he could, he did manage to get the damages reduced to forty shillings, but altogether the law expenses stood him in not less than £3000. He mentioned this case as a case of secret settlement, showing the nature of the difficulties in the transfer of land which had now to be provided against, and which would be cleared away by the proposed alteration of the law. If out of the enormous sum which would be saved by the operation of this new Act, a handsome settlement was not made upon Mr. Torrens, all he could say was that there was no gratitude in New South Wales. It was not the £60,000 saved out of what was now paid every year to attorneys for conveyances, which was alone to be taken into consideration. There was in addition to that the greatly increased security that would be generally afforded to titles to land. (Hear, hear.) It was not to be supposed but that some exception would be taken to some provisions of the Act. If hon. members had spent ten years in perfecting any measure, those who had not studied it at all would be apt to find fault with its most carefully considered clauses. He had himself gone through this measure clause by clause, and he was most desirous that it should be passed. He believed that it was a measure of a most beneficial character, so much so that the House was, in a manner bound, before the termination of the session, to give some substantial mark of their admiration of that gentleman from whom the measure originated. He felt that they owed much to Mr. Torrens, and he also felt that they were under great obligations to Mr. Dick, whose disinterested course of action in this matter had inspired him (Mr. Holt) with the highest respect and admiration. He believed that nobody but the hon. member at the head of the Government could have introduced such a measure, and that it would reflect a lasting honour on his Government.

Mr. BUCHANAN, after expressing some regret to find that himself and the last speaker took the same view of this question—a regret which he felt, because he liked always to have a more congenial advocate for such reforms as might be desirable—proceeded to defend the legal profession from the severe animadversions and inuendos of the hon. member for Newtown. He supported this bill as a reform, but if he had been dependent upon the arguments of the hon member for Newtown he should not have supported it at all. He had, however, depended upon his own opinions of what was right, and availed himself of the assistance of great and unselfish minds.

Mr. DRIVER would support the second reading of this bill. The hon. member for Newtown had, he thought, gone out of his way to make a direct charge on a body of persons in Sydney who were quite as respectable and intelligent as the particular body to which the hon. gentleman himself belonged. The hon. gentleman talked of the excessive charges of lawyers as "disgusting pieces of robbery," but if he wished to single out particular cases in which the public complained of extortionate charges why did he not complain of the extortionate rates of interest charged by some of the bank directors for the loan of money. (Hear, hear.) They knew that bank directors, and others in league with them, had been in the habit of attending auction sales a good deal lately. Jones could arrange with his friend Brown, the director of some joint-stock bank. Jones could obtain a loan, and buy a property, and in a few weeks the property was sold to the party through whom the money had been obtained, and between the two somebody or other was fleeced, perhaps, to the extent stated by the hon. member for Newtown, when he said that he had purchased a property for £2500 and sold it a few days afterwards for £7000. No doubt, attorneys did charge excessively at times, but they were not to be blamed when they could get the money. ("Oh, oh!" and laughter.) It was quite as fair, at any rate, for attorneys to charge excessively as it was for banks to charge excessively for the loan of money. The hon. member for the Glebe said there was no foundation for statements which had been made concerning the banks; but perhaps the hon. member might be one of those who would assert that there was no principle of justice in the claim made by Mr. Robey, while they had it from the Judge who tried the case, that it was a most rascally proceeding on the part of the bank from beginning to end. ("No, No!")

Mr. HAY rose to order. He could not see what this had to do with the question. It was, in fact, an abuse of the freedom of debate.

After some remarks from Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. FORSTER, Mr. DRIVER, and Mr. DALGLEISH,

Mr. SPEAKER held the hon. member (Mr. Driver) to be in order in defending the profession to which he belonged from the grave charges made against it in a previous part of the debate by the hon. member for Newtown.

After a few observations from Mr. HAY,

Mr. DRIVER resumed: The point of order had brought to his recollection a matter which had an immediate bearing upon the speech of the hon. member for Newtown, and his reference to the enormous charges made by some professional gentlemen. He had heard, when in connection with a conveyancing firm of a gentleman who once occupied the position of a bank director, and who, upon one occasion, agreed to give a bond as collateral security for the payment of £2500. He did not say that gentleman was the hon. member for Newtown, because that would be unparliamentary. This sum was to have been advanced upon mortgage, the person requiring it having been driven into a corner (as the lawyers had it) for that amount. This very hon. gentleman who, although not a churchwarden, occupied a similar position in some church or other, and imagined himself one of the most pious members of the community, agreed to give this bond, but finding the unfortunate borrower in straits, and that it was absolutely necessary he should have the money (the property to be mortgaged being worth £5000 or £6000), refused to give the bond on the terms unless a positive agreement were entered into that for this £2500, and a hundred or two additional, he should have the whole property. Was it strange, then, that a lawyer should charge somewhat more for a bond given under such circumstances?

Mr. HOLT: If the hon. member intends to allude to me, I give him the lie direct.

Mr. BUCHANAN: Allow me to say that the cap fits over there.

Mr. DALGLEISH begged to move that the words just used by the hon. member for Newtown be taken down.

Mr. HOLT said he withdrew the words, but asked how an hon. member thus attacked could restrain his language when he heard an hon. member having the audacity to bring so gross a charge against him, and when he knew the statement was not true.

Mr. DALGLEISH said the language of the hon. member for Newtown was an insult to the House, and there was a Parliamentary law applying in such cases.

Mr. HARPUR thought some consideration should be shown an hon. member smarting under charges of this dishonourable and galling character.

Mr. SPEAKER thought the use of such language could not be justified; but it was for the House to deal with the matter.

Mr. BUCHANAN: There ought to be, besides a withdrawal, an humble and abject apology.

Mr. SPEAKER said the observation was an insult not only to the hon. member for West Macquarie but to the whole House, and that of a gross kind. He did not recollect in all his experience of Parliamentary institutions to have heard of a similar case. He thought the hon. member for Newtown should offer an humble apology for the use of such expressions.

Mr. HOLT said it was some extenuation of his offence that so grave a charge, totally unfounded as it was, was calculated to excite in any person a strong disclaimer; but he had no hesitation in saying that he regretted that he should have been led to the use of such an expression. It was difficult to know what words to use under such circumstances.

Mr. BUCHANAN: Is this an apology? It appeared to be rather an apology for making an apology.

Mr. DRIVER, on resuming, said, he had received the statement he had made from a gentleman well known to a majority of the House, and upon whose veracity he had the best reasons for placing reliance.

After some further discussion,

Mr. HOLT explained that the offer of the bond was quite voluntary on his part. When a schoolhouse was added to the Congregational church and parsonage at Newtown the subscriptions fell somewhat short of the costs, and at his suggestion when money was to be borrowed, the church and parsonage were added to the security. The directors of the Mutual Provident Society, to whom the application was made, refused to lend money on churches and schoolhouses; and, with a view to protect them against loss in the transaction, he told them he would give his bond for the payment of the money when it was required, although the security was good enough without it.

Mr. FAUCETT, after alluding to the inconsistency of introducing these personal matters into a debate on a measure of great public importance, said he was sorry the charges to which the hon. member (Mr. Driver) had replied had not been treated with silent contempt. The hon. member for Newtown must know that, in every pursuit, a vast majority of those engaged in it were likely to be honourable and upright men, although there might be a minority of impostors. He would now call attention to the few leading features of the bill, for after all they were very few, the bill being made up chiefly of details. One of these principles was one that land-law reformers had always endeavoured to carry out—namely, the public declaration of the title to land. Every attempt that had been made had for its object the giving power to a court or to commissioners to declare that some person had a distinct legal title to certain land. That was accomplished by the present law, but by a difficult and circuitous route. Any person acquainted with law was aware that a title to land was acquired by a person holding it for his own for a certain period of time,—the lapse of that time giving him an indefeasible right and excluding all others, even those who might have a right. This was what was called the Statute of Limitations; and in regard to title this bill did what that statute did, and no more. It declared, as that statute did, that all former deeds were unnecessary, and that the party holding had a clear and distinct title to the land. In this respect the bill was a great improvement. The next great principle was this, that, having accomplished the declaration that the title existed in the individual, it commenced from that point, and enabled a transfer to be obtained with speed and facility, and without an examination of a mass of title deeds connected with it. If the bill accomplished that—and in so far as the legal authority went he believed it did accomplish it—that was a very great step in advance of the present system. Whether other Acts accomplished this in a better manner it was not for him to say. Legal authorities had differed on this point; at all events he was quite satisfied with the manner in which it was dealt with by this bill. The third principle was another very great improvement, that in case the rightful owner of the land should be deprived of his property by some other applicant having acquired possession, and been recognised by the law, he would be indemnified for his loss. This was a most material point, and followed not only as a matter of necessity, but as a matter of justice. The bill then accomplished this, and he could see no other principle in the bill than those he had enumerated. Beyond these, the bill contained only details. They had also in support of it the fact that the measure had been for some years in operation in South Australia, where it had been found to work well. He agreed that it was important that in these colonies, so closely connected, our legislation should be as nearly as possible the same; and though he also thought it ought to be assimilated as nearly as possible to that of England, yet the circumstances of these colonies and of England were so different that it was impossible that it should be like it in all cases. He should not trespass longer on the attention of the House, but would conclude by impressing upon hon. members the necessity of discussing the question with the calmness it deserved.

Mr. HARPUR. The object that this bill dealt with was one of the grossest abuses that had ever existed in any kingdom. It was, however, somewhat remarkable that so great and brilliant a reform as this should have originated with a layman. He quite agreed with the hon. member who had last spoken, that, as a body, the lawyers were a respectable class of men; but, allowing this, it did seem strange that they had not been the first to make this movement. They must, from their acute legal perceptions, have seen how this could be done; but they concealed it, smothering their consciences under the mean dictates of self-interest. It was somewhat amusing, however, to see the hon. member for Morpeth coming forward as the defender of the lawyers, but he had done this merely for the sake of attacking bank directors, and one honorable member of this House. It was a peculiarity of this hon. member's idiosyncracy, that he could not attack one hon. member without at the same time upraising another. That hon member had taken up the time of the House in making statements which, to his (Mr. H.'s) knowledge, were not true; and the conduct of a member who could take advantage of his position in the House to make false statements, under the impression that they would then go forth as truths, was disgraceful and unmanly. He could see no impropriety in any of the statements that had been made in reference to the transaction described; but when he saw an hon. member, under the influence of personal spite, rise to make false statements respecting another hon. member, it showed such an utter want of feeling, such a want of appreciation of all that was just and honest and manly, he could not but look with regret upon the institutions of the country and the honour of his native land, that were thus degraded and debased.

Mr. DALGLEISH was exceedingly glad to observe from the tone of the House that this bill was far more likely to meet with a favourable reception than that which had been accorded to it at its introduction last session. On that occasion, although this measure had not at first been met with much opposition, twenty-four members had eventually voted for throwing it out, and only six for going into committee thereupon. He could not but congratulate the House upon the change which had thus evidently taken place, from which he augured the happiest results. This change having taken place in the sentiments of honorable members upon this question, he considered that there could not be any occasion for hurrying the bill through the committee with any indecent haste, and that the best expression they could give of the approbation of the House as regarded the honorable member who had left this colony, and paid a visit to Adelaide in order to inform himself of the practical working of the Real Property Act in South Australia, would be for hon. members to give the measure now before them a calm and dispassionate consideration. The name of the bill introduced last session had certainly been altered, but the measure was substantially the same. The bill now before them had already been introduced into the adjacent colonies, and was not only likely to be the law for the transfer of real property in the Australian colonies, but also bade fair to become eventually part and parcel of the law of England. Speaking of the Real Property Act of Mr. Torrens, he found in the "Law Magazine and Law Review," of November, 1859, the following passages, which shewed that even three years ago that the bill before the House was received in England with no inconsiderable amount of attention. In that magazine, at page 162, a writer said:—"Whilst in England we were holding debate, making reports sketching bills, and altering them again and again in imbecility of doubt and uncertainty, our brethren in the province of South Australia have considered thoroughly, and successfully conquered, their analogous difficulties with respect to titles to land; and it will be interesting to consider how this has been accomplished. It happened that in this province, Mr. R. R. Torrens, a man of remarkable talent and energy, and of comprehensive grasp of mind, had devoted his thought to the subject in question. It was not to be expected that a measure which affected a total revolution in the modes of dealing with real property, should at once be perfect, and require no amendment. Some defects in the working details of the Act were discovered shortly after it came into operation, and these were accordingly amended in the succeeding session of Parliament." And again, at page 173, was the following:—"Those to whom the preparation of a measure for the reform of our own conveyancing system may be entrusted, would, we believe, derive much benefit from the careful study of the South Australian Real Property Act. In many respects, indeed, it might be usefully followed; for though defective in a few minor points, and occasionally obscure in its language, it is, taken on a whole, far more accurate and complete than any measure of a similar kind hitherto proposed by the lawyers of England." This was, he thought, more than sufficient to prove that the merit of the measure it was now proposed to pass was distinctly recognised, and felt to be an enactment which it might be desirable to adopt in the mother country. It also distinctly acknowledged that this measure was one which had originated with Mr. R. Torrens, and it gave him all the credit which was rightly due to him for the same. After this it was somewhat surprising to find that Lord Westbury's bill, recently introduced before the House of Lords, and substantially the same bill as Mr. Torrens', should since have been described as an original measure. In the *Saturday Review* of the 31st of May last, he had been astonished to find that the writer had given to Lord Westbury the credit of originating a bill which had obviously been borrowed, in every essential particular, from the measure confessedly the base of the bill now before the House. The writer of the article said (of the Land Transfer Bill before the Lords):—

"The dream of philosophical lawyers, which has filled old fashioned conveyancers with horror, is about to become an established fact. A bill 'for giving certainty to the title to real estates, and rendering the dealing with land more simple and economical' has passed the House of Lords after undergoing the trying ordeal of a Select Committee, and will shortly be introduced into the Lower House with every apparent prospect of becoming law. After the countless projects of legislation on this subject during the last five years, it is remarkable that Lord Westbury's bill is thoroughly original; and it will be a matter of some interest to the owners of land to know what is the character of the provisions by which the mode of dealing with real property is proposed to be regulated. The first thing to be noted about the new scheme is, that it is entirely optional. Any proprietor who is enamoured with the present plan of selling, mortgaging, and settling land, may keep his solicitor at work as heretofore, in the lucrative occupation of drawing and perusing abstracts, framing ingenious requisitions, parrying the complaints of equally acute purchasers, and conducting all the cumbrous procedure which is supposed to secure the title to land from the uncertainties to which human affairs and mundane possessions are subject. How far this concession will promote the establishment of the new system may be questioned, but it assuredly removes much of the difficulty which has hitherto impeded legislation on the subject. The upshot of the long discussion that has been maintained as to the advisability of registering the title to land has been to leave to law reformers the choice of three entirely distinct modes of procedure. The simplest of these is merely to require the registration of every conveyance as a condition to its validity, and this is what was done in old times for the counties of Middlesex and York, and is now the law which prevails in those localities as well as in Scotland and Ireland, and almost all foreign countries. The practical result of this machinery has not been very satisfactory. It has excluded one and only one element of uncertainty—that which arises from the suppression of documents. It has rather increased than diminished the cost of the transfer of land; and it has opened a door to fraud, in taking advantage of the neglect of registration, which has only been corrected in England by a remedy perhaps worse than the evil itself—the mysterious doctrine of constructive notice, which courts of equity have invented for the purpose. After a very long controversy this form of registration has been acknowledged, almost by universal consent, to be utterly inadequate to meet the demands which the purchasers of land may reasonably make for some safe and economical method of transferring real estate. A second device, which has been much in favour of late years, has been to establish a register, to record therein against every estate the name of one or more persons as the owners, and to declare them absolutely entitled to deal with the property as they may think fit. Nothing could be simpler or easier

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to work than such machinery as this; and if land were generally held in fee-simple by some one person or group of persons as the absolute owners, nothing more complex would be required. Unfortunately for the lovers of legal symmetry, the common practice of English landowners is as widely as possible removed from this patriarchal system. As a matter of course, every estate of importance is put into settlement. Such a being as an owner of land, in the sense in which we speak of the owner of a horse or any other movable commodity, is quite an exceptional personage. There is generally some one person, or more probably some succession of persons, entitled for life. Then there are whole families of possible children on whom, in due order, the estate is to devolve; jointures and portions, charges and powers are attached to the land; and for the purpose of giving effect to such provisions a series of trust estates are created, to which are added, in many cases, a variety of charges and incumbrances, actual and possible, to provide for the extravagances of past owners and the prospective wants of those that are to come. All this complication sadly mars the simplicity of that species of registration which is based upon the notion of recording some specified person as the absolute owner for all purposes of sale or other disposition. If the life tenant or a trustee is entered on the register, all the class of persons who have remote interests in the land would, unless protected, be in constant alarm lest their inheritance should be filched from them by the fraud of the registered owner. Instead of having rights which would cleave to the land itself, they would be dependent on the honour of this or that trustee, and one of the great charms of real property—its fancied security—would be taken from it. The only possible way of meeting this difficulty is that which was proposed in the bills introduced originally by Sir H. Cairns, and reproduced in the present session by Lord Chelmsford. The plan was to allow all persons who had any kind of right or interest in a registered estate to protect themselves against any unauthorised dealings by entering *caveats* at the Register Office. *The effect of this* would be to render it impossible for any one to be defrauded except by his own neglect; and though the register would merely show a succession of fiduciary owners instead of the real proprietors of the land, it would, with very little complication, give immense facility to all purchases and mortgage transactions. The chief fault found with this plan was that it was not, and did not profess to be, a means of preserving a constant record of the real beneficial ownership of land. It was a sort of makeshift measure without any pretence to theoretical perfection, though with the weighty practical merit of removing an evil which had become intolerable without materially interfering with existing rights or aspiring to any chimerical exactness. Lord Westbury is not of a temper to put up with anything short of comprehensive symmetry; and his bill, which has passed almost unscathed through the committee of the Lords, aims at the creation of a registry which shall be an accurate photograph of all the rights which attach to every estate in the kingdom, and shall, at the same time, dispense with the cumbrous process which is known as the investigation of title. Whether this large object will ever be attained must depend a little on the form in which the bill may become law, and very much more on the genius of the registrar to whom the working of the new machinery is to be entrusted. It is quite possible that the bill, if passed, might become a dead letter from the disinclination of landowners to avail themselves of the promised benefits; but, whatever the result may be in this respect, the most anxious possessor of property need not hesitate to give his support to a bill which will either be inoperative, or, if brought into a working shape, will largely diminish the difficulties and delays that attend upon all dealings with land."

And again,

"It was not considered to be competent for the House of Lords to introduce a compensation clause into the bill, but it is understood that in the Commons it will be proposed to make the State insure the owners of land against official errors, so far at least as a money compensation can do so. Without such a clause the bill would never be accepted—with it, there is practically no risk or injury entailed upon any one. The Consolidated Fund would not suffer, for the most minute percentage fee would suffice to cover all possible liabilities from such a source. Purchasers would get a certain title without delay or expense, and those who have land to sell would be able to command an increased price without being subject to any appreciable risk or any considerable trouble beyond that to which they are now subjected. It is not, perhaps, likely that the bill in its present shape will perfect a reform of so much importance and intricacy; but if the business is entrusted to competent hands there is no reason why it should not be gradually perfected until the registrar shall become, in course of time, a perfect mirror of all the rights and interests in land which are to be found from one end of England to the other."

The bill referred to by the writer was precisely the same as that now before the House, although there was a portion of the bill which could not be expected to pass in the House of Lords. There was no doubt that the remarks made about this not being a compulsory Act ought to have great weight. The bill would confer a vast and lasting benefit on the community, and he had very great pleasure in seeing the feeling in its favour which evidently influenced the minds of hon. members.

The bill was read a second time without opposition, and the committal of the measure was fixed an order of the day for to-morrow (this day).

STATE-AID TO RELIGION.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved that the bill to abolish future grants in aid of public worship be now read a third time.

Mr. COWPER moved, by way of amendment, that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of reconsidering clauses 1, 2, and 3; and also with a view to the introduction of a new clause. (Question, question.)

Mr. W. FORSTER said he was somewhat surprised to find hon. members calling "question" before they knew what the question was. From the brief speech of the hon. Colonial Secretary, no one could tell what was to be done with the bill. It would tend to expedite the public business and add to the proper conduct of affairs in the Assembly, if the Government would say *from* day to day what they intended to do. They had had a bill introduced and laid on the table for weeks. The honorable Colonial Secretary had told the House that his mind was made up, and that he would not consent to any alteration in this bill. All through the session the Government had been introducing bills which they said could be amended in committee, but hon. members had been told that this bill must be accepted in its entirety, or that they would not get anything. Amendments were proposed, some of which the hon. member himself could not object to in point of principle, but the hon. Colonial Secretary thought it his duty to refuse those amendments, and insist upon the bill being passed in its integrity. But they now had the hon. member coming down and asking the House to recommit the bill on the third reading without giving a single reason for the course he proposed. He (Mr. Forster) thought the House deserved the contempt with which it was treated. What did those hon. members who called out "question" know of what was to be done? It was an insult to the House, after the calm and quiet consideration given to the question, to ask hon. members to go back and recommit the bill without given any reason for the course he proposed.

Mr. COWPER: He would explain to the hon. member if he would allow him.

Mr. W. FORSTER: The hon. member had not explained. He did not think the hon. member had a right to interrupt him in this way. The hon. gentleman had had an opportunity of explaining, and it seemed as though he had explained to some of his supporters who formed the sham opposition of the House, and who now called out "question." But the House as a body had not been told what the hon. member meant to do. The proper time for the hon. member to have given his reasons would have been when he had an opportunity of speaking in favour of the course he proposed. How did hon. members know that a despatch had not been received from Downing-street ordering the honorable member to introduce two or three clauses into the bill! They had been told from the beginning that, unless they shaped their legislation to meet the orders of the Secretary of State at home, and gentlemen in another place in this colony, they would have no abolition of State-aid at all in this colony. How did they know that the Upper House had not told the hon. member by some secret conclave, that they intended to have some other alteration. The bill was a sham, and did not abolish State-aid. By pretending to prohibit future grants, it pretended to do that which the House had no power to do, and while professing to abolish it, it did nothing of the kind. If the hon. member had given his reasons for the course now proposed, hon. members would have been in a position to have debated those reasons, but now they stood at a disadvantage. The proper time to move for the recommittal of a bill was when the report was adopted. [Mr. WISDOM: It is often done on the motion for the third reading.] No doubt it was, but he had often heard the Chairman of Committees point out the inconvenience of such a course. The hon. member (Mr. Wisdom) was sufficiently an adviser of the present Government to have communicated the fact if they had forgotten it. There was, however, generally some reason given for adopting an inconvenient course; but the hon. Colonial Secretary (who knew the House well) asked the Assembly to adopt an unusual and inconvenient course without giving any reason whatever. He could not imagine that the Colonial Secretary would be so inconsistent as to turn his back upon principles he had stood up for so pertinaciously, and to adopt amendments he had opposed in committee, such as the repeal of schedule C, and of Sir Richard Bourke's Act, the amendment affecting the salaries of dignitaries, or that for transferring the salaries into pensions. Imagination was lost in conjecturing what amendments the Colonial Secretary could have in view with regard to a bill that had been so fully discussed in and out of the House. Perhaps, instead of amending three clauses, the hon. member intended to introduce three new clauses. The proceeding was most extraordinary, and the House was left wholly in the dark as to what it would be asked to do when in committee.

Mr. COWPER intended to propose some of the amendments the hon. member desired him to introduce when the bill was passing through committee. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The reason why he did not adopt them then was that he thought they would destroy the symmetry of the bill, but he now found that, with some slight verbal amendment, they might be embodied in the bill. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FORSTER: Does the hon. member intend to adopt all the amendments I proposed in their integrity?

Mr. COWPER: No.

Mr. FORSTER: Then the hon. member's explanation amounts to nothing.

The amendment, for the recommittal of the bill, was carried by a majority of 33 to 21. The following being the division:—

Ayes, 33.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Leary	Mr. Caldwell
Robertson	Dalgleish	Dickson
Weekes	Shepherd	Samuel
Arnold	Lucas	Hoskins
Driver	Atkinson	Hannell
Cowper, jun.	Sutherland	Harpur
Love	J. T. Ryan	Buchanan
Wisdom	Flett	Dr. Lang
Raper	Morrice	Mr. Holt
Piddington	Sadleir	Wilson
W. Forster	Garrett	Windeyer } Tellers

Noes, 21.

Mr. Faucett	Mr. Moriarty	Mr. Egan
R. Forster	Martin	Hay
Alexander	Terry	Suttor
Gordon	J. N. Ryan	Cunneen
Mate	Lackey	Cummings
Allen	Dangar	Macleay
Dick	Smart	Hart } Tellers.

The House then resolved itself into committee.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, the words within brackets were omitted from the first clause, as follows:—1. No stipend or allowance whatever shall be paid [out of the fund set apart for public worship by the Constitution Act assented to by her Majesty in 1855, or] out of any public moneys whatsoever after the passing of this Act to any minister of religion not then in receipt of some such stipend or allowance.

The motion was agreed to by a majority of 32 to 22.

Clause 2 was verbally amended and agreed to, on a division by a majority of 32 to 22.

Clause 3, "Stipends of deceased to fall into Consolidated Fund." Mr. COWPER proposed to omit the clause, with the view of inserting another clause in its place.

Mr. HART wished to have some explanation of the course pursued by the hon. member, since the clause the Government proposed to insert was the one brought forward by the hon. member for East Sydney, Mr. Forster, and negatived by the committee. The hon. gentleman had then given such strong arguments against the clause as had convinced him (Mr. H.) that the amendment ought not to be carried. And yet now he came down and supported that which he had previously so strongly opposed. Such conduct was most unprecedented, nor could it for a moment be *tolerated* in the British Parliament. It was conduct most low, mean, and pettifogging, and would not for a moment be tolerated in any other country than this.

Mr. ARNOLD rose to order, the hon. member was out of order, and, besides this, had used unparliamentary language.

Mr. FAUCETT defended the conduct of the member for Bathurst, contending that he was perfectly entitled to give his reasons for not agreeing to the proposal before the committee.

Mr. WISDOM ruled that the hon. member was quite in order, since he could not say whether or not the hon. member was going to conclude with a motion, "That the Chairman leave the chair," in which case it would be quite open to him to enter upon this question.

Mr. HART, to prevent further discussion, would move, "That the chairman leave the chair." He could not conceive on what grounds the hon. *Chief* Secretary had so suddenly altered his opinion, seeing that so very recently he had spoken most forcibly against that which he now proposed. He had always objected to any interference with the Constitution Act piecemeal. If any amendments were to be made in it, let the whole Act be taken, and let all the amendments required be made by one bill. And as regarded Sir Richard Bourke's Act, the moment that Act was repealed, that moment would they see commence the dominancy of the Church of England. It had been the dominant Church prior to that Act being passed, and even now the Bishop of that Church regarded himself as the head of the State Church of the colony. Even at the present time, everything was done, insidiously it was true, to keep up this character of the Church of England, for he had himself seen in *deeds of grants* to that Church that it was called the United Church of England and Ireland, as by law established. It was not without meaning and intention that these words were inserted in these grants. Nor was there any necessity for its repeal, seeing that it was obsolete in actual operation, and only acted as the palladium of the religious liberty of the colony. There was no necessity for the repeal of Sir Richard Bourke's Act, and another ground which he had to offer to its proposed repeal arose out of the fact that several churches were now in the *course of erection*, in aid of which the Government, under the existing law, was bound to contribute. The conduct of the Ministry on this question was such as wholly to disentitle them to any further confidence on the part either of the House or of the country. He moved that the Chairman do leave the chair.

Mr. COWPER said that this bill secured all that he had desired to have secured by the other bill—that which had been previously before the House. As to Sir Richard Bourke's Act, it was practically a dead letter. ("No.") *It* did not occasion money to be contributed towards the erection of churches in the way the hon. member appeared to suppose. The hon. member had been unnecessarily warm about these amendments. He had been favourable to the clause in its former shape, but he deferred to the opinion of the House in the matter. On the whole, perhaps, the amended clauses were now in a better shape than before.

Mr. MORIARTY said that the conduct of the Prime Minister beat anything that he had ever witnessed. There was the Chief Secretary introducing in committee a clause which virtually abolished the Constitution Act. If the *Constitution was thus to be abolished* it ought to be effected in an open and straightforward manner—by a regular proposition and not by a sidewind—not as was now proposed by the astute and disingenuous Colonial Secretary. (Hear, hear.) This would make a precedent whereby, at any future time, any profligate Minister might do away with any of the constitutional safeguards of the country. (Hear, hear, and ironical cheers.) The hon. the Chief Secretary would find that he would not be enabled to secure the object which he had in view. He would find that he had lost the confidence of the country. He had always supported the Ministry whenever he conceived that they deserved to be supported, but he was now compelled to declare that he had lost all confidence in them. (Oh, Oh). The young Premier said "Oh! Oh!" but he repeated the statement. He had always given the Ministry his support whenever he conscientiously could, and had always opposed them fairly when he saw that it was his plain duty to do so. His opposition had never been factious, and he had never charged the hon. member at the head of the Government with desiring to retain his official position from private motives. (Hear.) But he did say that he had now lost all confidence in that gentleman. He should support the motion, that the Chairman do leave the chair.

Mr. DALGLEISH said, he had often heard a similar invective hurled by the hon. member for Braidwood against the head of the Government more than once. (A laugh.) It had been done by the hon. member before on a case which had reference to Dirty Butter Creek, or to some other dirty job with which the hon. member had been mixed up.

Mr. R. FORSTER rose to order, objecting to the language used.

Mr. MORIARTY found no fault with the hon. member's expressions, viewing them as matters of indifference.

The CHAIRMAN decided that the words were out of order.

Mr. DALGLEISH regretted that any observation made by him should have been construed to be out of order. He might have said more than he intended. He had always looked upon the hon. member as being more like the head of the Opposition than a supporter of the Government. There was always, he thought, a great danger for any gentleman who had a vested interest in the Constitution Act having a seat in that House. The hon. member was the last who ought to have voted on a matter connected with the Constitution Act. A large amount of patronage had been bestowed on the family of the hon. member; and it seemed curious that, after frequently stating that the conduct of the Ministry had alienated from them his support, he continued to vote for their measures. It was fair to imagine that vested interests had some influence with the hon. member.

Mr. MORIARTY defended himself from the charge of being in any way influenced in his parliamentary conduct by considerations of personal interest. As to the petty allusions to members of his family, he would state that his sons had been appointed to offices in the public service not because they were his sons, but on account of their ability and integrity.

Mr. BUCHANAN commented on the anxiety always manifested by the hon. member (Mr. Moriarty) to vindicate the honour of his sons. It would have been better for him to rely upon that integrity to which, as he stated, they owed their present postions.

Dr. LANG said he happened to have been one of those who voted in the recent debate with the hon. member (Mr. Forster), and he then thought that as the hon. Premier was not hostile to the object of that hon. gentleman's amendment, it would have been better for him to have accepted that amendment, and to have embodied it in the first clause of the bill. The hon. Premier, however, found that the amendment would have been inconsistent with the amendment as it then stood; but as he had such a clause in the bill he originally laid before a former Parliament, and as he stated he was not hostile to the amendment, it was merely a matter of detail as to whether such an arrangement could be admitted in the first clause of the bill; and it did not in any way affect the principle of the bill. As he (Dr. Lang) had voted for the amendment in question, he was not amenable to the charge of having blindly followed the leadership of the hon. Colonial Secretary. He was glad to find that the amendment was to be introduced into the bill as a substantive clause. He was convinced that the measure, so amended, would satisfy the desires of a large section of the public; because, so long as it was not mentioned in so many words that Schedule C was repealed, there was the idea on the part of a considerable number that the thing might be reproduced in another form in a more objectionable way. The vehemence displayed by hon. members opposite reminded him of a celebrated personage who was stated to be "in great wrath because his time was short." Those hon. gentlemen were evidently aware that the time of their ascendancy with regard to State-aid was drawing to a close; and they were in consequence treating us with "sound and fury signifying nothing." He could see nothing inconsistent in the proposal to alter the details of this bill, and he trusted that the House would accept the clause. He thought a concession, which would have the effect of giving *their* proteges their salaries for life, ought to have been received by hon. members opposite in a much better spirit than they had displayed throughout this discussion. He looked upon the repeated divisions that had taken place on this question as being anything but in accordance with Parliamentary propriety. If this concession were not received in the spirit in which it was made by those who were hostile to the abolition of State-aid, there might come a time when the would regret the opposition they now gave; they migh find another body of representatives in this House wh would not be satisfied to give salaries for life to the presen recipients, but who would require as speedily a demolition of the system as had taken place in Victoria.

Mr. FORSTER agreed with the hon. and rev. member that this matter had been dealt with with too much warmth by hon. members on this side, and he thought hon. members who disagreed with the Government had taken an ill-advised course. The hon. member who moved that the Chairman leave the chair had put it on the ground that the Colonial Secretary had been deficient in parliamentary practice, had been deficient in dignity and consistency. But all those points which hon. members objected to were matters of opinion. Now what was parliamentary practice? If they chose to retrace their steps twenty times, they were still acting according to parliamentary practice. The hon. Colonial Secretary thought his conduct dignified and consistent, and he thought the hon. member had a right to his opinion, and he could not pretend to be such a judge as he was, seeing the high position which the hon. member filled. As to the charge of inconsistency, he thought the hon. member had only done what he had done frequently before, because it was his common practice to give way to the opinion of a majority, and he thought, therefore, a greater proof of his consistency could not be shewn than his proceedings to-night. He hoped and trusted hon. members would not place their opposition to this question on these grounds, because it seemed to him that the third reading was the time when they should discuss the question of his consistency. The question was, whether the amendment proposed in the bill was a right one. He did not depart from his previous opinion, but he did not attach a great deal of importance to the amendment, for he considered this was only supplementing the character of the bill described by the Colonial Secretary, and in that view it did not seem to alter the character of the bill at all. The bill was characterised as a bill to abolish State-aid, but other hon. members said it was not to abolish State-aid. Now, whether the bill abolished it or not, he did not think the character of the bill was altered by the addition of that clause. The only fault he found with the explanation of the Colonial Secretary was that he seemed to have forgotten the reason he opposed his amendment and assented to it now. His reason was that he could not see how it could be made to correspond to the other portions of the bill. Now, the hon. member must have forgotten that he moved his amendment before the first clause was passed, and if the hon. Colonial Secretary had assented to it, he would have been in a position to propose all those trifling amendments which followed it, but now preceded it. He supposed that the hon. Colonial Secretary had changed his mind on a point on which the change appeared to be a right one, he, therefore, could not vote for the Chairman leaving the chair. If the hon. member had made this motion as a sort of safety-valve to express their opinions, he would offer a suggestion that the proposal be withdrawn. It was a waste of the time of the House, and they could express themselves as strongly as they pleased when they came to the third reading of the bill, which would be the proper opportunity for giving their opinions.

The motion that the Chairman leave the chair was then put, and negatived without a division.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, clause 3 was omitted.

Mr. COWPER then moved that the following clause stand clause 3 of the bill:—"The Act seventh William the Fourth number three and so much of the forty-ninth and fiftieth sections of the Constitution Act assented to by her Majesty under the Imperial Act eighteenth and nineteenth Victoria chapter fifty-four as relates to schedule C annexed to the said Act and also the said schedule are here by repealed."

The motion was put, and carried on the following division:—

Ayes 32.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Hannell	Mr. Leary
Weekes	Piddington	Samuel
Arnold	Garrett	Hoskins
Robertson	Stewart	Wilson
Driver	W. Forster	Dr. Lang
Cowper, jun.	Flett	Mr. Atkinson
Lewis	Buchanan	Dalgleish
Raper	Dickson	Holt
Sutherland	J. T. Ryan	Love } Tellers.
Harpur	Sadleir	Lucas
Windeyer	Caldwell	

Noes, 19.

Mr. Faucett	Mr. Cummings	Mr. Lackey
Moriarty	Mate	Hart
Martin	Dangar	R. Forster
Macleay	Terry	Dick }
Hay	Smart	Egan } Tellers.
Alexander	J. N. Ryan	
Gordon	Cunneen	

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, the Chairman left the chair, and, the House having resumed, reported the bill with amendments.

Mr. COWPER moved the adoption of the report.

The motion was put, and carried on the following division:—

Ayes, 34.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Harpur	Mr. Samuel
Weekes	Hannell	Hoskins
Arnold	Piddington	Wilson
Robertson	Raper	Dr. Lang
Wisdom	Stewart	Mr. Atkinson
Cowper, jun.	W. Forster	Dalgleish
Driver	Morrice	Holt
Lucas	Dickson	Flett
Sutherland	Sadleir	Windeyer }
Lewis	J. T. Ryan	Garrett } Tellers.
Caldwell	Buchanan	
Love	Leary	

Noes, 20.

Mr. Faucett	Mr. Mate	Mr. Hart
Moriarty	Terry	R. Forster
Martin	Smart	Allen
Hay	Dangar	Dick
Alexander	J. N. Ryan	Macleay }
Gordon	Cunneen	Egan } Tellers.
Cummings	Lackey	

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, the third reading of the bill was fixed as an order of the day for to-morrow (this day).

COAL-FIELDS.

The House went into committee for the further consideration of the Coal-Fields' Regulation Bill.

Clause 21. Penalty for obstructing inspectors. Upon this clause an amendment had been moved making the minimum penalty £5. The amendment was adopted, and the clause as amended was put and carried.

Clause 22. Penalty for defacing notices. Put and carried.

Clause 23. Penalty for offences not expressly provided for. The clause was verbally amended, on the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, and carried as amended.

Clause 24. Penalties how recoverable, and to be applied. Carried.

Clause 25. Certified copy of special rules to be evidence. Carried.

Clause 26. Reports of inspectors. Carried.

Clause 27. Wages to be paid directly and in cash.

Mr. BUCHANAN proposed the insertion of the words "weekly and in full," after the word "paid." (An hon. member: "Cannot be done.") While the employers in these mines professed to pay the men, they did not pay them in full, but always kept twelve or thirteen days' wages of the workmen in hand. It was done for the employers' benefit, the plea being that the clerks required that time to keep the books straight. He hoped the hon. member for Northumberland (Mr. Lewis), who represented the miners, would support him in this amendment.

Mr. LEWIS: Reference having been made to him, in regard to the amendment proposed by the hon. member for Morpeth, he might state that it would be found to be utterly impracticable to comply with it. The clerks must have at least two days to make up the accounts. He should, therefore, oppose the amendment.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the bill as it stood left the employers and men to make their own arrangements in reference to the payment of wages, whereas the amendment would give the employers a week's credit. By the bill the men could be paid daily if they arranged it so.

Mr. BUCHANAN said the hon. the Secretary for Lands was not supposed to be acquainted with the working of coal mines, and therefore he was not surprised at his remarks; but he was surprised that the hon. member for Northumberland, Mr. Lewis, who had worked in coal mines, threw so little light upon the subject. According to present arrangements if a man worked a week he got two days' pay. At the next settling day, perhaps, he would be paid six days' wages; the next settling day four, and the next three, always leaving in the hands of the employer not less than twelve or fourteen days' wages. In reference to what the hon. Secretary for Lands said about giving a week's credit to the employers, he (Mr. Buchanan) had no objection to striking out the word "weekly," retaining the words "in full."

Mr. HANNELL said he thought he knew as much about coal miners as the hon. member for Morpeth, and he had never heard one of them complain of the way in which they were paid. They were perfectly satisfied to have their wages fortnightly. At the Minmi Colliery the men had entered into arrangements for eighteen months on the same terms.

Dr. LANG thought there was but little danger of giving too much power to the employers in regard to the payment of wages to their workmen, as in this colony there were so many mines that if the men were not properly treated at one they would leave and go to another. Surely they were able to look after their own business and interests as well as any hon. member who took them under his wing. They were as a body intelligent men; and he was sorry to see that they had stood out, as they had, at the mines in the North, throwing the weight into the mines of the South. He thought they had hurt themselves to an unwarrantable extent. ("No, no.") Anything that threw a number of men out of employ brought suffering to the men themselves and to the community.

Mr. DALGLEISH said the hon. member for Morpeth had mistaken the object of the clause; it was to secure the wages of the workmen, which were due the moment the labour was performed and delivered to the employer. This clause enabled the workman to obtain his wages at that time. If he thought proper to allow a part of his wages to remain in the hands of his employer, the Legislature could not interfere. The Legislature should step in only so far as was done by the English Legislature to prevent the truck system. He thought the amendment would be anything but an improvement, and would have an effect the reverse of beneficial to the workmen. If this amendment were made, a miner who worked two days could not be paid until the end of the week.

Mr. LEWIS thought this amendment could not be complied with by the coal owners unless at greatly increased expense; the accounts had to be made up not only from weight but from measurement. He believed there were no complaints to justify this amendment.

Mr. DALGLEISH defended the amendment, and stated that in some instances as much as ten days' wages were retained in the hands of employers.

The amendment was rejected on a division in which the mover was the only voter on the side of the ayes.

Mr. WILSON would like to hear some explanation as to the necessity of this clause. He thought it would be an improper interference by the Legislature between the employer and employed, as the common law was simply sufficient for all requirements under circumstances provided for in this clause. It had been said that it was necessary to prevent the truck system; but if that be the object let the House go about the matter in a straightforward and general way. But he thought there was no fear of the truck system getting a footing in this colony, at any rate for a very long time hence.

Mr. DALGLEISH had heard that on our railway works the workmen seldom saw a shilling of their wages, which were paid in truck, and he also believed that the same system now prevailed at the works on the Clarence River. On examination he thought it could be found that the same system of payment of wages in goods would be found to exist on nearly every railway line now being constructed in the colony.

Mr. SAMUEL objected to the clause as framing special rules, not merely to provide for the safety of the miners, but also for the payment of wages. Part of the clause was an impossibility because there was not a mine at Newcastle which had not a public-house contiguous to it.

Mr. LEWIS said this was not the case on some mines.

Mr. SAMUEL said it was difficult to say what contiguous meant, but besides this there was no necessity for the clause, as the men and their employers had best be left to arrange this for themselves.

Mr. HANNELL would rather see the clause left out altogether; but at all events the latter part ought to be omitted, since it was actually levelling at the miner a reproach that he did not deserve; seeing that it implied that the moment the miner was paid, he would go off to a public-house and spend the money if one was near him. He should certainly vote against the last half of the clause.

Mr. HAY wished to have the ruling of the Chairman as to whether this clause could be put, seeing that it was a direct interference with trade, and ought, therefore, to be initiated in committee.

Mr. WISDOM quite concurred with this objection, which was one that had occurred to himself. It had, therefore, better be withdrawn.

Mr. DALGLEISH thought the same objection held with regard to other clauses of the bill.

Mr. WISDOM: If so, the objection should have been taken at the time. It was not competent to take it now.

The clause was withdrawn.

Clause 28, "Where payment is by weight, &c., an account may be taken," was put and carried, on division, by a majority of 19 to 6.

Clause 29, "Commencement and short title," was agreed to.

The House then resumed, progress was reported, and leave given to sit again to-morrow.

The House adjourned at ten minutes past eleven o'clock, until three o'clock on the following day.

PAIRED OFF.—The following hon. gentlemen paired off on the third reading of the State-aid Abolition Bill. The bill being recommitted, however, the motion for the third reading was not made:—

For.	Against.
Mr. Burns	Mr. Walker
Eckford	Watt
Bell	Holroyd
Gray	Morris
Lewis	Rotton.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Wise and a jury of four.

SLY V. SMITH.

The trial of this case, which commenced on Monday, was again resumed, and was concluded.

It was an action upon two promissory notes. The first for £125 made on the 7th November, 1861, and payable two months after date. The second for £128 16s. made on the same day, and payable at three months after date. The defendant pleaded that before these promissory notes, or either of them, became due, a sum of £200 was paid by defendant to the plaintiff, and accepted by the latter in full satisfaction and discharge of his claim upon these notes.

Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiff; and Sir William Manning, Q C., and Mr. Sheppard for the defendant.

This was one of those cases in which, as was admitted by counsel on either side, there was clearly wilful and corrupt perjury on one side or the other. By way of *sifting the matter, therefore*, and of testing the credibility of the parties, all the circumstances attendant upon their transactions with each other were minutely inquired into. The evidence, therefore, was very voluminous and complicated. The circumstances out of which this action arose were connected with the sequestrated estate of Fryer, a printer. Mr. Smith, senior, the father of the present defendant, and Mr Sly, the plaintiff, were creditors. The official assignee (Mr. Mackenzie) brought an action of trover against the elder Smith, and obtained a verdict with £2000 damages. He had decided, however, upon an appeal, but before the appeal went home there was a purchase of Sly's interest, and a settlement of the action. It was out of this transaction that the present suit sprang, and it was to the negotiations and arrangements accompanying this transaction that the directly conflicting evidence already referred to had reference.

Counsel having concluded their addresses,

The jury enquired whether it would be competent for them to deliver a verdict without troubling his Honor to sum up.

His Honor replied that it would be so if the parties consented. The question at issue was wholly one of fact not of law, and the only remark which he should feel called upon to make was, that in this case the *onus probandi* rested upon the defendant. The jury would be bound to find for the plaintiff, unless they found that the plea of accord and satisfaction had been proved.

Counsel having consented that the verdict should be taken at once,

The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

SPECIAL INQUISITION.

DARLINGHURST COURT-HOUSE.

MONDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

BEFORE Messrs. Meymott, Rowley, and Dick, Commissioners, and a jury of thirteen.

This was an inquisition, by virtue of a commission, held for the purpose of ascertaining what goods and chattels, real and personal, one Martin Shanahan was possessed of on the 24th day of September, 1861; on which day he was convicted of felony, whereby his goods became forfeited to the Crown.

Mr. Meymott, the senior commissioner, explained to the jury the nature of the duties they were called upon to perform, and expressed a hope that none of them would be led away from the proper discharge of their duties by any mistaken notions they might possibly entertain as to any hardship towards the family of the convict. They might, by thus acting, defeat their own intentions: for if they should reject the evidence given, and refuse to find that the convict was possessed of any property (as he believed had been the case on a former occasion), strangers and trespassers might take possession of it, who would be less likely to consider the family of the convict than the Government would be, on a proper petition to them on the subject.

Mr. Herman Milford, who conducted the case for the Crown, instructed by the Crown solicitor, then shortly addressed the jury, and called William Shanahan, brother of the convict. From his evidence, it appeared that at the time of Martin's arrest he was the occupier of a run called Buckandeiry, near Cooma; that he always paid the license for it, but, being a Government man, the license was not in his name, but in that of Solomon, to whom Shanahan used to pay the money. He had lived there seventeen or eighteen years. Witness knew he had some papers about the run, but as he could not read he did not know what they were. Soon after the conviction the chief constable came, and with the assistance of witness he made the inventory of cattle, furniture, &c., now produced. Everything in the inventory was his brother's at that time except four head of cattle, which he had sold two years before, but which were still on the run. Four other head had also been sold to meet the expenses of Shanahan's trial. The record of the conviction was produced by Mr. F. Stephen, chief clerk of the Supreme Court, from which it appeared that Martin Shanahan was convicted of rape, at Goulburn, on 24th September, 1861, and sentence of death passed upon him, which sentence was afterwards commuted to ten years' imprisonment.

Mr. Milford then said that he was not then able to offer any further evidence, but, if the Court would adjourn till the next day, he hoped to be able to produce Mr. Solomon, who could give evidence as to Shanahan's property in the run.

The Court was adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

On re-assembling, Mr. Milford said that he had no further evidence. The Mr. Solomon who had arrived in town was not the one who could give the evidence he expected. William Shanahan was recalled, to answer a few questions explaining part of his evidence on the previous day.

Mr. Meymott then summed up the evidence, and explained to the jury the difference between chattels real and chattels personal. With reference to the former there was but very slight evidence, but still if they were satisfied that Shanahan had a property in the run, they might find accordingly. As to the cattle and goods, if they believed the witness, they would have very little difficulty with regard to the four head of cattle sold to pay the expenses of the trial; the jury would be quite justified in allowing them, for they would hardly come to the conclusion that the sale of them was fraudulent.

The jury, after deliberation, said that they found that the cattle and goods mentioned in the inventory were Martin Shanahan's at the time of his conviction, except the eight head before mentioned; but they were not satisfied with the evidence as to the run.

The return was then duly filled in, and signed by the Commissioners and the jury.

Mr. Meymott then discharged the jury, thanking them for their attendance, on which the foreman, Mr. Browne, on behalf of himself and the rest of the jury, begged to express their gratification at the manner in which they had been treated throughout the inquiry, as well by the Commissioners, as by the Crown Law officers.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Commissioner.

William Frost applied for an order of Court, sequestrating his estate. On the 16th June last, Frost granted to one David Wylie, in security for goods supplied, a bill of sale over all his effects, being at the time indebted to other persons. Under these circumstances two creditors—one being a judgment creditor, and the other a claimant for rent, prior to the date of the bill of sale—objected to the sequestration of the estate. Mr. Dick, for Mr. Wylie, offered to give up the bill of sale. His Honor therefore accepted the surrender of the estate, as being for the benefit of the creditors, irrespective of, and paramount to, the question (which is not to be considered determined or precluded by such acceptance) whether the insolvent has been guilty of dishonesty in giving the bill of sale.

Before the Registrar.

In the estate of Neil M'Kinnon, a single meeting. Two debts were proved. Insolvent (after examination as to the cause of his insolvency) was allowed his wearing apparel.

In the estate of George Tomlins, a second meeting. Adjourned until the 27th, for insolvent's examination as to the cause of insolvency, and as to the delay in not having filed his schedule until yesterday.

In the estate of Alexander K. Collins, an adjourned second meeting. Postponed until Wednesday next.

In the estate of Frank Roberts, a second meeting. Five debts were proved. Insolvent was directed to file a supplementary schedule, showing his receipts and disbursements for twelve months. A special meeting for examination was appointed for Monday.

In the estate of John P. Quelch, a first meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Charles Robertson, a single meeting. Six debts were proved. Insolvent was examined respecting his transactions with Mr. Hurst, and as to the furniture and goods in his house and shop. The creditors directed the assignee to sell insolvent's furniture, or, in the event of the Chief Commissioner deciding that the furniture is not an asset of the estate, to give it up to the person claiming it.

In the estate of William Spencer, a single meeting. One debt was proved.

SURRENDER.

William Frost, of South Head Road, Sydney, tailor. Liabilities, £259 5s. 9d. Assets, £128 19s. 6d. Deficit, £130 6s. 3d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, 21.—Richard Bill, first. Susannah Popolari, George Bonnor, Louis Kremer, special for proof of debts, all at 10.
Friday, 22.—Arthur Vyner, Hugh White, Thomas Davies, James Smith, William H. Kent, single. Isaac Davis, second.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor and the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. G. Hill, Neale, Murphy, and Peden.

Two men, charged with riotous conduct while intoxicated in public places, were sentenced to pay 10s. each, or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours. Two other persons, for having while drunk made use of obscene language, were sentenced to pay 20s. each, or to be imprisoned seven days.

George Riley and William Smith were brought before the Court by detective Sanderson, who deposed that between one and two yesterday he met them in Erskine-street, carrying a bundle, and Smith presenting a bulk of body not altogether natural, he stopped and made inquiries of them; round Smith's body a pair of trousers were tied, and in Riley's bundle was a pair of boots; their hesitating replies to his questions led him to apprehend them on suspicion of having stolen the trousers and boots; from subsequent inquiries he found that the boots had been recently stolen from the shop of Mr. Kerr, and the trousers from the shop of Mr. Strong, both carrying on business in Lower George-street. The prisoners pleaded guilty. Smith being unknown to the police, their Worships dealt with him on the presumption that this is his first offence, and sentenced him to be imprisoned one month; Riley, on the other hand, is well known,—only a few days since he was charged with a similar offence, but escaped on the benefit of a doubt—was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Duncan Mathieson was brought before the Bench by sergeant Dobbs, who deposed that he received the prisoner from a constable of the Parramatta police, with a warrant and a deposition; he is charged with having stolen two bridles, two martingales, and one pair of trousers, valued at 30s., the property of his employer, William Colyer, of Parramatta-street. The goods were found pawned at Joseph's, Brickfield-hill. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month. He is unknown to the police, and is said to have been in the colony not more than six or seven weeks.

Charles Williams, charged with having stolen a watch, of the value of 20s. the property of George Johnson, pleaded guilty, and received sentence of one month's imprisonment. Williams said that he took the watch when under the influence of drink. He was unknown to the police until now.

James Towell, having made use of threatening language to William Wilson, was required to give sureties of the peace, or in default to be imprisoned twenty-four hours; and Alfred Bartlett, for having used abusive words towards Mary Quirk, was sentenced to pay 1s. penalty, with 5s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

John Reddan, of Camperdown, butcher, charged by inspector Oatley with having on his own premises unlawfully scalded two pigs, such premises not having been licensed for that purpose, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 30s., with 2s. 6d. costs, and 10s. 6d. professional costs to Mr. Cory.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. B. Burdekin and Mr. W. Day.

Ann Glover, found drunk and riotous in George-street, was fined 10s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

George Farmer, a seaman, convicted of desertion from the ship Clara Novello, was committed to four weeks' hard labour in gaol.

A summons case—William Roden v. John Bathurst, in which the charge was malicious destruction of a fence, the property of the late Matthew Bryce, on the premises rented by complainant in Crown-street, was withdrawn.

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONDAY MORNING, August 18th.—The sky continues to lower, and the floods to come down, over the length and breadth of the colony. The floods are not overwhelming, but they are continuous. Bridges, if not swept away, are rendered impassable; and, as regards any interchange of produce and merchandise, the inland districts are effectually separated from the port. Paragraphs have appeared in the country Press, stating that this wet season was predicted both by the Murray River and the Gipps Land natives, and we are now informed that we are to have another "moon" of the same weather. Complaints are general from the country districts, and, if this latter prophecy be fulfilled, many crops will be rotted in the ground. In the gardens about the suburbs of Melbourne, the vegetables are stunted and weak, while many shrubs and trees are giving way before the too plentiful supply of moisture, and the disappearance of the sun from the Victorian sky.

The O'Shanassy Cabinet is making some effort to regain popularity before the opening of the next session, but as way is made it is lost. Mr. Duffy has been explaining the Land Law to the good people at Geelong, and has availed himself of the opportunity to give flat contradiction to many of the assertions which have been made with respect to his complicity with the squatters to lock up the lands of the colony. He has also explained how land societies may be made the means of securing to the rising generation a freehold, and to the colony the industrious settlement of the lands; but, while Mr. Duffy is improving the position of the Ministry with the people, his colleague, Mr. Mitchell, the Commissioner of Railways, is disgusting all classes of the community by his recklessness, extravagance, and utter want of judicious management of the property for which the colony has undertaken to pay eight million sterling. If Mr. Mitchell's object be to divert all traffick from the Government lines until they are leased for nothing, he could not use more certain means. Patronage is created for patronage sake. Three station masters are appointed to do the work of one. Fares are re-arranged for the benefit of coach proprietors and carriers, who are making fortunes at, in many instances, one-half the rates sought to be charged by the Government. The secretaryship became vacant by the laches of the late occupant of this important office, and a fine opportunity was in the hands of the Chief Commissioner. The result was, that Mr. William Wright, a private friend and an excellent diner at the club, received the appointment. When Parliament meets, the disclosure of the mismanagement in this department will, in all probability, lead to the downfall of the Ministry.

Mr. Landsborough, the second to cross the continent of Australasia, is now in Melbourne, and will this evening meet the Exploration Committee of the Royal Society. The following is all the reliable information which has yet been made public as to his journey:—

"The party left Brisbane in August, 1861, and, it will be in remembrance of our readers, suffered shipwreck in the Firefly, and were taken by the Victoria to the Albert River (which is navigable for eighty miles up—the Firefly having gone up that distance). The party were landed at the Gulf, the horses being in such bad condition that it was thought the expedition must have been abandoned; but so strengthening was the grass, which, by-the-by, they had to cut with their knives and give to the horses, that in three weeks the horses were fit for work, and the party started out S. W. from the Albert River, till they struck a branch of the Nicholson, which they followed for 150 miles, and after again going S.W., they found a rapid stream, which they followed to its spring-head, where it was clear, and only three feet in depth. Above this they proceeded about 100 miles, but found waterholes only, and these few and far between, and they then returned to the depot on the Albert. After spelling their horses for three weeks, they again started, and proceeded to the Flinders River, where the tracks of Burke were reported as having been seen by Walker's party. They followed the river 400 miles; at the point of leaving it it was 120 yards wide. After leaving it some time, they got on the watershed of the heads of Cooper's Creek, and thence proceeded to Cooper's Creek, and from that to the heads of the Warego River, and thence to Williams' station, which they reached in about three months and a half. They then followed down the Warego to the Darling.

"During the time they were out some of the party suffered from insufficiency of food, but in the whole journey from the depot on the Albert to the Darling they saw nothing like a desert, and never went thirty miles without water. The track taken by Mr. Landsborough appears to have been generally to the eastward of Burke's course. Mr. Landsborough describes the country passed through as of the finest pastoral description, with the exception of some thirty or forty miles. The temperature he represents as cooler in the summer than on the Darling, the highest range of temperature in the end of November being 103 degrees in the shade, and after this the temperature was soon reduced by thunderstorms. He considers the country as generally fattening, and as admirably adapted for sheep. He also notices that about the heads of the Flinders and the Warrego there is a considerable quantity of ironbark country (which is generally accepted as a good indication of an auriferous country). The country on the Gulf side is described as not bearing the tropical appearance that might be expected, but more like the country about Swan Hill.

Mr. Landsborough informs our reporter that he heard of Mr. Hawsfield, but that he did not see him.

"Mr. Landsborough's party never at any part of their exploration came upon any traces of Burke's party, though they must have intersected their track; but probably any traces were obliterated by weather."

The Yarra Bend enquiry has not ceased with the case of Bowie against Wilson. Inquests are taking place every other day, resulting in verdicts with riders reflecting on the management of the institution, yet Dr. Bowie is still superintendent. In the case of John Turner, the hearing of which has extended over three weeks, the jury have been discharged without returning a verdict. At the instance of the coroner (Mr. Candler), the jury assembled on Saturday, at noon, at the Albion Hotel, Prahran. The coroner first asked whether the jury would like further evidence on any particular point, or whether the taking of additional medical or expert evidence would assist them in arriving at a unanimous conclusion. A juror said he thought there was some probability of the jury concurring in a verdict if they were allowed to consult for a quarter or half an hour. The room was then cleared. In about half an hour the coroner was informed that the jury desired to see him. On the coroner returning to the inquest-room, the foreman intimated that there was not the slightest probability of a unanimous finding. Two resolutions had been framed, to one of which ten members of the jury were favourable. This showed that the jury desired to come to a verdict, but perfect unanimity in the matter was as remote as ever. A juror suggested that if the evidence of Dr. Thomson, who attended the deceased a short time before his death, were taken, it might assist the jury. Another juror intimated that, if Dr. Thomson were examined, he should like a Mr. Fox called as a witness. A third juror expressed his belief that, if they were to examine fifty medical men, the jury would be no nearer an agreement. The coroner said he should offer no objection to the production of any expert evidence, if the jury thought by that means they would be able to arrive at a conclusion. He would take a show of hands from the jury as to whether Dr. Thomson should be called. Only four hands were held up in favour of the proceeding, the rest were opposed to it. The coroner said, under these circumstances, there was no other course open to him than to dismiss the jury. Although Mr. Justice Molesworth stated, the previous day, at the Supreme Court, that the coroner might lock up the jury, as the law prescribed, without meat, &c., until their constitutions began to suffer, still the law also said that men should not be forced into giving a verdict against their will, by which it was meant that a certain amount of discretion should be allowed the coroner. As he had locked up the jury on a former occasion he did not feel disposed to do so again. He was very sorry the jury had not come to a verdict; but, as he could not help them any further, he must dismiss them. The jury were dismissed accordingly.

TASMANIA.

WE have papers to the 13th from Hobart Town, and the 14th from Launceston.

The *H. T. Mercury* of that date says:—The Treasurer's revised statement was made last night at a late hour, when the House was wearied by a long and irritating discussion upon a question of privilege. It was understood that the new financial scheme of the Ministry would be submitted as a whole. But the Treasurer strictly confined his explanations to the subject of the revised Estimates. The House is not, therefore, now in any better position to know what is the probable amount of revenue it will have at its disposal, and is, we submit, unprepared to discuss the expediency or the practicability of voting additional items of expenditure, or on the other hand the necessity of reducing the salaries of the civil servants. The total estimates for the year 1862 amount to £43,575 4s. 10d. The proposed estimates for 1863, to £33,828 7s. 6d.—showing an apparent saving of £10,541 7s. 6d, as corrected; for we must observe that some palpable errors exist in the published tables. Against this apparent reduction, however, we have to put a sum of £795, an increase in several items not carried out in the memorandum. This reduces the actual apparent gross saving to £9746 17s. 4d.; from which again we have to deduct the sum of £3508 6s. 8d. pensions and compensations under the 5th section of the Superannuation Act—leaving a net saving of £6238 10s. 8d. only—or of £2527 3s. 4d. under the 1st section, making the total reduction £7219 14s. This amount of saving will of course be largely diminished if any considerable number of officers choose to avail themselves of the option now offered them, of retiring from the service upon their full pensions. There can be no doubt that even if the principle of the present measure is assented to, many of the proposed reductions will prove so revolting to the majority of the House and the retrenchment really effected under the scheme will be not of sufficient amount to atone for the very obnoxious character of its general principle. For the sake of saving two or three thousand pounds a year in our departmental expenditure, it is hardly worth while to incur the odium or to commit the wrong of reducing our servants and breaking our covenant with them under the guise of a re-classification. An economy to that extent might surely be effected by a far less objectionable process.

The same paper states that a more moist season than the present has rarely occurred in Tasmania. Although the rain has not been so copious as to cause floods in our neighbourhood, yet we believe some floods have occurred in the interior, but here the rain has been mild and gentle, and quite sufficient to render the land favourable to tillage and cultivation, both to the farmer and the gardener. Perhaps the morning frosts have somewhat interrupted the growth of the more tender plants, and seeds, but as none of these have been far advanced, it is to be hoped that no great mischief has been done.

At the last meeting of the Royal Society of Tasmania, a paper "On the late attempt to introduce Salmon Ova" was read by Mr. Morton Allport, and portions of the apparatus made use of were exhibited in illustration. The contrivance adopted by Mr. Ramsbottom (who conducted the experiment), for securing the particles of gravel, and so preserving the ova from injury, was remarked upon by the fellows present as being very ingenious. The paper was one of great interest, and was followed by animated discussion, in which his Excellency, Rev. T. J. Ewing, Mr. Stutzer, Dr. Agnew, Mr. Buckland, and others, took part. Mr. Ramsbottom, who was present, answered various questions in reference to the management of the ova on board ship and the cause of failure in the late attempt. It was fully agreed upon that the failure itself, considering the circumstances under which it took place, afforded the clearest proof of the ease with which the ova, under proper management, may be introduced into our rivers, and no doubt was entertained that the next attempt (for which the funds still in hand are nearly adequate) will prove successful. Mr. Ramsbottom himself was quite confident of success. Suggestions were thrown out by his Excellency as to the advisability of attempting the introduction of the Californian salmon, but doubts were expressed as to this being so fine in flavour as that of the eastern rivers of North America or of the English rivers. Mr. Ewing thought that attention should at some future time be directed to the introduction of the so-called salmon of the Danube—a noble fish which, as Mr. Stutzer stated, frequently reaches to the enormous weight of two hundred pounds, and never requires to go into salt water.

Adverting to the researches in Tasmania after gold, under the Government Geologist (Mr. Gould), the *Launceston Examiner* of the 14th remarks:—The country is a difficult one, and although it is undoubtedly auriferous, yet he expresses no decided opinion as to its value or worthlessness. He estimates the assays that have been made at their proper worth, and deprecates reliance either way on the experiments that have been made with the gold-bearing quartz collected and submitted to the usual tests; the specimens may have been favourable or unfavourable. It is possible that the prediction of the Rev. W. B. Clarke may be realised—that to the westward of the Frenchman's Cap the most lucrative gold-field in Australia may exist, but it is equally probable that no quartz will be found which will yield a sufficient return for the process of crushing. Alluvial gold in fine particles had been found at three places—on the Gordon, Franklin, and King's Rivers, and galena, or lead, in the same localities. Mr. Gould reminds his readers that the "ordinary mineral veins, such as copper and lead lodes, are merely fissures in rocks which have been subsequently filled up with mineral matter;" and recommends that permanent settlement should be encouraged on the banks of the Gordon and Franklin Rivers, where there are patches of excellent land, heavily wooded with valuable timber. There also exists "extensive open marshes," which afford "moderate pasture," and "are probably susceptible of the same improvement which is found to follow continuous burning and stocking in other parts of the colony." We consider Mr. Gould has made out a case for continued investigation at the public expense, for if a paying, not a "payable" gold-field were discovered, the result would be highly beneficial to the colony so far as its material interests are concerned.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—August 20.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Walker, from Melbourne 19th instant. Passengers—Rev. Mr. Murphy, Captain and Mrs. Scott, Miss E. Lock, Mr. and Mrs. Dumaresque, Miss Dumaresque, Mrs. Cowan, Captain Johnston, Messrs. A. M. Shepherd, W. and R. Dalley, Symonds, Hunter, A. Cruley, Sparks, Black, Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Sheet, and 43 in the intermediate and steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

Kembla, 335 tons, Captain Mailler, from Clyde River and Ulladulla the 19th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Francis, Smedley, Beer, Sweeney, Ewin, and 29 in the steerage. I. S. N. Company, agents.

Sylph, schooner, 50 tons, Captain Hughes, from Upolo (Navigator Islands) 17th July. Passengers—Messrs. Emanuel and Graham (2). J. L. Montefiore, agent.

Yarra, schooner, 141 tons, Captain Finlayson, from Launceston 15th instant. Captain, agent.

Spirit of the North, ship, 672 tons, Captain Steel, from the Downs 14th May. Passengers—Mr and Mrs. Fenwick and 5 sons, Mr. and Mrs. Cree, Miss Cree, Mrs. Phœbe, Miss F. Allen, Messrs. Wood, Williams, and Carter. Willis, Merry, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—August 20.

Revely, for Hongkong.
H. M. S. S. Pioneer, for Cape York.
Urara (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 20.

Marie Wilhelmina, Marquis of Argyle, for Shanghai; Celibataire, for South Sea Islands.

CLEARANCE.—August 20.

Celibataire, barque, 257 tons, Captain Lopes, for South Sea Islands.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 20.

Margaret Elizabeth, Mountain Maid, Tiger, Little Pet, Lavinia, Zone, Catherine Agnes, from Newcastle, with 675 tons coal; Susannah, from Morpeth, with 1200 bushels maize, 20 dozen pumpkins; Sylvanus, from Jervis Bay, with 37 logs ironbark, 800 fellors, 6000 feet timber; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 175 bales hay, 267 bags maize, 16 bags potatoes, 8 coops poultry, 9 cases eggs, 50 pigs, 18 calves; Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 97 bales hay, 15 bags maize, 20 bags bran, 12 bags pollard, 11 bags hoofs, 367 hides, 9 pigs, 4 calves.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 20.

Colina, Governor, for Bellambi; Catherine Agnes, Little Pet, Freak, Ellen, Mountain Maid, Adolphus, for Newcastle; Margaret, Janet, for Macleay River; Ellen, for Twofold Bay.

IMPORTS.—August 20.

Wonga Wonga (s.), from Melbourne: 11 packages, Shepherd; 96 packages boots, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 3 packages, J. Solomon; 5 chests tea, 8 casks currants, 100 cases, A. Solmitz and Co.; 6 packages castings, F. Plant; 13 packages, R. M'Kay; 6 packages boots, Skirdon; 2 packages, Saddington and Sons; 10 bags onions, M'Kanney; 20 packages fruit, Lawless; 10 packages, Myers and Cantor; 3 packages, Moss and Co.; 2 packages, C. Moore; 2 packages, Hyam and Co.; 5 packages, Foss, Son, and Co.; 20 boiler plates, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 3 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 1 package jewellery, A. Blau; 47 cases oil, Stanford and Co.; 1 package, Colonial Sugar Company; 10 boxes tobacco, 25 packages, Order.

Sylph, from Upolo: 207 bags beche-de-mer, 7 casks cocoanut oil, Hort; 11 casks cocoanut oil, Montefiore; 10 casks cocoanut oil, R. D. Merrill.

Yarra, from Launceston: 150 bags potatoes, 20 cases fruit, Finlayson; 1807 bags wheat, Order.

Spirit of the North, from London: 1200 bundles iron, 3 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 94 packages earthenware, J. E. Isaacs; 20 hogsheads, W. E. Sparkes; 360 packages, L. and S. Spyer and Co.; 1 package, D. Cohen and Co.; 4 packages, J. G. Raphael; 314 boxes candles, 11 packages, E. W. Paul; 1 package, F. K. Oliver; 18 packages, E. Vickery; 1 package, J. Baptist; 50 hogsheads ale, A. A. Thompson; 4 packages, B. Lee; 5 packages, S. A. Joseph; 1 package, Buist and Son; 1 package, Bank New South Wales; 50 hogsheads, 19 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 400 bundles iron, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 35 hogsheads 30 quarter-casks brandy, Brown and Co.; 274 rails, 50 packages, E. C. Merewether; 2 packages, R. Griffiths, 29 packages, J. and G. Harris; 47 packages, A. and E. A. Levy; 28 packages, Farmer and Painter; 24 casks powder, 12 packages, R. P. Capper; 3 packages, Rabone, Fees, and Co.; 11 packages, N. Gray; 12 packages, Eman and Son; 6 packages, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 5 packages, E. Webb; 33 packages, Dawson and Co; 53 packages, Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 100 hogsheads ale, 100 boxes tinplates, 113 package, E. Wyld; 18 packages, Constable and Co.; 63 packages fruit, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 83 casks powder, J. Keep; 109 packages, Iredale and Co.; 13 packages, J. and E. Row; 40 casks beer, F. Mitchell; 50 packages, J. T. Armitage; 400 boxes candles, 50 casks ale, 121 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 60 packages, Young and Co.; 36 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 package, R. Piddington; 3 packages, J. Robinson; 3 packages, J. Brush; 10 packages, H. C. Brooks; 2 packages, J. Dole; 98 kegs nails, 9 cases candles, 7 packages, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 1 package, L. and E. Hordern; 45 packages, Saddington and Son; 35 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 38 packages, A. S. Webster; 150 hogsheads beer, 98 casks wine, 589 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—August 20.

City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne: 10 cases, Hyam and Co.; 3 casks, L. Stypmann; 44 packages fish, Ah Teak; 133 bags barley, Wolfen, Brothers; 73 bags maize, H. H. Beauchamp; 1 cask, F. Gayella; 3 packages, Shepherd and Co.; 58 bags maize, Sykes; 57 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 17 tubs butter, M. Instone; 1 case, Iredale and Co.; 12 bags oysters, Kimber; 1 case, Graham; 2 packages, Blackwood; 2 cases, Norton; 14 cases fruit, Hardy; 40 bags maize, Lowe; 115 bags maize, Bond; 200 bags maize, W. Wright.

Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane: 3 barrels coffee, 4 packages tea, 26 bags sugar, 7 bags meal, Fraser and Co.; 15 packages tobacco, Towns and Co.; 68 bags sugar, A. Haydon and Co.; 1 box tobacco, 10 packages, Chapman and Co.; 1 cask rum, 3 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 8 mats sugar, 3 packages tea, Lotze and Larnach; 49 bags sugar, 2 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 840 bags, 4 hogsheads sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 2 packages tea, 4 hogsheads salt, 30 bags flour, 8 bags sugar, 8 packages, H. Beit; 6 rolls lead, Rabone, Fees, and Co.; 40 boxes soap, 4 horses, Keele and Co.; 3 hogsheads ale, J. Marshall; 2 packages, Molison and Black; 1 case, Alderson and Sons; 3 packages, C. Sandon; 2 packages, Hyam and Co.; 1 box, A. Blau; 2 packages, Mrs. Coates; 4 kegs, J. Caldwell; 50 bags flour, 3 packages, N. Caston; 12 bars iron, 21 bundles wire, 21 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 horse, M'Gregor; 8 packages, J. Keep; 15 cases, Stanford and Co.; 9 packages, Davey and Hunter; 2 cases, Elliott, Brothers; 30 bags coke, 14 tons iron, 36 plates, 2 winches, 7 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 case, Chatto and Hughes; 1 case, F. Edens; 4 packages, J. Wooster; 29 cases fruit, Griffiths; 56 bundles wire, E. and W. Paul; 30 bales hay, Nicholson; 3 casks, Dunnicliff and Co.; 1 case, Armitage and Co.; 1 case, J. Sands; 10 bags flour, 6 packages, Lotze and Larnach; 63 bags bran, 30 bags flour, T. C. Breillat; 1 case, Maccani; 28 ovens, 18 pots, 55 packages, Iredale and Co.; 20 cases fruit, T. Johnson; 3 cases, Kohn and Co.; 1 case, Duguid and Co.; 1 case, Keep and Parsons; 90 bags bran, 14 bags maize, 15 bags potatoes, 4 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 1 case, E. Curtis; 2 cases, E. W. Pitt; 1 package, Robinson; 1 case, Geach; 100 bundles wire, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 1 case, J. Fletcher; 1 case, O'Donnell and Co.; 10 bags salt, H. Bell; 2 packages, Weekes and Co.; 2 packages, J. Moore; 17 packages beer; 77 bundles wire, 119 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 2 boxes, M'Lennon; 2 kegs, Davis; 10 bales hay, 2 packages, S. H. Green; 2 horses, Hickey; 10 bales hay, Captain Tronton; 1 case, Hanratty; 10 bales hay, Sykes; 1 case, Jones and Simpson; 1 case, F. W. Cook; 2 parcels, Duguid; 86 bags potatoes, 6 cases fruit, Hardy; 15 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.

Celibataire, for South Sea Islands: 341 tons coal, 5 tons tallow, Vial D'Aram.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Shanghai.—By the Marquis of Argyle, and Marie Wilhelmina, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Shanghai.—By the Bellissima, this day, at noon.

For Mauritius.—By the Eleonore, on Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.

MAILS BY THE MADRAS.

General Post Office, August 12th, 1862.

The mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer MADRAS will be made up at this office on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m., for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, i.e., at 8 and 10 a.m. respectively.

The following mails will be despatched, viz.:—To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe, via (when marked) Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters, not addressed to the United Kingdom, will not be received after 4 p.m. on the 21st instant, but letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 a.m., 22nd instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles" is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed "by the closed mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent "via Trieste," the postage (as already notified) is 1s. the half-ounce.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

N.B.—All letters and newspapers posted in the iron letter receivers must be so posted before 7 a.m., 22nd instant.

NOTICE.

The public are informed that arrangements have been made, on Moore's Wharf, for the reception of late letters intended for despatch by the MADRAS, and addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles, and posted within one hour of the departure of the mail steamer, viz., at 1 o'clock, on the 22nd instant. Such letters must, however, bear a sixpenny stamp thereon in addition to the rate of postage by that route. The letters for late despatch cannot be transmitted unless the proper rates of postage are prepaid thereon by stamps.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.
General Post Office, Sydney, 20th August.

H.M.S. Pioneer left last night for Cape York, with Commodore Burnett. She will proceed from thence to the Feegees, and will be absent from Sydney about three months.

The Kembla (s.) brings up 37 kegs butter, 10 bags wheat, 4 cases eggs, 40 packages bacon, 4 packages leather, 288 ozs. gold, and sundries.

The Wonga Wonga (s.) cleared Port Phillip Heads at 4·30 p.m. on the 18th instant; passed the Balclutha sixty miles S.E. of Port Phillip Heads; rounded Wilson's Promontory at 2·15 a.m. 19th instant; Cape Howe, at 8 p.m. same day. Light variable winds and fine weather throughout the passage. Entered Sydney Heads at 6 p.m., on the 20th instant.

The Spirit of the North left the Downs on the 14th May, crossed the Equator on the 12th June, and passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 10th July; from thence had a succession of heavy gales, in which she lost the greater part of her canvas. Her easting was run down in 39 S., and she passed Cape Otway on the 15th instant.

The schooner Sylph left Upolo on the 17th July. She brings the following report:—Captain Grimes, in command of the schooner Arelaine, was accidentally killed by the bursting of a cannon at Tongataboo; Captain Malcolm, junior, was there at the time, in the Mechanic, and brought the Arelaine on to Upolo. Captain Grimes was a native of this colony, and though, but young in command, was much respected by all with whom he associated. Mr. A. Hort, late owner of the Sylph, a gentleman well known in this city, died at the Fegees on the 17th June. His body was brought up to Sydney in the Sylph. The Mechanic was bound for Sydney via Vavou, Lefuea, Tonga, and Fegees.

List of Passengers per P. and O. S. S. Madras.—For Southampton: Mr. B. A. Haywood. For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Western Wood. For Calcutta: Dr. Arthur, Mrs. Roberts. For Point de Galle: Mr. R. Close.

Ships for London.—The Centurion and Hollinside will leave in a few days, having nearly completed their loading; the White Star is advertised to sail on 1st September; the Transatlantic will follow, being advertised to leave on 5th September.

The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship Prince of Wales left Brisbane for Sydney on Tuesday, at one p.m. The Williams leaves on Thursday, at 3 p.m.

The Fitzroy Dock.—H.M.S. Pioneer was taken into the Fitzroy Dock on the afternoon of the 18th, and was undocked at 3 p.m. on the following day, when the Harriet Armitage hauled in for repairs.

Bellambi.—Since our last summary was published the following vessels have sailed with coals from these mines, viz.:—Atrevida, for Hongkong, with 519 tons; Abyssinian, for Manila, with 1258 tons. The Marquis of Argyle, with 678 tons of these coals for Shanghai, Celibataire, with 125 tons, for Bourbon; and Eleonore, with 155 tons, for Mauritius, are now ready for sea. The brig Spray has also sailed from Bellambi for Port Cooper, N.Z., with 210 tons of coal. H. M. S. Orpheus and Pioneer, have also been supplied with these coals, the former with 230 tons, the latter with 157 tons. The Corriemulzie is at present loading with coals from these mines for Shanghai, and will be followed by the Southern Cross, for same port, and the Java for Batavia. The screw collier Beautiful Star will commence running to Bellambi in a few days.

Freights and Tonnage.—Wool, ¾d. in full; tallow, 55s. and 5 per cent.; hides, 35s. to 40s.; cocoanut oil, 60s.; sperm oil, 80s.; copper ore, 10s.; gum, 40s.; horns and bones, 20s. The Brierley Hill takes coals for Shanghai at 30s.; Bethia Jewett goes to Callao, home charter; Bellissima loads with coals for Shanghai at 30s.; City of Quebec proceeds to Callao, Clara Novello loads at Newcastle, for Manila, at 20s; Celebitaire takes Bellambi coal for Bourbon, purchased on ship's account; Crest of the Wave is loading coal for Shanghai at 30s.; Corriemulzie and Carole for Shanghai with Bellambi coal at 31s., Eleonoir, for Mauritius, takes Bellambi coal on ship's account; Hotspur and Superb proceed to Callao, home charter; Java, for Java, with Bellambi coal, at 10s. 6d.; Marquis of Argyle has a cargo of Bellambi on board for Shanghai at 30s.; Primula, for Valparaiso, with coals, rate not known; Revely, for Hongkong, sailed on the 20th with coals; Shand proceeds to China, in ballast, when her repairs are completed; Southern Cross will take Bellambi coals to Shanghai.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

DEPARTURES.

August 19.—Squaw, Agnes Maria, Vibilia, Isabella, for Newcastle; Victory, Julia, for Port Frederick; Black Swan (s.), for Launceston; Abbot Lawrence, for Calcutta.

August 20.—Elizabeth, for Wellington; Kellermont, for Otago; Mimmie Dyke, for Circular Head; Snowdon, for Port Fairy; Mount Alexander, for Newcastle.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURES.

August 19.—La Rochelle, for Callao; Prince of Wales (s.), for Sydney; Queensland (s.), for Northern Ports; Telegraph (s.), for Maryborough and Rockhampton.

WOLLONGONG.

ARRIVALS.

August 19.—Nowra, Wild Wave, Porpoise, Unknown, from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

August 20.—Wild Wave, for Botany.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

August 20, 9 a.m.

Brisbane ...	S.	fine. Bar. 30·261. Ther. 54·3
Tenterfield ...	S.	fine.
Armidale ...	W.N.W.	fine.
Tamworth ...	N.E.	fine.
Murrurundi ...	calm.	fine.
Newcastle ...	W.	fine.
Mudgee ...	S.E.	fine.
Wollongong ...	calm.	fine.
Bathurst ...	W.	misty.
Goulburn ...	calm.	fine.
Braidwood ...	W.	fine.
Yass ...	calm.	fine.
Gundagai ...	S.	fine.
Wagga Wagga	calm.	fine.
Kiandra ...	—	no report.
Albury ...	NE.	fine.
Deniliquin ...	calm.	fine.
Queenscliff ...	N.	light, fine.
Cape Schank	N.	light, fine. Bar. 29·90 Ther. 50°
Cape Otway ...	N.	fine. Bar. 29·584. Ther. 49.
Portland Bay	N.	light, fine.
Adelaide ...	N.W.	light, fine, clear. Bar. 29·982.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect.

Northern	"	"
Kiandra	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Adelaide	"	"

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

August 19.—New Moon (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

August 18.—Jane, schooner, M'Double, for Melbourne, with 170 tons coals.

August 18.—Julia Anne, barque, Farr, for Shanghai, with 499 tons coals.

August 19.—New Moon (s.), for Macleay River.

August 19.—Prompt, schooner, Garson, for Adelaide, with 140 tons coals.

August 20.—Agnes Jessie, schooner, M'Donald, for Port Cooper, New Zealand, with 340 tons coals.

COASTER INWARDS.

August 18.—Christopher George, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 14.—Marion, from Colombo, via Mauritius; Great Britain (s. s.), from Liverpool; Flore, from Bordeaux.

August 15.—Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney; Scottish Chief, from Liverpool.

August 16.—Twilight, from Greenock; Laughing Water, from Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

August 15.—Southern Cross, for Newcastle.

August 16.—Aldinga (s.), for Otago.

BOOBY ISLAND.

The following copy of a letter is forwarded to us, with a request for its publication.

Sourabaya, 23rd June.

Sir,—On a passage from Hobart Town to this port via Torres Strait, in the brig Wee Tottie, Captain A. E. B. Brown, we arrived on the 2nd June at Booby Island and went on shore, when I found in the cave five (5) half-barrels beef or pork, two (2) tins bread, and two (2) of preserved meat, untouched and apparently good, three or four (3 or 4) tins bread, one (1) half-barrel and one (1) keg pork totally unfit for use, stench from them most offensive. The tins have been wantonly cut open, and the heads of the casks evidently knocked in. There were about 200 gallons water, with a very small supply of tea, sugar, tobacco, a few bottles of wine and spirits, all promiscuously hove together in a chest.

I beg to call the attention of your Government to these facts, for I feel convinced that, after the trouble and expense you have gone to in sending supplies for the relief of shipwrecked seamen to this lonely isle, you and all right minded men must feel aggrieved that anything left there should be wantonly destroyed. It struck me very forcibly that all packages should have their contents painted legibly on them to prevent their being unnecessarily opened, and that a platform raised (say two (2) feet) from the ground to stand anything perishable upon, and two (2) good tarpaulins to cover it, would be a great acquisition, for, no doubt, there is a continual damp in the cave, and it seems a pity to go to the expense of provisions and not provide for their being properly kept.

I would also beg to suggest that a notice be hung up in all colonial custom houses and shipping offices, desiring ship masters bound through Torres Strait to warn their crews against committing the depredations aforesaid.

I am your obedient servant,
(Signed) ROBERT G. RAE,
Master mariner, and supercargo Wee Tottie.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Sydney, N.S.W.

[Advertisement.]

To Captain William Wilson, commander of the ship Canaan.

Sir,—We, the undersigned passengers, having, under Divine Providence and your able conduct as commander of the ship Canaan, arrived safely in the harbour of Sydney, cannot part without expressing and conveying to you our heartfelt and cordial thanks for the uniform attention and courteous consideration we have one and all received at your hands during the whole of our voyage from London to this the port of our destination.

It may be deemed presumptuous in us, as landsmen, passing an opinion of your excellent qualities as the master of a vessel; but the majority of us having made several previous voyages, we feel that, next to Him "who holds the sea in His palm," and who alone can "still the raging tempest," we owe our safety to that skill in navigation, joined to a wise and discretionary caution, which you exhibited in conducting us unhurt through weather of no ordinary severity, and through dangers of no common description.

Ever at your post, always on the alert, you yet found time to devote yourself to the task of rendering our passage as comfortable and pleasant as so long a trip could possibly be made—an aim in which you have fully succeeded; nor can we forget that, assisted by the mates and the other officers of your ship who act with you in such happy concert, you have shown unremitting attention in all cases of sickness which have occurred to us or our families, so that by these means many of the discomforts of a sea voyage have been considerably lightened and removed.

Be pleased, then, to accept for all this the tender of our most unfeigned gratitude, and permit us to give expression to the hope that you may be blessed with prosperity, made happy in all your domestic and social relations, and that the ship commanded by you may always receive that support which so humane a man, and so consummate a commander deserves at the hands of the commercial and travelling world.

Signed,

Alexander B. Davis	Miss Flanagan
Mrs. Davis	Miss Bohle
J. B. Cole	Mrs. Rofe
Mrs. Cole	Camden Wheeler
Miss Scott	Charles M'Lachlan
Charles Snape, M.D.	Mrs. M'Lachlan
Mrs. Bohle	Patrick Newman.

Sydney, 20th August, 1862.

Ship "Canaan."

To the Rev. A. B. Davis, and the Passengers by the "Canaan."

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the very kind and flattering address which you have presented to me on the termination of our voyage, and which is published in this day's *Herald*. It is my duty and privilege to promote the comfort and happiness of those who sail with me, and I always endeavour to do this to the best of my ability. It is very gratifying to me to find that my efforts have been appreciated by you; and I shall hereafter look back with pleasure to the many happy hours we have spent together, and trust that our friendship will not terminate with the present voyage.

Wishing you all success, health, happiness, and prosperity,

I remain yours sincerely,
WILLIAM WILSON.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS.—August 20.

Apothecaries' ware, 65 packages	£278		Ironmongery, 6 cases	£50
Boots, 218 trunks	3400		Millinery, 7 cases	500
Bottles, 26 casks	70		Nails, 26 kegs	30
Brandy, 100 cases	150		Oilstores, 60 packages	205
Books, 6 cases	82		Oil, 6 packages	100
Beer, 162 packages	429		Pianos, 3	270
Cheese, 40 boxes	175		Pitch, 30 barrels	90
Canvas, 5 bales	200		Perfumed spirits, 7 cases	
Carriage, 1	120		Paper, 15 bales	278
Clothing, 45 cases	1900		Salt, 60 tons	105
Cottons, 27 packages	1080		Seeds, 13 packages	70
Candles, 100 boxes	150		Spirits wine, 3 hogsheads	70
Drapery, 199 cases	11,805		Stationery, 4 cases	100
Effects, 2 cases	15		Tar, 30 barrels	90
Furniture, 2 cases	83		Tobacco, 5 packages	1060
Galvanised iron, 4 cases	60		Vestas, 26 cases	350
Glass, 40 boxes	66		Wine, 68 packages	1000
Guns, 4 cases	115		Woolpacks, 10 bales	200
Hardware, 25 packages	460		Wheels, 20 sets	540
Haberdashery, 8 cases	787		Woollens, 2 bales	209
Hay, 3½ tons	30			

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
August 20.	9.30 a.m.	W.N.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade to their sale of drapery, fancy goods, slops, and continuation sale of stock in the assigned estate of J. Harpham, Newcastle, this day, at 11 o'clock, at their new rooms, Pitt-street.—Adv.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1862. August.		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After
21	Thursday	6 33	5 27	4 35	5 3

Moon.—New, 25th instant, 7h. 45m. p.m.

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1862.

The Council met yesterday at the usual hour.

Mr. Deas Thomson brought up a second report from the Printing Committee, which was adopted.

Mr. Plunkett presented petitions from Shoalhaven and Yass, against the abolition of State-aid.

The Attorney-General gave notice of a motion for to-day to suspend the Standing Orders in order to carry the Cotton Cultivation Encouragement Bill through all its stages, with a view to its being announced as passed by the mail to England. The bill was read a second time, and ordered for committal for this day.

The Attorney-General obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend and consolidate the criminal law.

The other business on the paper was postponed.

The Legislative Assembly met yesterday at twenty-eight minutes past three p.m.

Mr. Cowper presented a petition from the Mayor and Corporation of Sydney, preparatory to a bill to enable them to exchange certain land granted for the site of a Town Hall.

Mr. Harpur, by way of explanation, in proof of the correctness of a statement made by himself yesterday evening, to the effect that land reserved for agricultural purposes in Victoria, was not subject to be sold by auction, referred to a pamphlet recently published by Mr. Gavan Duffy.

In answer to questions, Ministers stated—that the Government had means at their disposal for supplying books to the Goulburn and Bathurst Gaols, but that the subject of providing schools and libraries for these institutions yet remained to be considered—that the duplicate specimens of wood collected for the Exhibition, would be taken care of, and probably placed in the Museum for public examination—that the Government did not intend taking any steps with regard to Mr. Pell's proposition, for extracting gold from mundic quartz, but that the matter would be left entirely to Mr. Pell himself—that Mr. Commissioner Griffin was authorised to pay the reward for the discovery of the Gulf Diggings, to the parties entitled thereto—and that the question raised in regard to the title of the land intended for a public cemetery was still before the Crown law officers.

Mr. Robertson presented petitions, respectively—from the district of Jervis' Bay, in favour of the Bill to Prohibit Future Grants in Aid of Public Worship—and from the district of Shoalhaven in favour of municipal institutions, and of the bill to amend the existing law upon the subject.

Mr. Robertson, referring to a statement of his made the evening before, quoted, in support of it, a late resolution of the Maitland Road Trust, calling on their secretary, Mr. Chambers, to resign, and showing that this gentleman had not made up his accounts on Monday last.

Mr. Cowper moved, that the Land Titles Declaration Bill, altered in a select committee to "The Land Titles Declaration and Transfer Facilitation Bill," be read a second time. The hon. gentleman pointed out that the question had been several years under consideration, and that the system embodied in the bill was recommended by the valuable evidence and assistance of Mr. Torrens, given before the select committee, and by the example and experience of other colonies.

Mr. Moriarty suggested postponement, on the ground that he had not fully considered the question.

Mr. Faucett, as a matter of order, objected that the bill was not properly before the House.

Mr. Garrett thought the object aimed at by the objections taken was to delay the measure.

The Speaker ruled Mr. Garrett's remarks to be out of order.

Mr. Garrett, after withdrawing the offensive expressions, dwelt upon the importance of the measure, and the long time during which it had been under consideration.

Mr. Dick expressed his preference for the South Australian scheme of land registration and transfer, as compared with the analogous proposals of British lawyers, on account of the inferior cost, and easier operation of the former, which, moreover, had been tried and tested for a long time in South Australia.

Dr. Lang intimated his gratification at the introduction of the bill, which would of itself immortalise the present Ministry.

Mr. Lucas, agreeing with Dr. Lang as to the character of the reform, thought the gratitude of the House due to Mr. Dick, and of the colonies in general to Mr. Torrens.

Mr. Hart could not admit that the success of the system in other colonies was any strong argument in its favour. The House appeared to be proceeding in the matter without due consideration.

Mr. Holt dwelt upon the benefits to be conferred by the bill, and inveighed against the rapacity of the legal profession, which this new system was designed to remedy.

Mr. Buchanan having been called to order by the Speaker, for insinuating improper motives to Mr. Holt, withdrew the insinuation, and proceeded to show that men of a base and mercenary disposition were to be found among other professions than the law, as instanced by Mr. Holt himself in some of his illustrations.

Mr. Driver, defending the legal profession, and exemplifying his views by reference to the conduct of individuals out of doors, was called to order by Mr. Hay. A long discussion ensued, which ended in the Speaker deciding against Mr. Driver.

Mr. Driver gave an instance of alleged extortion in a bank director, when Mr. Holt gave him the lie direct.

After further discussion, the Speaker insisting that Mr. Holt must apologise, the hon. member complied with the Speaker's ruling.

Mr. Driver spoke in favour of the bill.

Mr. Faucett, at some length, enunciated the leading principles of the bill.

Mr. Harpur and Mr. Dalgleish supported the second reading, which was agreed to, and the committal fixed for the next day.

Mr. Robertson postponed to the next day a motion in Mr. Arnold's name having reference to the plans of the proposed railway from Blacktown to Richmond.

Mr. Robertson moved the third reading of the bill to prohibit future grants in aid of public worship.

Mr. Cowper moved as an amendment that the bill be recommitted, with a view to reconsider the first, second, and third clauses, and to introduce a new clause.

Mr. W. Forster commented on the extraordinary course taken in moving this amendment, without reasons given, or any explanation of what was intended.

Mr. Cowper explained that it was intended to repeal schedule C to the Constitution Act, and Sir R. Bourke's Act.

The recommittal was carried by 33 to 21.

Clause 1, amended by the omission of certain words consequent on the alteration proposed by Mr. Cowper, was carried by 32 to 22.

Clause 2, similarly amended, was carried by a similar division.

Considerable discussion took place on a motion by Mr. Hart, that the Chairman leave the chair, which was negatived without division.

Clause 3 was agreed to.

Mr. Cowper moved that a new clause, embodying the repeal above referred to, stand first of the bill, which was carried by 32 to 19.

The bill having been reported, the report was adopted by 33 to 20, and the third reading fixed for the next day.

Ways and means were postponed to that day fortnight.

The House went into committee on the Coal Fields Regulation Bill.

Clauses 21, 22, 23, imposing penalties—the last slightly amended; clause 24, providing for their recovery, clause 25, making special rules evidence, and clause 26, providing for reports of inspectors, were all agreed to.

On clause 27, making compulsory the direct payment of wages in cash, Mr. Buchanan moved an amendment, to the effect that they should be paid weekly and in full. The amendment was negatived, and the clause, on a question of order raised by Mr. Hay, was pronounced by the Chairman incompatible with the rule against interference with trade, unless by message from the Governor.

Clause 28, giving power to persons paid by weight to take account, was carried by 19 to 6.

Clause 29, entitling the bill, was agreed to, and the bill reported to the House, leave being given to sit again the next day.

At eleven minutes past eleven p.m., the House adjourned to the usual hour next day.

The sum contributed for the relief of the distress in the manufacturing districts reached, yesterday, fifteen thousand pounds! Of this, five thousand pounds were forwarded to London, to be appropriated by Mr. James Macarthur, Sir Daniel Cooper, and Mr. Hamilton, by last mail. Eight thousand five hundred will be conveyed by the Madras. Fifteen hundred pounds will remain in the treasurer's hands for future transmission. All this has been collected within a few weeks—from July 16th to August the 20th. We did expect much from the people of New South Wales, but they have surpassed themselves. A contribution so large and so spontaneous, expresses the depth of interest and sympathy felt in this community for the people of Great Britain, and the power with which a common sentiment, when set forth with vigour, will take hold of the colony, especially where there are no religious or political prejudices to obstruct it. Of course, a sense of common justice to our brave soldiers, as well as humanity, inspired the great contribution of £60,000 made by this colony to the Patriotic Fund. In that case, every man felt his direct obligation, and the contribution was demanded at a time when, if prosperity was not real, it was at least apparent to an extent previously unknown. The people gave of their abundance—in many instances of the overflow of their wealth. They had been enriched, or they thought they were so, by sudden acquisitions "beyond the dreams of avarice." Many illusions since that period have passed away, and many who thought themselves rich, have since found that they were shareholders in a general infatuation. The present contribution, though it does not come from a people in distress, is from those who have only recently recovered the shock of great commercial depression. Considering then that the amount has been contributed in so short a time, we may take it not only as an index of the easy circumstances of a large proportion of the population, but also as a proof of their lively sympathy for those who are passing through the trials of a tremendous collapse.

If we reiterate the common proverb, that charity is blessed in the giver as well as in the receiver, it is only because it is enforced anew by the facts around us. The movement of common sympathy has brought men into harmonious co-operation who, perhaps, could have united on no other subject whatever. They have found in this communication that, after all, there is underlying their superficial diversities a wonderful sameness of sentiment and emotion. A contribution, embracing all classes, has gone through almost every establishment of the city, and in sums varying from pence to pounds, the mechanical and labouring classes have manifested their interest by augmenting this fund.

Among the contributions, one from the Ragged School children, under the patronage of Mr. Joy, should not be overlooked. These youngsters, we understand, asked to be permitted to subscribe, and out of their own earnings, for the most part, contributed £1 15s. 9d. One said, "I have 1s. 3d. in the school bank, take a shilling out of it." Another, a little fellow, held up a penny to "buy bread for a poor child." Not less pleasing was the contribution from the Destitute Children Asylum, to "help a bit," since it was from their own earnings, and a deduction from their lollypop enjoyments. There would be ample funds for the relief of distress if the benevolence of these children were fairly imitated. What is the pound of the rich man to the penny of the poor orphan.

While we send relief to the destitute among our countrymen, we shall not fail to impress them both with the resources of the country, and the humane spirit of a large portion of the people. The Australian colonies unfold every day some new sphere of enterprise, some new source of wealth. We want labour—free labourers of both sexes, to make it prosperous and great. We want to see a constant influx of industrious men and women who may avail themselves of these ever-expanding opportunities. It is not possible here, any more than in England, to make fortunes without labour, thrift, and perseverance. Nothing can assure success to a spendthrift or a drunkard; there is no guarantee against the casualties of life, which sometimes reduce to dependence, never, save by accident, to starvation. The workman is free to go where he pleases, to be idle when he thinks proper; the money spent in drink would be incredible, if not shown by clear statistics, which, however, reveal only a part of its cost. On days of festival, the people display their stock of dress, which confounds all ranks, and proves the general competence. The only tyranny is that of workmen over each other, of which the most monstrous and mischievous example has been given by the miners of Newcastle. They have injured their employers, their fellow-citizens, the port, and their own families, to prevent any man working for himself when others choose to leave off—and to forbid the stronger and more skilful from earning more than the ailing and incapable. They stand at the pit's mouth to prevent any man earning a pound a day!

At present we have only a one-sided freedom, but we hope that more light and experience will deliver the working classes from the tyranny of such restrictions. It is laughable to hear what claims are made on behalf of labour. A machine has been invented to break stones; in this colony at all events not a very distinguished employment. The saving is great, but an effort, happily defeated, was made to prevent the employment of this machine, as "taking the poor man's bread out of his mouth." A gathering of those whose vested interests would suffer was made to protest against the innovation, at the Town Hall, under the auspices of a sympathising alderman.

The fact is, that we have to combat here every delusion of the old country. Theories dead in Great Britain revive with new force in this colony. Old speeches made in our ancient quarrels about trade and protection, long ago repudiated and repented of by their authors, are quoted by our politicians as authorities. The London dealers in old clothes often advertise for left-off garments to send to Australia, where certainly they would not be picked out of a gutter, but it would be much more just to say that politicians who have renounced their old garbs have dressed out the Guys who talk "Wapping" in our Assemblies. There are one or two of our *very great men*, who keep a perfect marine store, where every political absurdity may be found, "from a needle to an anchor."

These things at present are more disagreeable than pernicious. The natural tendencies of the colony are dead against them.

If any man finds he is one too many in England, and conscious that he has the power and the inclination to be useful, let him know that the Australian colonies will give him a home; and that, after a few years, he may set himself above the world. We do not recommend this colony as having special attractions. What is said of one may, with slight variation, be said of all. The choice should be governed by the intended occupation of the emigrant.

The latest accounts from New Zealand confirm the impression that every interest in that country is placed, by some other interest, in a false position. Thus, the task of adjustment is one of the most serious that can devolve either on the Secretary of State or on the Governor of New Zealand. There is an idea, we find, among some public men in New Zealand, that this journal is hostile to the administration of Sir George Grey. In this there is some degree of misconception. We have indeed a strong recollection of Sir George Grey's former government, and his taste for diplomacy has not always been in harmony with our notion of that directness which becomes a representative of the Crown; but we thoroughly sympathise with his professed wish—to reconcile the natives to the government of Great Britain, without more bloodshed; and we are conscious that there must be some consideration, both of the character of the aborigines and the secondary position of the colonists. Everything that is right to be done may not be expedient, and the postponement of public justice may not be its abandonment. When all this is conceded, however, the great principle for which we contend remains untouched. The Crown sold land to the settlers, and guaranteed their title. They bought and cultivated this land. But their houses have been destroyed, their farms laid waste, and the natives still occupy, in right of conquest, the land of her Majesty's loyal colonists, many of them utterly ruined. Such a state of things is infamous. It can only be justified upon the supposition, that we abandon the sovereignty of New Zealand, and that we do not possess physical force sufficient to suppress the avowed and systematic opposition to the rights of the Crown, and the colonisation of the country. We do not at all sympathise with the policy of setting the natives in opposition to each other, and making them the instrument of mutual destruction. It would be far more honourable to England to restrain than to destroy—to govern than to extirpate. Looking over the incidents of the late war, we have not the smallest doubt that the prolonged opposition to the authority of the Queen, which must end in the destruction of the natives, resulted from the utter incompetence, if not cowardice, of some who were entrusted with the military command, and the sudden recall of Colonel Browne, with the appearance that his administration was disgraced, and his policy abandoned. The policy of Colonel Browne was not only right in itself, and in harmony with his instructions and the whole spirit of the British Government—it was that alone by which such a people can be conquered or held in subjection, or preserved from those wasting and incessant conflicts with each other and with the colonists.

The difficulty of reconciling the colonial interest with the Imperial policy as expressed by the plans of Sir George Grey will be more and more apparent as the action of the Legislature is resumed. Two things are demanded incompatible with each other—that the Governor should have the absolute discretion in native affairs, and at the same time, that the Ministers should be responsible for the adoption and enforcement of his policy. This inconsistency is palpable; it must neutralise free institutions for one of their most important purposes—the guardianship of the public purse and the control of that force by which the public peace is preserved. Besides this, a large portion of New Zealand is so remote from the native population as to be entirely uninterested in its fate. It is not to be imagined that the settlements having no interest in common with the aborigines, and divided from them by impassable distances, will suffer themselves to be involved in the cost or difficulties of their government, or submit to any principle of administration inconsistent with the direct responsibility of Ministers to the representative body. Here then is a series of anomalies to which we see no solution but in a total change of policy. If the Home Government is determined to force upon the colony a particular mode of dealing with native questions, it must undertake the cost of government; and representative institutions and responsible Ministers so far will be not only useless but abnormal. On the other hand, the colonies of New Zealand having no connection with aboriginal affairs, have a right to be relieved from a burden which does not any more pertain to Canterbury than to the colonies of Australia or to Great Britain herself. The whole system of government at New Zealand has been false and wrong from the beginning. There has been an attempt to accommodate and combine principles in total opposition. Two powers—the civil and the ecclesiastical—having views often adverse, have arisen side by side. Two populations are there whose points of conflict have been professedly governed by the same laws, but who are overridden by customs and prejudices which have made those laws one-sided or inoperative. These things cannot go on. The British Government will have to make its choice between permitting the colonists to govern the whole country, and the natives among the rest, on British principles, with certain reservations; or it will be bound to undertake the entire administration and the entire expense of that system upon which it insists—a system which, however fatal to colonisation, has for its main object the security of the natives in the enjoyment of their political independence of law and government, and the subjection of the European community to the good pleasure of chiefs who love war, and hate tranquillity; who are a noble study to the distant philanthropist, but very quarrelsome and rather dangerous neighbours.

Mr. Landsborough, the head of one of the exploring parties that was fitted out to search for Burke and Wills at the time when the fate of those unfortunate travellers was unknown, has safely achieved the task of travelling across Australia from north to south—from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Melbourne. Burke had previously gone from south to north between the same points, but he did not live to complete his return trip further than to his depot at Cooper's Creek. Mr. Landsborough, however, though his special mission was to follow Burke's track and discover his fate, found it impossible in consequence of the rocky nature of the early part of his route to do so, and he came south to the settled districts by a fresh route, and his journey has therefore been really as much an original exploration as if he had not been merely on a hunt after missing explorers. Next to the safe return of himself and party, the great cause for congratulation exists in the fact that he has unfolded the existence of a fine pastoral country—he has found water and pasture where a good many persons expected he would find a sandstone desert. This fact assures the future pastoral prosperity of north-eastern Australia, and opens up commercial possibilities which it will take many years to exhaust.

There are now four explorers' routes which converge at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria. There is Burke's route, which is the most westerly and which is very nearly identical with the 141st meridian of longitude; then Landsborough's route, somewhat more easterly; then Walker's route, more easterly still; and then Leichhardt's route up the Burdekin, which was retraversed by Gregory, and along which, as far as the head of the Burdekin, pastoral occupation is already extending. These four routes, radiating away from a common point, and ranging between a line drawn south from the head of the Gulf, and a line drawn south-east, furnish a pretty complete exploration of the north-east quarter of Australia. There are minor geographical details, of course, to be filled in, but the main features of the territory are known—the direction of the ranges and the watershed.

In fact, the whole of the eastern half of Australia may now be said to be explored. If a line is drawn from the head of Spencer's Gulf to the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria—the two deepest indentations in the coast of our island-continent—it will divide Australia into two parts. Eastward of that line the map will show but small blank spaces when the routes of the recent explorers are filled in. All the large blanks lie to the west of that line, and it is only in that direction that there is now scope for any great discoveries. Stuart has drawn a line from Adelaide to the Victoria River, but what lies westward of that line is still unknown. There is room yet for some explorers to win distinction, especially in traversing the long stretch of unknown country between the head of Spencer's Gulf and the north-west cape, or Exmouth Gulf.

Of the eastern half of Australia we may say that it is all more or less capable of being turned to account for pastoral purposes. There are patches of scrub, and long reaches of stony ridges, but we know now that there is no impassable desert—no great Sahara. The climate of much of it is undoubtedly arid, and the rain fall is uncertain. Water is a precious commodity, and capital will have to be expended in sinking wells or constructing tanks and dams before stock can be permanently stationed there. But where the minimum of water that is absolutely necessary can be secured, it is astonishing on how arid a looking country stock will thrive, provided there is an abundance of salt bush. If an Englishman, fresh from the verdure of his native country, could be suddenly transplanted to the interior of Australia in our summer time, he would be horrified at the bare and parched aspect of the ground, and looking in vain anywhere for a blade of green grass, he would see no possibility of supporting animal life. It would be difficult at first to make him understand how any quantity of such land could have any value at all. But a year's experience would shew him that stock thrive well on the salt bush, after all the grass has been burnt up by the heat. The supply of water is the principal thing to be attended to in order to make our interior occupiable, and to this point increasing attention is being paid, especially in those colonies where the length of lease allowed justifies a more liberal outlay on the part of the tenant.

It is impossible at present even to form a guess at the number of sheep that can be accommodated in the now explored eastern half of Australia, or what the export of wool may amount to in a few years' time. The few millions of sheep which are being depastured at present are nothing compared to the numbers which the territory is capable of maintaining. There is an immense quantity of land to be occupied, and what is in occupation is not generally stocked to its full amount. There is no fear at present of any diminution in the supply of Australian wool. The manufacturers of Yorkshire may make themselves quite easy on that point. The productiveness of Australia as a wool-producing country is still capable of enormous expansion. We need, indeed, more population to settle on the vacant territory, and we need also, in order to put the wool-producing interest on a satisfactory footing, that the feud which has hitherto existed between the populace and the squatters should come to an end. Properly to develop the pastoral resources of our interior there must be some reasonable degree of confidence felt in the security of the tenure on which the land is held. To give away the freehold to the flockowners is out of the question; leasehold is the only possible tenure for many years to come. But to justify the necessary improvements it is requisite that the lease should be of sufficient duration, and that there should be a feeling of confidence that the rights granted under the lease shall not be tampered with. The political history of the past few years has not been calculated to inspire this confidence; but there are not wanting some favourable indications of a reaction in favour of a policy less suspicious and hostile towards pastoral capitalists than has hitherto been popular.

The territory itself awaits occupation. It only needs its resources developed to diffuse wealth and plenty through the land. Every fresh explorer shows how much productive capacity had lain concealed, and how little Australian pioneers need consider their energies to be "cribbed, cabined, and confined."

Mr. W. B. Dalley.—Mr. Dalley, who was a passenger from England by the Great Britain, arrived from Melbourne by the Wonga Wonga, yesterday evening. Mr. Dalley had resigned his Emigration Commissionership, and had started for this colony prior to the receipt in England of the letter from the Government recalling the Commissioners.

Sea Island Cotton.—A sample of the cotton sent to the Great Exhibition by Mr. Nowlan, and which was pronounced worth 4s. per lb., can be seen at this office.

Campbelltown, 19th August.—A correspondent states that, on Sabbath last, sermons on behalf of the London Missionary Society were preached in the Congregational church, Campbelltown, by the Rev. Messrs. Baker and Gibson. On Monday evening a missionary meeting was held in the above place. The Rev. John Gibson occupied the chair, who, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ellis, read a brief report of the society's operations and successes. Suitable addresses were then delivered by the pastor and the Rev. Messrs. Baker and Ellis, missionaries from the Islands. The congregations were good, and the collections liberal.

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THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.

BY THE MADRAS.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY NEWS.

FROM 18TH JULY TO 20TH AUGUST, 1862.

Friday, 18th to 25th July.

The movement originated in Sydney for the relief of the distressed operatives in the manufacturing districts of England has, we are happy to say, been warmly taken up, and promises to extend generally over all the districts of the colony. The contributions have poured in with a promptitude and liberality highly creditable to the donors, and notwithstanding the shortness of time at command, the treasurers were enabled to remit a first instalment of £5000 by the mail steamer Bombay on Tuesday, leaving a goodly balance in hand as the nucleus of a second instalment to be forwarded next month. One pleasing fact connected with the movement is that the subscriptions came from all classes of society, and include even the children of the various Sunday schools, whose amounts in the aggregate are by no means insignificant. The fund will be administered in England under the direction of Sir Daniel Cooper, Mr. Edward Hamilton, and Mr. James Macarthur.

The great discussion on the second reading of Mr. Cowper's Bill to Prohibit Future Grants of public money for Public Worship was concluded on Thursday night, when the second reading was carried by a majority of one, and the committal of the measure ordered for the 6th proximo.

Intelligence has been received from Melbourne to the effect that three men have been captured in the sister colony who are supposed to be portion of the gang who lately robbed the escort from the Lachlan. In the encounter which preceded the apprehension, it is said one of the party was shot dead, while a policeman received a severe wound at the hand of one of the supposed robbers. The particulars of the affair have, however, not yet reached Sydney.

His Excellency the Governor left Sydney on Wednesday evening, accompanied by Mr. Turville and Mr. Hale, of Bellambi, on a visit of inspection to the coal works of the latter gentleman, with the intention, also, of visiting the harbour works and other improvements in the town of Wollongong.

Another daring highway robbery has just taken place; the Armidale mail to Sydney having been stuck up by a party of marauders, who rifled the mail bags and carried off a number of money letters addressed to merchants and traders in the metropolis.

A tea and public meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, on the evening of the 18th instant, to welcome the Rev. Dr. Steel, who has recently arrived from England, and is just entering upon his duties as pastor of the Free Church, Macquarie-street. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags, flowers, and festoons of evergreens. The attendance was unusually good, the large hall being filled to excess in every part.

An old woman, named Margaret Macdonald, died recently at Burwood, from the effects of suffocation while under the effects of drink.

Mr. Charles A. Johnston, son of Mr. David Johnston, of George's Hall, near Liverpool, was killed on Thursday week, by the accidental discharge of his gun. He had left home with a brother on a shooting excursion, and arriving at a fence, got off his horse to let down the rails; having passed through the fence, he was in the act of lifting his gun after him through the rails, when the charge exploded, the shots shattering the lower jaw and lodging in the back part of the head and neck, causing almost instant death.

The gold escorts, on Thursday, brought down 13,870 ounces from the Western and Southern districts. The accounts from the Lachlan continue of a most encouraging nature, some fine yields having been obtained from the recently opened claims.

The newly-formed Moruya Silver Mining Company have commenced active operations. A shaft has been sunk on the lode to the depth of 140 feet, and the lode is described as being 4 feet 6 inches in width. Four tons of the ore have reached Sydney, and a further quantity is shortly expected.

The cricketing season of the Albert Club was brought to a close by a ball in the Masonic Hall—this annual reunion having been put off to so late a period, out of respect to the memory of one of its most esteemed members, whose premature death occurred just about the time it usually takes place.

Mr. Fraser, of Cleveland-street, has commenced the manufacture of potted meats. They consist of tongue, ham, and beef, and appear quite equal to anything of the kind from English manufactories.

Mr. Alexander Glass, of Boggy Flat Farm, near Singleton, was killed, very recently, from the effects of a fall, the horse he was riding having stumbled and thrown him violently to the ground. The deceased gentleman was much respected, and had been for many years a resident of the district.

On Thursday, 17th instant, the barn of Mr. William Lee, of Wallalong, was destroyed by fire, containing about four hundred bushels of maize, two machines, two sets of harness, a ton of hay, and some farming implements. The fire was caused by a child setting some husks a-light behind the barn.

Colonel Hamilton, commanding the forces in the colony, has left Sydney on a visit to Maitland, for the purpose of inspecting the Volunteers of that district.

The discussion of the State-aid question has led to very bitter feeling in Bathurst, the advocates of abolition being unable to obtain a hearing. A request to the police magistrate that he would convene a meeting for them has been refused, from a fear that in the absence of adequate police protection another meeting on the subject would cause a riot.

A woman named Mary Potter, aged thirty-four years, died rather suddenly on Monday morning last, at her residence, Waterloo Estate. The poor creature had formerly been happy and comfortable in position, but the death of her husband preying upon her mind, she had lately been addicted to drink, and gradually sunk into comparative destitution. Her children have been sent to the Orphan Asylum at Randwick.

A telegram was received in town on Wednesday, from Sofala Post-office, dated the 21st instant, stating that some ruffians had opened the mail bags at that place, and pilfered their contents, among which were moneys to the extent of £852 8s. 10d., the principal part, however, being cheques.

Some beautiful specimens of cotton, grown from New Orleans seed, has just been forwarded to Sydney—having been produced on the estate of Mr. Hickey, on the Hunter River. The sample Mr. Hickey has on view at the International Exhibition was produced from Egyptian seed. It is intended to send the New Orleans sample to keep it company.

From the latest accounts received, it would seem that the unfortunate dispute between the A. A. Company and their colliers is as far from settlement as ever. At a meeting of the contending parties, held on the 22nd, the miners evinced a determination to accept the conditions offered in May, viz., 4s. 6d. per ton, but the terms as to conditions offered by the A. A. Company were considered quite out of the question, as they embraced so many restrictions quite incompatible with the cause of the Union.

The miners on the Lachlan are taking steps for the purpose of establishing a hospital for the district. At a meeting held lately, a provisional committee was appointed, and a large amount subscribed in aid of the object.

The estimates of the probable expenditure of the Government of New South Wales for the year 1863 have been laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly. The sums voted for 1862 were—£1,699,109 to be provided for by loan, £1,285,555 chargeable on the revenue, and £247,500 for special appropriations. The sums required for 1863 are—£295,882 to be raised by loan, and £1,453,195 chargeable on revenue. The special appropriations amount to £310,503, making a total of £2,059,580, as against £3,232,164 in 1862.

Mr. Henry W. Oliver, late manager of the Branch Bank of New South Wales at Bathurst, is under remand on a charge of stealing the sum of £960, the property of the bank. Defendant's wife, apprehended as an accomplice, was discharged from custody.

The provisional directors of the Pacific Fire and Marine Insurance Company met on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of opening the applications for shares. The number of shares applied for was nearly 60,000, only 10,000 being issuable.

A man named John W. Atkinson has been committed for trial at the Central Court on the charge of bigamy. The prisoner, it appeared, had been married to three different women, under various names.

The Premier, Mr. Cowper, paid a flying visit to the Illawarra district last week, receiving quite an ovation at the hands of the inhabitants of that favoured locality. During his stay he was presented with several addresses, expressing welcome, and acknowledging the great attention uniformly paid by the Government to the wants of the district.

Accounts have been received from Port Denison up to the 14th instant. Fine sheep country continues to be discovered to the west of the Burdekin, between Burdekin River and Walker's outward track. A fine country was also reported to the westward of the Cape River, with a large salt lake adjacent in this direction.

An old brood mare died lately at Exeter Farm, near Braidwood, at the advanced age of thirty-eight years.

The weather during the past week has been remarkably fine; a little rain fell on Wednesday night, but otherwise we have had cold, clear, sunny days and (for this season of the year) very mild winter nights.

Friday, July 25th, to August 1st.

The past week has not presented any features of peculiar interest. Our gold-fields continue productive, and as a consequence, business has been rather brisk with the outlying districts. The last escort which arrived on Thursday, brought down 15,611 ounces—a total that satisfactorily establishes the character of our gold-fields.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has returned from his visit of inspection to the collieries and harbour works at Illawarra. Sir John Young felt highly gratified with his trip, especially with the beautiful scenery of the district. The inhabitants were desirous of giving him a public welcome, but by his own express desire, no demonstration was made—the Governor wishing the visit to be regarded as a private one.

A meeting of the allottees in the new Pacific Insurance Company has been held, at which the provisional directors were elected permanent directors. A committee was also chosen to confer with the directory regarding the preparation of the deed of settlement.

It is understood that a bill for the reconstruction of the Legislative Council on an elective basis will be shortly introduced, and that the measure will embody what is known as "Hare's system" of representation, so ably advocated by the Hon. G. K. Holden in the Upper Chamber not many months back.

A French sloop-of-war, the Isis, arrived in the harbour on Saturday last, *en route* for the settlement at New Caledonia, whither she conveys a detachment of 300 soldiers. The vessel will leave for the French colony in the course of a day or two.

The question of cotton growing in Australia is now exciting much attention, and a Bill for encouraging the practical testing of the experiment on a large scale, has been read a second time in the Assembly. The measure proposes, in consideration of any association investing say £5000 (subject to certain conditions to be entered into with the Executive Government) that land to a certain amount shall be granted—such land or a portion thereof to be sold in liquidation of any loss that the company may experience—the company, on the other hand, binding themselves not to receive any profits that may result from the experiment in the first instance.

The Government are about to introduce a bill into Parliament for regulating the civil service, fixing the grades of office, salaries, terms of promotion, leave of absence, &c. The measure is similar in its details to the Civil Service Bill of Victoria.

Mr. M'Nab, the diver, has been taking advantage of the late favourable weather to visit the scene of the Dunbar's wreck, and endeavoured to recover the anchors and chains. As yet, however, he has not succeeded, but on Tuesday last he sent up several large lumps of concrete matter, consisting of copper coins, knives and forks, shears, hones, leather, and coffin furniture, &c.; also, several large copper bolts, all mixed together in a most extraordinary manner.

The movement in aid of the Lancashire distress fund continues to progress. The Sydney committee have now upwards of £2000 in hand, and meetings in support of the object have been attended with most satisfactory results at Windsor, Parramatta, and other inland towns. It is hoped, indeed, that a second draft of £5000 will be despatched by the next mail steamer.

The coaching interest and entire "rolling stock" of Crane and Roberts, the extensive coach proprietors, have, so far as the Western districts are concerned, been disposed of to Cobb and Co.

The select committee on Land Titles and Registration have brought up a progress report in favour of adopting the system of Mr. Torrens, so well known as the author of the South Australian Land Titles and Transfer Act, now working so successfully in the sister colonies.

The people in the Western Districts are complaining loudly of the state of the roads, particularly the roads between Orange and Bathurst, and Orange and Forbes, which are represented to be in a most deplorable state.

The first-class prize offered by the Brisbane Municipality for the best design for a bridge for that town, has fallen to Mr. F. T. Rose, of Balmain.

An old man named Daniel Baker, aged seventy-six, has died in the Infirmary, from exhaustion, the effects of a rupture of a blood vessel internally. The jury gave a verdict died from natural causes.

A prospectus has been issued of a new Coal Company, called the Alnwick Coal Mining Company. The capital is to be £25,000, in 5000 shares of £5 each, which is to be paid in the following manner:—£1 per share on allotment, and the remainder to be called up in instalments of £1 per share as the works progress. The proposed coal mine is situated at Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland.

Measures have been taken for holding a public meeting at Newcastle, for the purpose, if possible, of bringing about some satisfactory adjustment of the long-standing dispute between the A. A. Company and their miners.

Horse stealing is in full play on Burrangong; and, in, fact, all the rogues and vagabonds of the colony seem to be availing themselves of the unprotected state of the district to make hay while the sun shines.

During the quarter that ended on the 30th of June, 1862—the Australian autumn—there were registered in the city of Sydney 560 births and 340 deaths. The average numbers of the five previous autumns, corrected for increase of population, were 648 births and 392 deaths. The births of the past quarter were therefore below the average by 88; the deaths also were below the average by 52.

Captain Pitt, R.A., lately commanding the Volunteer Artillery, has left for Queensland, having received the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Sir George Bowen. Previous to his departure, he was presented with an address and testimonial by the Artillery Companies Nos. 1 and 2.

An interesting and instructive lecture was delivered on Monday evening, by the hon. T. A. Murray, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, to the members of the St. Benedict's Young Men's Society, in their commodious hall, in Abercrombie-street, on the subject of "Tombs and Tumuli, and the tales that they tell."

A child named Eliza Richardson, aged nineteen months, died recently from injuries occasioned by pulling over a pot of hot tea upon its body. The Coroner's jury gave a verdict of "Died from from injuries accidentally received."

The rifle contest between Captain Windeyer's ten Sydney Volunteers and ten selected from the Companies of the Hunter River District was finished at Maitland on Tuesday, and resulted in a tie, both parties having made, points and hits counted, 965.

Several daring robberies have been committed on the Lachlan. In one instance, a shop was robbed of property to the value of £150; in another, a house was entered and £50 taken from a drawer in the owner's bedroom, whilst still later, a man was garotted in the street, and eased of £2 in bank notes.

The scoundrels who robbed the Northern mail are still at large. The police despatched from Tamworth have all returned, without any tidings of the offenders, although a diligent search was effected in every direction from the scene of the robbery. It now seems that the robbers had their faces covered with black crape.

Professor Smith, of the Sydney University, delivered a most interesting lecture on Tuesday evening, in the Masonic Hall, on the International Exhibition of 1862, from which he has just returned. The hall was well filled, and the discourse was listened to with great interest, particularly those portions of it relating to the position of New South Wales in the grand display of art and industry.

A rifle match between ten members of the Glebe Company and ten members of the Newtown Company took place at the Glebe butts on Saturday last, the former company winning by twenty-nine points and hits.

Henry Watson Oliver, bank manager, was brought before the Court on Tuesday last, pursuant to remand, charged by John H. Gilchrist, secretary of the Bank of New South Wales, with having, at Bathurst, between the 5th May and the 15th July, being a servant of the Bank of New South Wales, by virtue of his employment, received and taken into his possession certain moneys amounting to £1052 12s. 11d., and a further sum of £960, the moneys of his said employers, and said sums did fraudulently embezzle, steal, take, and carry away. The prisoner was fully committed for trial on the charge; the application for bail being referred to the Attorney-General.

The Treasurer, Mr. Weekes, was to have made his financial statement on Thursday, but was prevented by reason of there being "no House." It is probable the statement will be proceeded with on Tuesday next.

Friday, 1st to 8th August.

A very destructive fire broke out at an early hour on Sunday morning last, having originated in the upper portion of a building in Bank Court, off King-street, occupied as a wholesale drug store by Messrs. John and Edward Row. The fire brigades were promptly on the spot, and happily their exertions to prevent the spread of the conflagration to neighbouring properties, were crowned with success. In addition, however, to the complete destruction of the store and its contents, considerable damage was done to a building used as an iron store by Messrs. Weekes and Co., the roof of which was crushed in by portion of the falling gable of the store, the fire thereby communicating with the stock, which included a small quantity of gunpowder. The latter dangerous commodity having been removed at great personal risk, the flames were wholly subdued in the course of two or three hours. The total loss is £15,000, of which amount more than one-half is covered by insurance.

A disease or blight of a peculiar nature, is just now causing great distruction among the orangeries in the districts of Ryde and Parramatta, in fact generally, throughout the county of Cumberland. It appears to have first made its appearance about five years ago, the attack being confined to a few trees. Since then, however, it has extended to an alarming extent, and so seriously imperils the interests of the growers that a public meeting has been held to devise some means of remedying the visitation. A great difference of opinion exists as to the nature of the disease, some persons believing it to be caused by a species of *aphis*, while others profess to trace it to decay in the roots, the result of defective planting. It is proposed that the growers form an association to deal with the matter, and a preliminary committee is appointed to prepare rules, &c., and report to an adjourned meeting to be held on the 18th instant.

Colonel Shadforth, a very old colonist, and formerly colonel of the 57th Regiment, with which he served throughout the Peninsular war (and at the head of which his son was killed at the Redan) has just passed away. This veteran soldier died on the 4th instant, at Eveleigh House, Redfern, aged ninety-one years.

Crime appears to be on the increase throughout the country districts, robberies being daily committed with seeming impunity. On Saturday evening last a boy named Canpany, who rides a post-mail between Picton and one of the adjoining districts, was set upon by two men, who seized his horse's bridle and ordered him to dismount. The boy, however, put spurs to his horse, and broke away. Thus disappointed, one of the ruffians drew a pistol and fired, wounding the lad in the back. He is now in the Infirmary at Sydney, receiving medical treatment. In addition to this outrage, we may mention that the Warialda mail from Tamworth was stopped and robbed on Wednesday, while only a few days previously a daring but unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the branch escort from Araluen to Major's Creek,—the two persons in charge having about £2000 worth of gold in their custody at the time.

The libel action "Buchanan v. Fairfax," (arising out of comments made by the *Sydney Morning Herald* on a letter of the plaintiff, published in the *Times*,) came on before Mr. Justice Wise and a special jury on Tuesday last, and resulted in a unanimous verdict for the defendant on both counts.

Tenders for the constructing a further extension of the Great Southern Railway, were decided upon by the Government on Thursday, but the name of the successful tenderer has not yet transpired.

The various companies of the Volunteer service are very busy just now in selecting their representatives for the forthcoming prize matches of the N. S. W. Rifle Association. The competition will take place at Randwick, as on the former occasion.

Interest in the Lancashire Relief movement continues without much abatement. Meetings are being held, and subscriptions collected, by numerous societies, as also by the residents in the different townships of the interior.

The Government have agreed with Mr. Chowne, of Pyrmont, for the construction of a schooner for the pilot service. She is to be a fore-and-aft schooner of about 110 tons builders' measurement, and her cost will be about £20 per ton. She is to be finished in six months.

Pursuant to an order issued, the military have taken their departure from Lambing Flat, and are expected to reach Sydney in the course of a day or two.

On Saturday last, a rifle match was shot off between eleven volunteers engaged in the *Herald* Office and a similar number of volunteers employed in the Government Printing Office. Five shots each at 300, 500, and 600 yards. The scoring was remarkably even throughout, and resulted in a tie, but in the shooting off one round at 600, the *Herald* men won by four, points and hits.

The Government have announced their intention of distributing cotton seed on and after the 20th instant to such persons as may be desirous of cultivating the plant in this colony.

The census of New South Wales for 1861 has just been issued from the Government press, in the shape of a thick folio foolscap volume. It is the most elaborate and costly publication ever issued in the colony, and does great credit to all concerned in its preparation.

An election of officers for the resuscitated Sydney Yacht Squadron has been made during the week, Mr. W. Walker, of the Chance, being made commodore; Mr. James Milsom, junior, of the Era, vice-commodore; Mr. H. C. Dangar, of the Peri, treasurer; Messrs. Josephson and Brookes were appointed auditors; and the following gentlemen form the committee for the ensuing year—Messrs. S. C. Burt, Charles Parbury, J. D. M'Lean, J. P. Roxburgh, Captain Rountree, and Staunton Spain; Mr. Howell was appointed secretary. The names of sixteen gentlemen were then proposed as new members, who, according to the rules of the club, will have to be elected by ballot at the next monthly meeting.

The city and suburbs were visited on Sunday with a heavy rain storm, which lasted for a considerable time. Since then, however, the weather has been remarkably fine.

A new application of an old discovery in the preservation of meat has recently been made, and promises to open up an important source of industry and export. We refer to the preparation of jerked meat, called in South America by the Indian term "charqui," a name which it is proposed to apply to the article in this country. Hopes are entertained that this new commodity will come largely into use on shipboard, and form a prominent item in our future lists of exports.

A rifle contest took place at Maitland, on Thursday, between ten of the Hunter River Volunteers, and ten of the No. 4 Company Sydney Battalion—the former winning by fifty points.

A man named James Ritchie died recently in the hospital at Goulburn, from the effects of a fall from a horse. It appears that in turning a corner he pulled the animal sharply round, in doing which the saddle slipped, and Ritchie fell on his head, sustaining severe concussion of the brain, and it is believed fracturing the base of his skull.

The Government have issued an order to the effect that the practice of arresting persons on suspicion of being runaway seamen must be at once discontinued, several gross cases of injustice having been brought under notice in the Assembly.

Captain Harbottle, of No. 6 Company of Volunteer Rifles, has been entertained at a dinner in the Volunteer Club, in recognition of the efforts he has uniformly made to promote the welfare of the movement.

Several inquests have been held during the week. In the case of a boy named Thomas Smith, aged twelve years, the jury found that death resulted from injuries accidentally received, the lad's brother having struck him on the head with a stone, while at play. A woman named Julia Chong, the wife of a Chinese carpenter, died from the effects of intemperance and debility. And a verdict of "Found drowned" has been given in the case of a male body, picked up near the wharf in Woolloomooloo Bay.

Friday, 8th to 15th August.

No event of more than ordinary interest has occurred in the city during the week. In the world of business there has been a decided activity, consequent on the fine weather and the continued prosperity of the gold-fields; the week's returns amounting to over 16,000 ounces. In Parliament, the principal matter has been the discussion on the Treasurer's financial statement. The Ministry received some hard rubs in the course of the discussion, but no amendment was moved, and they were enabled to carry the day without any actual opposition. It is understood, nevertheless, that many items on the Estimates will be vigorously disputed, and an attempt made to introduce retrenchment into several departments.

The Hon. the President of the Upper House will shortly resign office, preparatory to visiting the mother country on private business. Various rumours have obtained currency with respect to Mr. Wentworth's successor, but the idea most generally entertained is that the Hon. the Speaker of the Assembly will be elevated to the vacant presidency.

In compliance with a requisition which has been addressed to him by a highly influential body of citizens, Mr. R. Torrens (so well known as the author of the South Australian Real Property Transfer and Registration Act) has consented to deliver a lecture on Monday evening next, in the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of explaining in all its details the principle of his measure, and the result of its operation in the sister colonies. A bill framed on Mr. Torrens' plan is at present before the Assembly, and the proposed lecture will enable both hon. members and the public to understand how far the same is applicable to the circumstances of this colony.

A man, named Thomas Kelly, late a turnkey in the Maitland gaol, has died from the effects of a bite from some poisonous insect received while he was in the act of removing some firewood.

Tenders were received by the Government on Thursday for £50,000 Terminable Debentures, bearing 5 per cent. interest, and payable in 1892. The amount of tenders received was £109,900, and the whole sum required, viz., £50,000, was accepted at rates ranging from 98½ to 100.

Reports of robberies and outrages on the roads continue to be received. The latest atrocity is one that took place on Saturday, when according to a telegram, Mr. Shewbridge, of Araluen, was stuck up by some armed men, near Bell's Creek, and robbed. On the same day three Chinamen were stuck-up at the same place, by four armed men with crape on their faces. One Chinaman was robbed of twenty ounces of gold and one £5 note; he was shot by the robbers, and is since dead. Some men are in custody on suspicion of being implicated in the outrage.

A man named James Cardwell, committed suicide on Tuesday last, at Camperdown, by hanging himself. The deceased was a dealer in horses and cows, and owned some property at Camperdown. Latterly he had been very intemperate in his habits, and when under the influence of drink was exceedingly violent to his wife and children. The coroner's jury found a verdict of temporary insanity.

Intelligence has been received of the loss of the schooner Triton, Onus, master, laden with coal, and bound for Sydney. The vessel was wrecked, it appears, near Port Stephens, during a south-west gale, on Monday week. The master and crew were saved, and have been brought on to Newcastle.

The Government, having advertised for tenders for the extension of the Great Southern Railway beyond Picton, have accepted that of Mr. Crowshaw. The portion contracted for is about five miles and a quarter in length, and comprises some extremely heavy works. The contract for the second portion of the extension—a length of seven and a half miles—has been taken by Messrs. Shuttleworth and Wallace.

On Friday last, a prostitute named Bridget Lorkins, aged about nineteen years, stabbed another prostitute named Jane Murphy, in the back of her head, while quarrelling in a public-house in Kent street. Murphy was taken to the Infirmary, where she still lies.

The newly-erected telegraphic line between Wollongong and Sydney was opened for communication on Monday last, with the following message from the Minister of Works:—"Mr. Secretary Arnold congratulates the inhabitants of Wollongong upon the opening of telegraphic communication, which will place them in immediate communication with the most influential parts of New South Wales, as well as the neighbouring colonies of Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland."

The usual monthly meeting of the Philosophical Society was held in the Australian Library on Wednesday evening, his Excellency the Governor in the chair. In the course of the evening some unique specimens of copper ore from the Canoblas were laid on the table for inspection, by Mr. Morehead; and an interesting paper on the stars of the Southern hemisphere was read by Mr. Tebbutt, junior, to whom a vote of thanks was awarded by the society.

The first snipes of the season, two fine plump birds, were shot by Mr. S. F. Simpson, on his estate at Glen Ythan, on Saturday last, the ground at the time being covered with several inches of snow.

The Hawkesbury annual races take place next week, and are expected to prove very successful. There are fourteen entrances for the Free Handicap. The gate and booths were sold on Saturday last, at the Fitzroy Hotel, and realised a considerable amount; the gate being bought by Mr. Holmes for £87.

A prospectus has been issued of a company to be formed under the name of the "British and Australian Steam Navigation Company," which it is proposed in Melbourne to establish for the purpose of running large screw steamers by the Cape route. The vessels it is proposed to build will be of about 7500 tons. It is assumed that vessels of this size will have capacity enough to carry all the coal and cargo required. The consumption of coal is put down at 4100 tons, and the available space for cargo at 1500 tons. The capital of the company is to be two millions sterling, of which only £300,000 is reserved for issue in the colonies.

His Excellency the Governor has received a communication from the Secretary of State, acknowledging receipt of the Address of Condolence from the Sydney University, and conveying an assurance that her Majesty highly values this expression of loyal and sympathetic affection on the part of the chancellor, professors, and members of the University.

A Volunteer grand ball, under the patronage of Sir John and Lady Young, came off at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening. The necessary arrangements to ensure success were most complete, and the committee of management must have been gratified at the result of their efforts.

A correspondent writes that he has found kerosene oil an unfailing remedy in the destruction of the *aphis* amongst cabbage and other vegetables. He says, "It requires only to dip a feather in the oil and touch the plants round the stem where the leaves diverge."

A preliminary meeting was held at the Emu Inn, on Monday evening last, "to consider the propriety of holding a public meeting, to petition the Governor to dismiss his present advisers, in consequence of the financial policy of the Government, submitted to the Assembly by Mr. Weekes." There were about twenty persons in attendance, but a great division of opinion existed, and a resolution to hold a public meeting was carried only after many of the parties had left the room.

Ironbark timber is becoming an article of export from the port of Bellambi. The district possesses plenty of this species of wood, and a contract has been taken for delivering trees of all sizes at the rate of 6s. each. They are intended for ultimate shipment to England.

A case, important as affecting the interests of ship passengers, has just been decided at the Water Police Court. Adam John Bray, master of the ship Superb, appeared to answer the information of Reuben Hallam, a passenger by that vessel from London, charging him with a breach of the Act in not having complied with the contract with regard to the supply of provisions and accommodation, and praying for the return of his passage money and payment of a sum not exceeding £20 for damages and costs. The deficiency of supplies in some cases, and total absence in others, was proved by complainant and admitted by defendant, who attributed the shortness of provisions to the length of the voyage—five months. The Court awarded £15 to complainant—that sum, with costs, to be paid by defendant.

A rifle match came off on Saturday between ten members of the St. Leonards Company and ten chosen by Captain Windeyer of the Sydney batallion. The former scored 439, and the latter 496 points. The distances ranged from 200 up to 900 yards.

A child named William James Halley, aged fourteen months, died on Sunday evening, from spasmodic contraction of the larynx, caused by swallowing a small brass button. On the same day, Mr. Peter Punch, an old resident of the colony, died rather suddenly from a fall received while in a fit of apoplexy. Deceased, on leaving his room to come down to breakfast, lost his balance, and fell from the top to the bottom of the stairs, a depth of upwards of twelve feet. He was immediately taken up, and hopes were entertained that the injuries by the fall were not serious, but he was found to be quite unconscious, and expired a few minutes afterwards.

From 15th to 19th August.

Two very sad occurrences have taken place within the last few days. On Saturday last, Mr. W. B. Botts, an old and respected resident of Sydney, put an end to his existence by shooting himself, at his residence in Macquarie-street. The deceased gentleman was in his sixty-fifth year of his age, and had been for a long period engaged in commercial pursuits, formerly of the firm of Botts and Anderson. The rash act is supposed to have been induced by mental depression, arising out of business matters. He was buried on Monday in the cemetery at Randwick.

Another shocking event was the death, by drowning, of five persons, by the capsizing of a boat in George's River. Mr. Holt, M.L.A., has a number of men employed on his land at South Botany, and it appears that, on Saturday afternoon, after receiving their wages, fourteen of them got into a shell-boat to be ferried over the river. Fears were expressed by the owner of the boat that she was overloaded, but, notwithstanding this, sail was set. All went well till reaching an exposed part of the bay, when the boat began to take in water, and immediately afterwards went down. Seven of the labourers were saved by a man named M'Guire, who followed with his own boat; two others were saved by means of a dingy that was towing astern. The other five, we regret to say, perished. An inquest has been held on three of the bodies, and the coroner's jury found that the accident resulted from the overcrowding of the boat.

The bushranger Gardiner is still at large, and appears to defy every attempt at capture. His latest exploit was escaping when, according to the sworn evidence of inspector Pottinger, he was surrounded by no less than nine policemen, near the house of a person named Brown, at the Whegoa ranges. The desperado was mounted, and was actually within three yards of inspector Pottinger; but the carbine of the latter missed fire, and Gardiner coolly rode off. A boy found in Brown's house, who is supposed to be his accomplice, was taken into custody.

The Northam, with the English mails, arrived in Port Jackson between three and four o'clock a.m. on the 16th. The news brought of the highly creditable position occupied by New South Wales in the Great Exhibition has given much satisfaction in the colony.

An interesting lecture on the principles and operation of the South Australian Real Property Act was delivered in the hall of the Sydney Exchange, on Monday evening, by Mr. R. R. Torrens, the Registrar-General of that colony. The attendance was very numerous, his Excellency the Governor presiding on the occasion. We may mention that a measure, based on the principle of Mr. Torrens' Act is now before the Legislature, and will, in all probability, shortly become law. A similar Act is likewise in force in some of the other colonies.

The improvements, in connection with the Botanic Gardens, are progressing rapidly. A large area has been reclaimed in the Cove and added to the grounds. The sea-wall and proposed new carriage drive are also progressing, and, when finished, will make this favourite resort one of the most pleasant and picturesque in the world.

A society is being formed in Parramatta, under the name of the Cumberland Orange Growers' Association, for the purpose of concerting measures to remedy a blight or disease that is causing great destruction amongst the orangeries in the district.

Great preparations are being made for the next meeting of the New South Wales Rifle Association, which is to be held on the Metropolitan Racecourse at Randwick. The Volunteers, both in town and country, are practising daily at the butts, in order to contend for the valuable prizes of the association.

By the present (August) mail, the Committee of the Lancashire Relief Fund remit £8500 for the benefit of our suffering fellow-countrymen in the manufacturing districts. The liberal and generous manner in which the people of the colony have come forward with contributions for this purpose is in the highest degree creditable to them, and proves the existence of a bond of brotherhood, which it is to be hoped will long continue.

A man named Simpson, a dealer, lately residing in Athlone-place, off Parramatta-street, committed suicide, on Saturday evening, by hanging himself. The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.

Two sudden deaths have occurred from disease induced by intemperance. Benjamin Edward Cutler, aged forty-five, died at the Infirmary on Friday; and, on the same morning, William R. Jones, a surgeon, late of Warwickshire, expired suddenly at his lodgings in Lower George-street.

By the Canaan, which arrived from England on Saturday last, the Rev. A. B. Davis and family were passengers. This gentleman, who held the position of minister to the Hebrew congregation of Kingston, Jamaica, was appointed to the vacant pulpit in this colony, and brings with him the highest testimonials of ability and worth.

A man named George Lindon fell from an omnibus at the corner of George and Bathurst streets, on Monday evening last, through the concussion of a collision with another omnibus, and was taken to the Infirmary, where he expired yesterday morning.

The sixth annual meeting of the New South Wales Bush Missionary Society was held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, yesterday evening. The attendance was numerous, although the hall was not quite full.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The most important item in our notice of City improvements this month is the commencement of the re-erection of the Prince of Wales Theatre. The property having been purchased a year ago by the hon. Robert Fitzgerald, M.L.C., competitive designs for a new theatre were invited, and out of four tenders the plans of Mr. J. F. Hilly were selected. Contracts were shortly afterwards taken for the erection of the building upon Mr. Hilly's designs, but their execution was delayed for several months owing to a difficulty that was experienced in obtaining a piece of land adjoining the theatre. That difficulty having been settled, the works were a few weeks since put in hand, Mr. Alston having contracted for the masonry and Mr. Bishop for the carpenters' work. The new theatre will occupy the site of the old one, but the interior will be a little smaller owing to the increase in the thickness of the walls. The form adopted for the galleries is that of a semicircle, with the extremities curved outwards so as to present on either side a pair of ogees—the figure resembling that of a flat-topped bell. The various recent improvements in the construction of English and continental theatres, with a view to the most advantageous seeing and hearing of the performances by the audience, have been adopted in Mr. Hilly's designs. The former entrances will be retained, but their dimensions will be enlarged. There will be two entrances on the north side, and one on the south, in King-street, on the site now occupied by a druggist's shop, the former objectionable arrangement of entering the theatre through a public-house being avoided by providing a separate entrance. The theatre will be constructed to accommodate 2110 persons, the pit providing seats for about a thousand. At present only the shell of the building has been contracted for, but arrangements will shortly be made for putting in hand the works for the stage and the machinery. The walls are to be ready for the roof on the 4th of December next, and the carpenters' and joiners' work is to be done in three months from that date. It is estimated that the building will cost about £15,000.

The largest Government building in progress in the city is the new wing for the Australian Museum, facing Hyde Park. The walls are in some portions up to the contract height.

Orders were recently sent to England for the stained windows for St. Andrew's Cathedral. In the meantime, preparations are being made for the internal fittings. Several workmen are engaged in carving the poppy heads for the ends of the stalls, a quantity of oak, of the description known as American wainscot, having been imported for the purpose.

The grand tower of the Sydney University, the erection of which will give an aspect of completeness to the edifice, is advancing rapidly. All the turrets are finished, and the battlements are about to be formed.

A desirable improvement is being effected by the enclosure of Wynyard-square. This work was commenced two months since, at the expense of the Government, and under the supervision of the City Engineer. The stone coping is now finished, and a large portion of the railing is put up. It is proposed to plant trees and shrubs in the enclosure.

The enlargement of the Bank of New South Wales is one of the most prominent improvements in progress in the city. The house adjoining the bank in George-street is now taken down, and the bank premises are being extended over the additional space, the original design being retained. The additional twenty-three feet will give a width to the elevation of seventy feet.

As noticeable street improvements, we may report the completion externally of a block of five handsome dwelling houses in Wynyard-square, of four residences in Phillip-street North, and of St. Philip's parsonage in York-street.

Some improvements that have lately been carried out in the premises at the corner of Margaret-street and Wynyard-square deserve to be noticed. The large building facing Wynyard-square, which was previously occupied by the German Club, was a few months since taken by Mr. Cohen (previously of the Freemasons' Hotel), and has been converted into a family hotel. In order to increase the amount of accommodation, Mr. Cohen has also rented the building at the back, hitherto used as stores, extending for a length of 130 feet along Wynyard-lane. A considerable portion of this building has been converted into sitting and bed rooms, all of which have been handsomely papered and suitably furnished—the interior of the entire building having been renovated and beautified. To give an idea of the extent and commodiousness of the establishment, we may state that nearly fifty beds are made up. At the further end of the premises in Wynyard-lane, a room, sixty-four feet in length by twenty-six in width, is about being fitted up, and provided with entrance from the hotel and also from Wynyard-square, so as to adapt it for balls, dinners, meetings, or other purposes. With this addition, the establishment will be one of the largest and most complete of the kind in Sydney.

Plans have recently been prepared in the Colonial Architect's office, for an entirely new building for the Post Office in George-street, only the old peristyle being retained. The plans have been approved of by the Post Office authorities, and Parliament will probably be asked to sanction their execution at a cost of about £27,000. It has been recommended that a wooden building should be put up in Wynyard-square, to serve as a temporary Post Office while the permanent structure is in course of erection.

A design for a Riding School, to be erected at Carter's Barracks, for training the Mounted Police, is being prepared by the Colonial Architect. The building is to be 150 feet long by 50 feet wide; the stone-work formerly intended for a railway terminus in Campbell-street is to be used for the walls. The roof is to be an open one, to consist of laminated arches of colonial hardwood.

The semicircular wharf round the head of Woolloomooloo Bay is steadily progressing, the piles being driven and the planking fixed for a length of upwards of 800 feet, leaving only 90 feet to be done. A contract has just been taken for filling in with stone-packing round the piles. The harbour steamers' wharf, which extends for a length of 320 feet along the east side of the Circular Quay, is finished.

The principal city improvement that is being carried out by the Municipal Corporation is the construction of a stone tunnel for the sewer between Parker-street at the Haymarket and Darling Harbour, the drains having hitherto been carried by a ditch, which in wet weather overflowed and flooded the adjacent buildings. The length of the tunnel will be about 1300 feet; it is now finished for a length of 800 feet. Besides a number of small works in different parts of the city, the roadway is being formed in Wynyard-square East, in Phillip-street North, and in George-street North. The Council voted on Monday last, a sum of money for one of Appleton's stone-breaking machines, which is to be erected at the Lime-street Wharf, where the stone obtained from the quarry at Pennant Hills, and the ballast from the ships, are at present landed. It is estimated that stone will be broken by the machine at a cost of a shilling per ton, instead of five shillings as hitherto paid.

RAILWAYS.

Contracts were taken last week for the extension of the Great Southern Railway beyond Picton. The length contracted for is about thirteen miles, and is divided into two portions. The first portion, which is a little more than five miles in length, but which contains some very heavy works, has been contracted for by Mr. Crowshaw. The contract for the second portion, which is between seven and eight miles in length, has been taken by Messrs. Shuttleworth and Wallace. It is stated that these contracts have been taken at extremely low prices. Amongst the unsuccessful tenderers was Mr. Randle, who carried out the first railway works in this colony. Mr. Randle's experience in railway construction has enabled him to estimate the exact cost of the works, and he sent in what he considered to be a very low tender; but out of the twelve or thirteen tenders, there were five or six lower than his. The agents of Sir M. Peto and Co. did not compete for these lines, but some of their sub-contractors were among the unsuccessful tenderers. It is understood that in about a month the Government will call for tenders for the remaining portion of the extension,—from the termination of the above contracts as far as Mittagong—another length of thirteen miles.

We have reported in a former summary that Sir M. Peto and Co.'s western extension had been completed and opened for traffic, and that on the northern and southern extensions; the cuttings and embankments were about finished, the works now in hand being the ballasting and the laying of the permanent way. The line to Singleton is confidently promised to be completed by the end of this year. The extension to Picton would have been finished by that time but for the delay that has taken place with the erection of the Menangle viaduct. This is an extremely heavy and difficult work, the immense size and massiveness of the stone piers, and the extensive preparations required to obtain foundations, rendering their construction a very slow and tedious operation. The first pier, which is built on the northern bank of the river, was finished some months since; the second is now up to the cornice; the third wants a few feet of masonry; and for the fourth, the piling, on which it is to rest, is finished, and the masonry has just been commenced. The timber staging upon which the iron plates for the girders will be fixed and riveted is in a forward state in two of the openings. The vessel containing the ironwork for the two end spans was wrecked soon after leaving Liverpool in January last. Steps were promptly taken to replace the loss, and the late mail brought advices of the plates for the northern span having been shipped in the Ocean Empress, which vessel sailed from Liverpool on the 17th of June. The Cornwallis had been engaged for the ironwork of the third span, and it was expected that all the remaining plates would be shipped by the 5th of July. It is intended to open the first portion of Sir M. Peto and Co.'s southern extension—as far as Menangle—on the 1st of next month.

The extension of the Great Western Railway into the town of Penrith—a small line, a mile and a half in length—is being carried out by Mr. Gibbons; Sir M. Peto and Co.'s agents having refused to take the work, because they considered the time allowed for its execution too short. All the cuttings are through, and the embankments formed, and the bridges are nearly completed. The work will be finished before the contract time—the 28th of next month. Mr. Gibbons' contract is only for the formation; and a tender for the ballasting and the permanent way has been taken by Mr. Bewick, who is to be allowed two months to perform these works. Messrs. Jamison Brothers, are erecting the station at Penrith.

Considerable progress has been made with the works on the extension of the Great Northern Railway from East Maitland to Morpeth, for which a contract was taken two months since by Mr. J. Martindale. The line will be two miles and a half in length, and will be connected by sidings with each of the Steam Companies wharfs. Some of the smaller cuttings are finished, and the larger ones are well advanced. Two brick culverts are built, and the piles for the bridges are being driven by a steam-engine, the greater portion of the timber for these works being on the ground. The line is to be completed in six months.

A contract has been taken by Mr. Armitage for the erection of a viaduct across the Hunter at Singleton, to be used for the roadway as well as for the railway. There are to be five openings of eighty feet, the superstructure to be supported by five laminated arches. There are to be four massive stone piers besides the abutments. The total length of the viaduct will be 523 feet; the western side will be devoted to the railway, for which a width of twelve feet will be railed off; the roadway on the eastern side will be fifteen feet in width. The wheels of vehicles will be guided by flanges upon iron plates laid along the centre of the roadway. The site of the viaduct is a mile higher up the river than the present crossing-place on the Great Northern Road. Eighteen months are to be allowed for the completion of the work.

It is, we believe, determined that the bridge across the Nepean, at Penrith, to carry both the railway and the main road, is to be of iron, upon stone piers, somewhat similar in construction to the Menangle viaduct. There are to be four piers, with three openings of 180 feet span.

The directors of the Botany Railway Company have advertised their intention of applying to Parliament for an Act to incorporate the company. The required notice having expired a bill is being brought into the Assembly, and upon its passing steps will be taken for proceeding with the works. Only three miles of railway will have to be formed, along a very level country, the company proposing to run their carriages on two miles of the Parramatta line. The shares have been freely taken up; and the proprietors of land along the line have offered to give the company whatever land was required for the railway.

Both Houses of Parliament have recently expressed formal approval of the plans, sections, and books of reference of the proposed extension of the Great Northern Railway from Singleton to Muswellbrook, and of the Great Western Railway from Penrith towards Bathurst. In the Legislative Council some of the members demurred to the adoption of a resolution which appeared to imply their personal examination and sanction of the particular lines; it was however shown that the motion was of a mere formal character, and that the responsibility as to the selection of the line, as well as to the carrying out of the works, must rest with the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways. In the course of the debate on the above question in the Council, some particulars were given respecting the proposed extensions. It was stated that the Western line, starting on the west side of the Nepean, ascended Lapstone Hill by crossing Knapsack Gully; it did not follow the present road but verged considerably to the south, and then, after a certain distance, ascended the hill by means of a zigzag. Across Knapsack Gully there would be a viaduct having seven or eight arches of fifty feet span, to cost about £30,000; and, after crossing this, the line proceeded towards Wascoe's Inn; from which point, until its termination at Soldier's Pinch, within a short distance of Mount Victoria, the line hardly left the main road at all. The length of the line was thirty-nine miles, and Mr. Whitton's estimate of the cost was £10,000 per mile. As, however, only £250,000 had been voted for the Western extension, the works could not be carried for that sum more than twenty-five miles; and, as a deduction had to be made for the cost of the bridge over Knapsack Gully, the amount left would not be more than sufficient to construct twenty miles of the line. In the expenditure of the sum voted, the railway would be carried a little beyond what was known as Eighteen-mile Hollow. The steepest gradient in the line was 1 in 30; in other parts of the line the gradients varied from 1 in 33 to 1 in 40, with an occasional level portion. The greatest curve was one of eight chains radius. It was also stated, with regard to the mode of working the steep gradients proposed, that the engines to be ordered would be able to draw up an incline of 1 in 30, 150 tons, including their own weight; they would contain the recent improvements adopted in locomotive engines in England, in regard to the coupling together of the wheels, to the use of a bogie, and to carrying the water on the engine. Some information was also presented to the Council as to the reason for the sum of £10,000 per mile being determined on for the Western extension. The three principal sources of expense on railways were found to be—the interest upon the cost of construction, the cost of maintaining the permanent way, and the working expenses. It had been estimated that the two latter sources of expense would amount to about 3½d per ton per mile upon the proposed line for the conveyance of eighty tons each way daily—that being the present estimated traffic between Penrith and Bathurst. It was also found that a toll of 6d. per ton per mile was the maximum charge which the public would be willing to pay for the conveyance of goods between those places; and consequently the engineer had got only 2½d per ton per mile to go towards paying the interest on the cost of construction. That amount would only allow him, on the above calculation as to traffic, to construct a line to cost £10,000 per mile. If a line were to be carried out at a cost of £20,000 per mile, a charge of 8½d. per ton per mile would have to be made to meet the interest on the cost; but as it was thought the public would object to so high a rate, the engineer was obliged to limit the cost of his line to £10,000 a mile. With regard to the Northern extension from Singleton to Muswellbrook, it was stated that the length of that line was thirty-two miles, and that its cost would not exceed £7800 per mile—the sum of £250,000 having been voted for the extension. The proposed line crosses the Great Northern Road three times—near Singleton, at Liddell, and at Grass Tree Hill. The works will be generally of a lighter character than those on the Southern or the Western extensions. The new lines are now being staked out, and in a few weeks the tenders for their construction will be advertised for.

The Minister for Works has laid on the table of the Assembly the plans and sections of a horse railway line from Blacktown to Windsor and Richmond, made by Mr. Weaver, who was appointed by the Government to survey such a line, the Assembly having voted the sum of £60,000 last session for the construction of an experimental horse railway line. The distance to Windsor will be twelve miles, and beyond that to Richmond four miles. The line is stated to be an advantageous one, and Mr. Weaver estimates that the cost of the works will not much exceed £3000 per mile.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA.—It is rumoured that Sir Harry Young, late Governor of Tasmania, is to succeed Sir Henry Barkly as Governor of Victoria.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.

THE subject of direct steam communication with England seems to be once more exciting considerable attention amongst the people of Melbourne. In this colony the topic has gone to sleep for a while. Since the failure of the proposals to open out the Panama route the colonists on this side have relapsed into an enforced, if not a contented, acquiescence in the mail service as organised by the mother country. This service meets immediate postal requirements, and, though it is costly, it is efficiently conducted. Efficiency certainly ought not to be regarded as anything very wonderful, yet, after the varied experience of mismanagement to which Australians have been subjected, there does exist a sense not only of satisfaction, but almost of admiration, at regularity and punctuality having been at last achieved. Conceding all the commendations that are due on this point, it is not, however, to be wondered at that the colonists should increasingly feel some degree of dissatisfaction. Even if it is true that the service that is rendered cannot be performed for less than the sum paid for it, the fact remains that the cost is greater and the convenience less than is at all agreeable to contemplate. We get a mail service, but we get nothing more. In the case of the North American colonies, the fine steamships that carry the mails also carry large numbers of passengers and large quantities of freight, and the increasing competion between the vessels of different companies has so reduced the cost of conveyanee, that most of the passenger traffic, and most also of the light freight, is now carried across the Atlantic by steam.

In the case of Australia, the shortest mail route does not coincide with the traffic route, and the mail route has the further disadvantage of being broken by an intervening isthmus. The consequence is that the cost of working the line is not lightened to the extent it otherwise might be by commercial receipts, and, therefore, the mother country and the colonies have to club together to raise a subsidy sufficient to cover the whole cost of working our branch line.

There are obviously two modes of remedying this evil. Both have been proposed, and both have still their advocates. One is to make the mail line the traffic line, and the other is to make the traffic line the mail line. The advecates of the former proceed upon the principle that the shortest and most direct route must always be the preferable one—that, as it must always be maintained, even if it were only for postal purposes, it is expedient to super-add to it all that is possible in the way of developing its commercial capabilities. Leaving out of view for the present the possible completion at some future day of the Suez canal, the advocates of the overland route contend that by means of the railway the inconveniences of the isthmus may be reduced to a minimum. The immense traffic crosses the corresponding isthmus of Panama, the trade of the West coast both of North and South America concentrating at that point, and with perfected arrangements, it is considered perfectly feasible to tranship with speed and economy not only passengers, but a considerable amount of freight. If large and commodious steamers were placed on both sides of the Isthmus, and a low rate of fare were established, it is asserted that such an amount of Australian traffic would take this direct route as would fully sustain the enterprise.

Others, however, contend that this cannot be realised—that the expense of steam navigation in the Eastern Seas forbids the possibility of very cheap fares—that the intense heat of the Red Sea during certain months of the year will always be unfavourable to an immigrant passenger traffic—and that the transhipment at the Isthmus must always be attended with discomfort, expense, and delay. The unbroken ocean route must ever remain, they contend, the great highway of traffic both for passengers and goods between England and Australia, and the proper way to develop this route is to attach to it such a mail subsidy as shall cause the powers of steam to be fully tried on it.

It will be remembered that, years ago, in the infancy of steam communication with Australia, the Home Government, willing to develop the possibilities of both routes, took a contract for each of them. The overland route was a success, and the boats were only withdrawn in consequence of the Crimean war. The Cape *route* was a failure, both commercially and postally. The cause of that failure was easily discerned. In steaming such a long distance, the consumption of fuel was so great that frequent stoppages were necessary to replenish the bunkers, and these stoppages took up so much time, that the great clippers competed successfully with the steamers. Auxiliary screw-steamers have since been tried, but, though they economise fuel and avoid stoppages, it is found that they cannot guarantee punctuality, and that they cannot bring the term of passage lower than sixty days. If a steamer could come out from Southampton to Melbourne at full speed all the way, and without calling anywhere on the road, it is certain that the passage could be completed in fifty days, and might very often be done in forty-five. This is a speed which would not only compete with, but would even eclipse, the performances of the overland route. But for a steamer to come at full speed the whole distance, and yet carry a remunerative load, she must be large enough to carry all her coals and yet leave a proportionate space for cargo, stores, and passengers. It was to realise this that BRUNEL designed the Great Eastern. In that design he made the mistake of going to an unnecessary extreme—a mistake that has been fatal to the success of the speculation; for he planned her big enough to carry coal not only for the outward voyage, but for the homeward voyage also. This was a great mistake. It is enough if the complete voyage either way can be accomplished. There are plenty of coals at this end of the line, and even if that were not the case, it would be far cheaper to send coals out here from England than to transform a noble steamship into being her own collier. If BRUNEL had designed the Great Eastern just one-half her present size, she might very possibly have been as great a commercial success as she has been a commercial failure.

It is the evident perception of this fact that has induced Messrs. BURSTALL and Co., of Melbourne, to propound their plan of a line of full-powered screw steamers, of eight thousand tons burthen. We have very little doubt that vessels of that size, if faithfully built and fitted, would do the work prescribed for them; but it is still an open question whether they would find passenger traffic enough each month to do justice to their accommodation, or be able to find room at a remunerative price for a sufficient amount of freight to give a good commercial return. Another proposal has been put forward by Mr. PERRY for a line of vessels of five thousand tons. This size might, perhaps, be better suited for more immediate commercial requirements, but then it is too small to carry the requisite quantity of coal, unless such mechanical improvements can be effected in the consumption of fuel as will make possible reduction in the size and number of the bunkers.

In any case it would be easier to raise the capital in England than in Australia, and the vessels would have to be built there; but the colonists are more alive to the importance of the project, and more likly to be enthusiastic in its support.

[Sydney Morning Herald, August 4.]

NEW SOUTH WALES AT THE EXHIBITION.

THE satisfactory position which the Australian colonies, and New South Wales in particular, are taking at the International Exhibition, and the interest their contributions excite amongst the persons most competent to appreciate their value, is very encouraging, and reflects great credit on those who have organised and superintended the details. At the time when the money necessary to cover the cost of this Exhibition was voted, there were some who, mainly on theoretical and abstract grounds, deprecated such an employment of the public funds. Perhaps the successful result which has been achieved may mitigate their regret at having been overborne in their opposition, and lead them to regard with more leniency such exceptional variations from the usual appropriations of the public money. The expenditure can hardly be considered unproductive. It will fructify, perhaps, bountifully. It is impossible to trace the effect of a good impression produced at an International Exhibition, and by putting the mercantile result in figures, shew the exact gain in money which we have reaped from our outlay; but there can be no doubt but that the colony does gain commercially by diffusing widely a knowledge of its productive capabilities. We gain in reputation, and, in these days, character is everything alike for nations and individuals.

Short-sighted economists have been asking latterly what are colonies worth? Perhaps a stroll through the colonial department of the International Exhibition would be the best answer. To a great manufacturing country like England, the possession of territories having climates so varied that they can produce nearly all the articles used in her workshops, can scarcely be a matter of indifference. How largely manufacturing industry may be palsied by resting on countries over which the Government has no control, is sufficiently evident by the present famine in cotton and the distress in Lancashire. No such crisis could have supervened in any country over which the supremacy of the Imperial authority was effectively exercised. When we think of the annexations which are constantly being made or attempted by powerful Governments, and of the national satisfaction felt at each successive act of aggrandisement, how enviable ought to appear the condition of Great Britain, which possesses in her American and Australian colonies such enormous productive powers—such a firm basis for commercial prosperity; and how strange ought to seem the madness of those who recommend the reckless flinging away of such a magnificent territorial endowment, because its retention would entail an annual expenditure of one or two millions. France is striving, with a tenacity worthy of more favourable opportunities, to achieve the greatness of a colonial empire. If it were possible for NAPOLEON to add to the dominions of France those great domains which those economists who reason only on the basis of annual estimates are anxious to detach from the patrimony of the British sovereign, how gladly would he accept the transfer.

The good show which New South Wales has made at the Great Exhibition, while it justifies some degree of natural pride in those who have contributed in any way to the production of this result, has in it also something which may be profitably accepted as tempering that pride. Let us be wise enough to accept the lesson as furnishing not only matter for congratulation but stimulus to further improvement. If we have done much, it was possible to have done much more. In some respects we have shown rather samples of what the colony is capable of doing, than samples of what the colony is doing; we have illustrated rather the bounty of Providence than the intelligent vigour with which that bounty has been availed of. We have shown, for instance, some very superior samples of wool, proving what the climate is capable of, yet every one knows that these samples represent a very rare production, and not the common result of our sheep farming operations. In other words, in our wool growing, we do not do what we could do. The quantity of this very superior wool might be multiplied prodigiously if the requisite application of skill, industry, patience, and perseverance were forthcoming. We have not done justice to the capabilities of the country. We still produce an inferior article where we might produce a superior one. Indeed, according to the testimony of some competent judges, the quality of our wool has retrograded of late years. We condemn ourselves in the eyes of the world if we first show what is possible to be achieved in our position, and then fall ignominiously short of achieving this result.

A sample of cotton, equal, if not superior, to anything ever produced elsewhere, has shown what the colony is capable of in this respect. Yet it is a sample and nothing more. For the last fifteen or twenty years, it has been known that the cotton plant would grow here luxuriantly, and that there was an indefinite demand for all that could be produced. Yet though cotton cultivation has been talked about and written about profusely, the talkers and writers have had it nearly all to themselves. Nothing has been done to put the capacity of the colony to a practical use. The owners and occupiers of land could not be got out of their accustomed beat. The *vis inertiæ* of old habit was immovable. The powers of the soil have remained dormant. Even now, under the stimulus of a crisis such as the world has never seen before, and such as it is to be hoped the world may never see again, and even in spite of the stimulating example of our northern neighbours, we have not yet got beyond the production of samples which show what we could do if we would try. There seems to be the greatest difficulty in persuading poor men to try the cultivation of cotton, and in allowing rich men to do it. There is danger even now that another season may pass by with still nothing done but small experimental plantations.

The colony has furnished some wheat which, if it does not carry off the first prize, will at any rate compete very sharply for it. If some innocent admirer of this beautiful sample were to ask Mr. SEDGWICK COWPER to what market the colony principally exports this beautiful grain that it can produce, the answer would be that so far from exporting the colony does not grow enough for its own use, and never has done during all the seventy years of its history—an answer which might give rise to some meditations not only on what the colony can do, but on what the colonists do not do.

Our export of timber, either for useful or ornamental purposes, has never been very great, though the samples of timber exhibited form not the least attractive feature in our exhibition. But there has been a great local consumption of our own wood, though of the ornamental woods not to the extent that there might have been. We have shown how rich our territory is in coal of superior quality for steam purposes; and in this branch of industry we have made some rapid advances during the last few years, and are still pressing vigorously forward. The greatest drawback here has been in the unfortunate quarrel between capital and labour, which if it could be adjusted on a satisfactery and permanent basis, would allow of a large and rapid expansion of trade. Nothing else stands in the way. The supply is there, the customers are ready. All that is wanting is that there should be no hitch with the producers.

It is easy, of course, to explain how it is that New South Wales, while it has done what it has done, has hitherto achieved so little of what is possible, and these reasons, though largely excusatory, will not altogether shield us from the charge of negligence and deficient enterprise. For the future, however, there ought to be ample stimulus in the wide scope that is evidently opened to industrial enterprise. The colony is not limited to one staple or to two, or to three. Its prosperity may rest on the broad basis of many industries. All that we need is population, security for investments, and a harmonious co-operation between labour and capital. Then, where we now show samples, we shall be able to show shiploads.

[Sydney Morning Herald, August 20.]

THE QUARTER'S BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN SYDNEY.

DURING the quarter that ended on the 30th of June, 1862—the Australian autumn—there were registered in the city of Sydney 560 births and 340 deaths. The average numbers of the five previous autumns, corrected for increase of population, were 648 births and 392 deaths. The births of the past quarter were therefore below the average by 88; the deaths also were below the average by 52.

The natural increase of population in the quarter, by the excess of births over deaths, was 220, or at the rate of less than 900 a year. The average increase of the autumn, corrected as above, had been 249.

BIRTHS.—The number of children born during the 91 days were at the annual rate of about 39 in 1000 of the city population, or 1 in 42. The birth rate of the previous autumn was 45 per 1000; the mean of the previous five autumns was also about 45.

DEATHS.—The quarter's annual rate of mortality was under 24 to every 1000 living inhabitants, or 1 in 42. This was higher than the mortality of the previous autumn, but not so high as the mean of the five autumns.

The number of births and deaths registered in the city during the past and each of the five preceding autumns were as follows:—

No. 1.—NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(1.) IN EACH AUTUMN QUARTER.

	Births.	Deaths.	Births over Deaths.
1857	641	275	366
1858	631	401	230
1859	585	320	265
1860	607	573	34
1861	640	312	328
1862	560	340	220

(2.) IN EACH YEAR.

	Population.*	Births.	Deaths.	Births over Deaths.
1857	54,156	2,272	1317	955
1858	54,763	2,226	1647	619
1859	55,376	2,378	1406	972
1860	55,996	2,349	1826	523
1861	56,777	2,326	1249	1,077
1862	57,785	—	—	—
In the 5 years		11,591	7445	4,146

The first of these tables shows that the births of the past quarter were fewer than those of any of the five corresponding periods.

The proportions which the number of children born and the number of persons who die during the autumn quarter bear to the living population of the city are subjoined.

No. 2.—ANNUAL RATE OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE AUTUMN QUARTER.

	To 1000 living—Births	To 1000 living—Deaths	One Birth in	One Death in
1857	47.47	20.39	21	49
1858	46.22	29.36	22	34
1859	42 36	23.19	24	43
1860	43 69	41.16	23	24
1861	45.21	22.03	22	45
Mean	44.97	27.23	22	39
1862	38.87	23.59	26	42

Discarding the decimal points, this table may be read as showing the births and deaths in proportion to 100,000 persons living. Thus read it gives as the mean of five years 4497 births against 3887 for the past quarter. It gives the quarter's mortality as 2359 against a mean of 2723.

The annual rate of births and of deaths in each of the four seasons and in each year will be seen in the next table.

No 3.—ANNUAL RATE PER 1000 IN EACH OF THE FOUR SEASONS.

Birth Rate—Mean of 1857-61.	Birth Rate—1862.		Death Rate—Mean of 1857-61.	Death Rate—1862.
40 33	39 65	Summer (March).	27·55	24·56
44·97	38·87	Autumn (June).	27 23	23.59
43·29	—	Winter (Sept.)	23·82	—
38·70	—	Spring (Dec.)	29 08	—

RATES IN EACH YEAR.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Difference.
1857	41·95	24·32	17·36
1858	41 38	30·08	11·30
1859	42·94	25·39	17·55
1860	41 95	32.61	9·34
1861	40·96	22.00	18·96
Mean	41.84	26,88	14·96

The season most favourable to births in New South Wales is the autumn; the one most unfavourable to life is the spring. In the city of London both births and deaths are most numerous in winter.

From Dr. LETHEBY'S report on the sanitary condition of the city of London, for the year 1861, we learn that in that year there were 29 births and 24 deaths to every 1000 of the inhabitants. Our birth-rate rises higher than that of London by 13 in the 1000; and our death-rate is higher by more than 2 in the 1000. In some parts of the city of London the mortality was still higher; in the eastern union it was 26 per 1000, ours being rather more.

The number of deaths in Sydney at four periods of life during each of the last five autumns were as under.

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year. It does not include the population of the suburbs. For the first five years the estimate is based on the annual rate of increase between the censuses of 1856 and 1861. The estimate for the present year takes the natural increase by the excess of births over deaths from June to June.

No. 5.—DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES DURING THE AUTUMN QUARTER.

	Under 5.	5 to 20.	20 to 60.	60 and upwards.
1858	202	23	148	28
1859	147	24	126	23
1860	252	47	167	107
1861	124	23	127	38
1862	144	22	140	34
The 5 years	869	139	708	230

The deaths of infants under the age of 5 during the above period averaged nearly 45 per cent. of the whole number of deaths. For the city of London Dr. LETHEBY gives 41 per cent.

No. 6.—DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES DURING THE AUTUMN QUARTER.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
All causes	401	320	573	312	340
Epidemic	62	66	181	51	58
Nervous system	67	55	80	59	57
Lungs	93	41	94	67	84
Circulation	9	11	18	12	14
Digestive organs	51	49	45	33	36
Violence	27	24	22	13	22
Other causes	92	74	133	77	69

Zymotic diseases were more fatal last quarter than in the previous autumn, but less so than in any of the preceding four autumns. Diseases of the lungs appear to be the most fatal of the specified causes in every year but one. Dr. LETHEBY observes that the group of maladies causing in all about three-fifths of the whole mortality of the city of London for the year might, with due sanitary precautions, have been greatly mitigated. May not a similar observation be applied with at least equal truth to the mortality of Sydney?

THE BANK RETURNS

THE official returns of the banking transactions within the colony of New South Wales for the quarter ended on the 30th June, 1862, exhibit the subjoined results, compared with those of previous quarters.

No. 1.—NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

The note circulation has again increased, and is now higher than at any period since the year 1857.

AGGREGATE CIRCULATION.

	1860-1.	1861-2.		
September	£948,700	£885,500	decrease	£63,200
December	£949,800	893,800	"	56,000
March	927,100	930,800	increase	3,700
June	911,400	955,900	"	44,500
Mean	£934,200	£916,500	decrease	7 700

The circulation has been on the increase during the last nine months; and it is higher than it was this time last year by £44,500, or nearly five per cent.

The circulation of each bank was as under:—

CIRCULATION OF EACH BANK.

	1861. June.	1862. June.		
N. S. Wales	£238,300	£225,700	decrease	£12,600
Commercial	170,500	202,900	increase	32,400
Australasia	77,000	78,100	"	1,100
Union	64,400	55,400	decrease	9,000
Joint Stock	174,800	196,700	increase	21,900
London	14,700	12,700	decrease	2,000
English	26,700	29,900	increase	3,200
Oriental	144,900	154,600	"	9,700

In three of the banks the circulation is here seen to have diminished, and to have increased in the other five. The heaviest decrease is in the Bank of New South Wales, the highest increase in the Commercial.

No. 2.—DEPOSITS.

The deposits also have again increased, and are higher than at any period since the close of 1859.

AGGREGATE DEPOSITS.

	1860-1.	1861-2.		
September	£5,216,200	£5,109,900	increase	£93,700
December	5,164,000	5,023,700	decrease	140,300
March	5,279,000	5,267,100	"	12,900
June	5,235,900	5,381,600	increase	145,700
Mean	£5,223,800	£5,195,600	decrease	£28,200

The circulation exhibits increase both on the quarter next preceding, and on the corresponding one of last year.

DEPOSITS HELD BY EACH BANK.

	1861. June.	1862. June.		
N. S. Wales	£1,315,700	£1,437,500	increase	£121,800
Commercial	996,000	1,044,400	"	48,400
Australasia	565,100	547,200	decrease	17,900
Union	550,700	413,600	"	137,100
Joint Stock	651,800	624,800	"	27,000
London	99,200	67,500	"	31,700
English	332,600	402,600	increase	70,000
Oriental	724,900	844,000	"	119,100

In one-half of the banks the deposits have here increased £359,000; in the other half they have fallen off £214,000. The Bank of New South Wales has the largest increase; the Union the heaviest decrease, £137,000, or 25 per cent.

DEPOSITS WITH AND WITHOUT INTEREST.

June.	Without.	With.	Per cent.
1859	£3,001,200	£2,137,200	58 .. 42
1860	2,570,500	2,742,400	48 .. 52
1861	2,636,800	2,599,100	50 .. 50
1862	2,948,100	2,433,500	55 .. 45

The deposits at interest have thus become both relatively and absolutely less than they were two years ago.

The amounts and proportions held by each bank during the past quarter were as follows:—

DEPOSITS WITH AND WITHOUT INTEREST HELD BY EACH BANK.

June, 1862.	Without.	With.	Per cent.
New South Wales	£767,800	£669,700	53—47
Commercial	716,400	328,000	69—31
Australasia	350,000	197,200	64—36
Union	279,700	133,900	65—35
Joint Stock	432,300	192,500	69—31
London	41,800	25,700	62—38
English	88,600	314,000	22—78
Oriental	271,500	572,500	32—68

The largest proportion of interest-bearing deposits is held by the English, the Oriental coming next.

No. 3.—COIN.

Three months back the amount of coin had somewhat diminished: it has now increased.

AGGREGATE COIN.

	1860-1.	1861-2.		
September	£1,731,400	£1,561,800	decrease	£169,600
December	1,578,400	1,428,400	"	150,000
March	1,461,300	1,391,100	"	70,200
June	1,482,300	1,537,000	increase	54,700

The first three of these quarters shew continuous decrease, both upon the quarter next preceding and upon the corresponding period; the last shews increase upon both, £54,700 upon June of last year, £146,000 upon March of this year.

COIN HELD BY EACH BANK.

June.	1861.	1862.		
N. S. Wales	£313,400	£320,800	increase	£7,400
Commercial	332,400	293,500	decrease	38,900
Australasia	129,000	152,900	increase	23,900
Union	143,200	161,400	"	18,200
Joint Stock	198,700	173,500	decrease	25,200
London	48,800	40,200	"	8,600
English	95,600	110,500	increase	14,900
Oriental	221,200	284,300	"	63,100

Five of the banks have increased their reserve of coin by £127,500; three of them have reduced it by £72,700.

The Oriental has the largest increase, the Commercial the largest decrease.

No. 4.—DISCOUNTS.

This is the fourth quarter in which the discounts have continued to grow. They now exceed SIX MILLIONS, a figure which they had not reached for two years.

AGGREGATE DISCOUNTS.

	1860-61.	1861-2.		
September	£5,851,800	£5,475,900	decrease	£375,900
December	5,780,700	5,758,900	"	21,800
March	5,666,700	5,835,900	increase	169,200
June	5,448,300	6,000,600	"	552,300

Compared with the previous quarter, the discounts here exhibit an increase of £164,000; compared with June of last year, an increase of more than half a million, or above ten per cent.

DISCOUNTS IN EACH BANK.

	1861. June.	1862. June.		
N. S. Wales	£1,394,400	£1,453,800	increase	£59,400
Commercial	1,072,900	1,153,400	"	80,500
Australasia	444,900	573,700	"	128,800
Union	371,500	314,600	decrease	56,900
Joint Stock	851,700	923,400	increase	71,760
London	193,500	224,900	"	31,400
English	527,000	579,300	"	52,300
Oriental	592,500	777,400	"	184,900

The Union is the only establishment in which the discounts have not increased. The largest increase by far is shewn by the Oriental, £184,900, upwards of thirty per cent.

No. 5.—LIABILITIES AND COIN.

The united amounts of bank liabilities to the public, in notes and deposits, compared with the coin in hand, were as under.

	1861. June.	1862. June.
Notes and deposits	£6,147,400	£6,337,500
Coin in the banks	1,482,300	1,537,000
Liabilities over coin	£4,665,100	£4,800,500
Proportions { Liabilities	£1000	£1000
Proportions { Coin	241	243

In proportion to every £1000 owing by the banks in circulation and deposits, the coin held in their coffers twelve months back was £241; held now, £243.

The proportions held by the banks severally are subjoined:—

COIN HELD TO £1000 OF NOTES AND DEPOSITS.

	1859. June.	1860. June.	1861. June.	1862. June.
New South Wales	£252	£257	£202	£193
Commercial	279	223	285	235
Australasia	249	450	201	244
Union	241	200	233	344
Joint Stock	232	185	240	211
London	514	353	428	501
English	319	230	266	255
Oriental	314	276	254	285

The bank holding the smallest proportion of coin is that of New South Wales, being only 19 instead of 33 per cent. of its public liabilities; the bank holding the largest proportion is the London, equalling 50 per cent.

It should not, however, be overlooked by the cursory reader, that an indefinite portion of the note circulation is counterbalanced by the asset bills under discount.

No. 6.—RECAPITULATION.

	June.	1861.		
Notes	£911,400	£955,900	increase	£44,500
Deposits	5,235,900	5,381,600	"	145,700
Coin	1,482,300	1,537,000	"	54,700
Discounts	5,448,300	6,000,600	"	552,300

THE CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE first census of New South Wales, taken under the authority of an Act of the colonial Legislature was that of that of the year 1828; the second was that of 1833; the third that of 1836. Thus far the intervals were so irregular as to preclude the ordinary facilities of comparison. From 1836 to the present time our population has been enumerated once in every five years. We have, therefore, the recorded results of six quinquennial censuses; and within this period, comprising the fourth of a century, our present inquiries into the progress of population will be restricted.

But during these twenty-five years, the colony has undergone two territorial mutilations. The first three of the six censuses include the territories subsequently cut off to the south and the north; at the fourth and fifth the northern region still remains, but the southern has gone; before the sixth, Queensland also, as well as Victoria, has been taken away. Now it is obvious that if you would institute a fair comparison between census and census, the effects resulting from these excisions must not be overlooked. To take merely the sums total of the returns, setting the one total against the other, would be to commit the injustice of measuring a part by the whole, the body complete by the body dismembered.

In viewing the results of previous censuses in the light of the one taken last year, we shall regard only the population belonging to the New South Wales of the present day, and returned as classified and domiciled. The numbers with which we shall deal are exclusive, therefore, of Port Phillip, Moreton Bay, Norfolk Island, the military, and the crews of colonial vessels at sea.

TABLE 1.—POPULATION ENUMERATED IN NEW SOUTH WALES ON THE 8TH OF APRIL, 1861.*

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Population enumerated, exclusive of the military, the crews of colonial vessels at sea, and the aborigines	350,860	198,488	152,372

TABLE 2.—HOUSES AND POPULATION ENUMERATED IN 1861 AND 1856.

	Houses.	Population—Persons.	Population—Males.	Population—Females.
1861 (April 8th)	57,412	350,860	198,488	152,372
1856 (March 1st)	39,373	251,215	138,583	112,632
Increase in the interval between 1856 and 1861.	18,039	99,645	59,905	39,740

Heretofore the returns of houses have distinguished between inhabited and uninhabited, finished and unfinished: there being no such distinctions in the present census, we have given the total numbers of houses.

The population on the first of March, 1856, is stated in the report of the census of 1861 (page 3) at 249,282, exclusive of the population of the Northern Districts, stated to be 16,907. On referring to the abstracts for 1856 (page 10) we find that the collective number of persons in the eight districts in question (now Queensland) was 17,082.† Deducting these from the entire population (268,297),‡ there remain the 251,215 given in the table.

The net increase during the five years on the population of New South Wales Proper, 99,645 souls, was at the rate of 40 per cent. The males increased at the rate of 30 per cent.; the females at the rate of 26. The houses increased by upwards of 18,000, or 32 per cent. This averaged 3600 new houses in each year.

* In the official return the enumeration is said to have been made on the 7th. The 7th was a Sunday, in law a *dies non*. The persons enumerated were those who abode in a dwelling or otherwise "on the night of the 7th." But they were counted and placed on record on the day following, namely, Monday, the 8th. It was the same in England, whose returns give the census enumeration under the date of April 8th.

† The eight districts separated were the following:—

	Population.
1. Reputed County of Stanley	9875
2. Burnett	1309
3. Darling Downs	3977
4. Leichardt	328
5. Maranoa	110
6. Moreton	527
7. Wide Bay	669
8. Port Curtis	287
Total	17,082

‡ Classified population in 1856 .. 266,189 } 268,297.
Seamen in port .. .. 2,108 }

As we are not informed how many of the houses were inhabited last year, we can only compare the averages which the whole population bears to the whole number of houses. In 1856 the average was 6·4 persons to a house; in 1861 it was 6·1. That is, assuming all the houses to have been inhabited, and the people to have been equally distributed, there were 64 persons at the one period and 61 at the other occupying every ten houses.

The following table shows the net population (exclusive of Port Phillip and Moreton Bay) at each census during the last twenty-five years, and the increase and rates of increase in the quinquennial periods.

TABLE 3.—POPULATION AT EACH OF THE CENSUSES, 1836—61, ACTUAL INCREASE, AND RATES OF INCREASE, IN THE QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS.

Year of Census.	Population Enumerated.	Increase—Numerical.	Increase—Centesimal.
1836	75,697		
1841	115,276	39,579	52
1846	152,706	37,430	32
1851	179,234	26,528	17
1856	251,215	71,981	40
1861	350,860	99,645	40
Increase in the twenty-five years		275,163	350

It will be noticed that the numerical increase during the last quinquennium is more than twice that of any previous two; and nearly four times greater than during the interval between 1846 and 1851. During the twenty-five years the population was multiplied nearly fivefold.

In the next table are exhibited the numbers of each sex in the above population, with the proportional numbers of females to every thousand males.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES AT THE CENSUSES 1836—61, AND PROPORTION OF FEMALES TO MALES.

	Males.	Females.	Females to 1000 Males.
1836	54,178	21,519	397
1841	75,311	39,965	537
1846	91,188	61,518	675
1851	100,770	78,464	779
1856	138,583	112,632	813
1861	198,488	152,372	768

The proportion of females is now nearly double what it was in the first of these years: then it was 397, now it is 768, to 1000 males. Within the last quinquennium, however, it has diminished by 45 per 1000.

The number of males added to the population during the twenty-five years was 144,310; the number of females 130,853. The male population has multiplied rather less than fourfold; the female more than sevenfold.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF HOUSES ENUMERATED AT EACH OF THE CENSUSES 1841-61, INCREASE AND RATES OF INCREASE IN THE QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS.

Year.	Houses.	Increase.
1841	15,257	
1846	26,247	10,990=72 per cent.
1851	30,641	4,394=17
1856	39,372	8,732=28 "
1861	57,512	18,039=46 "

The census returns for 1836 do not give the number of houses. Those of the four subsequent censuses, in the above table, are exclusive of the Port Phillip and Moreton Bay districts.

The fitful rates of house-building are not a little curious. The number erected in the second quinquennium were not half as many as those erected in the first; the erections in the third were just twice as many as in the second; and those in the fourth more than twice as many as in the third. The total number of houses built in the colony during the twenty years was 42,155. For every hundred houses that existed in 1841 there exist now 376.

MR. JOSEPHSON'S FINE ART COLLECTION AT NEWTOWN.

IT has frequently been mentioned as a gratifying indication of the social advancement of this community, that several of our most successful colonists, following the example of the wealthier classes in other countries, have at great expense adorned their mansions with some of the choicest and most beautiful works of art of the present or of past ages. It is no less gratifying to know, that these works are prized by their possessors, not on account of their rarity or mere monetary value, but for their intrinsic merits, for their poetic beauty, for the creative genius which they display, and as affording models for the guidance and correction of public taste. It is only necessary in support of this to refer to the frequent opportunities offered to the public to share in the enjoyment and benefit which these art treasures are adapted to impart. Several months since descriptions were given in this journal of the magnificent galleries of paintings at Mona and Greenoaks, collected during their visits to Europe by Mr. Smart and Mr. Mort; and it is satisfactory to know, that the consequence of our notices has been a wider acquaintance with, and appreciation of, the choice works there exhibited of the ancient and modern masters. We may now add to these private collections of art treasures, that of Mr. J. F. Josephson, exhibited at his residence at Enmore, Newtown. Like Mr. Smart and Mr. Mort, Mr. Josephson has recently returned to the colony after a prolonged absence, and has also like them, during his residence in England and on the Continent, procured some extremely choice and valuable sculptures, oil and water-colour pictures, and also specimens of cabinet and pottery ware. In the selection of these Mr. Josephson was guided by his own judgment and admiration of the works; and notwithstanding the proverbial diversity of tastes, the treasures exhibited in his gallery must be admired by all who appreciate works of art. The names of Gibson, of Hiram Powers, of Harriet Hosmer, and of Etty, some of whose most celebrated works adorn Mr. Josephson's gallery, are sufficient to give a character and value to the collection.

We may remark, that the three private Fine Art galleries in Sydney are each distinguished by some special feature. Mr. Smart's gallery is devoted chiefly to the exhibition of the old masters; Mr. Mort's gallery is expressly for the works of the modern water-colour painters; while the principal feature of Mr. Josephson's collection is sculpture. Art students in this colony are thus enabled to study the best models in each of these three great divisions of art.

A residence for some time in Rome and Florence gave Mr. Josephson the opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of some of the great sculptors residing there, of visiting their studios, and of obtaining from them copies of their best and most popular works. We need not state, that Rome has been for senturies the permanent resort of sculptors from all countries, who have preferred to practise their art in the Eternal City on account of the beautiful marble obtainable in its vicinity; while with the English and American sculptors the cheapness of labour as compared with their own countries is a considerable advantage. Although the collection at Enmore comprises works in every department of art, it has evidently been Mr. Josephson's principal object to procure and exhibit some of the most celebrated modern works in statuary,—works which have established the fame of their sculptors; and especially to afford those of his fellow colonists who have never visited the galleries in Europe, the advantage of seeing to what exquisite perfection modern sculpture has attained,—an opportunity which there can be little doubt, will be appreciated and improved by many lovers of art in this country. Like all the productions of genius, these marble effigies unfold fresh beauties on every inspection, and the visions of beauty they have embodied remain for a long time impressed upon the mind. The admiration and enjoyment of these art treasures will constitute the most suitable acknowledgment of the trouble and outlay incurred in their collection. For bringing into the colony so large a number of beautiful and costly works of art, Mr. Josephson is fairly entitled to the thanks of the community, and it is to be hoped that his example will stimulate other colonists to earn the same title to public estimation.

Several of the works in Mr. Josephson's collection will be regarded with special interest, on account of their illustrating some of the most striking features of the International Exhibition of 1862. We allude particularly to the sculptures by Gibson and Harriet Hosmer, and to the specimens of Wedgwood ware, and of Minton's porcelain vases, works which were prominently mentioned by Professor Smith in his recent lecture on the International Exhibition.

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We proceed to give a short notice of the more valuable works of art exhibited at Enmore, with the view of exciting general interest in the collection, an interest which its proprietor has expressed his readiness to gratify. We understand that Mr. Josephson will extend his courtesy to any persons who may wish to see his gallery, and will also afford every facility for art students who may desire to take copies of his paintings or casts of his sculptures.

The principal works of art collected by Mr. Josephson are exhibited in the entrance hall of his residence at Enmore, and along a spacious corridor, around which there is a gallery; while a few of them serve as cabinet ornaments for the drawing-room and other apartments. It is in the corridor, which has been expressly designed and set apart as a gallery of art, that the works are seen to best advantage; and in addition to the attractions of the objects individually, the assemblage of so large a number of beautiful works has a very rich and imposing effect. The statues stand on massive and handsome pillars; most of these are of different kinds of Derbyshire marble; one is of alabaster from Cornwall. They are all constructed with pivots, allowing of the frames to revolve so that every part may be seen to the best advantage.

The first place in Mr. Josephson's collection must be assigned to two exquisite pieces of statuary by John Gibson, R.A., of Rome. It is scarcely necessary to state that Gibson has attained the very highest eminence as a sculptor. When a boy, his talent for design attracted the notice of William Roscoe, of Liverpool, through whose influence he was enabled to pursue the study of art in Rome, and was the pupil in the first instance of Canova, and subsequently of Thorwaldsen. Gibson has devoted himself almost entirely to poetic sculpture, and has for the last forty years resided in Rome, his studio in that city being the resort of all the patrons, the practitioners, and the lovers of art. The productions of this artist's genius, of which Mr. Josephson is the fortunate possessor, are, a "Venus" and a "Head of Helen"—both exquisite ideals of female beauty. We subjoin from a popular memoir of Gibson, a description of his style of sculpture, which aptly expresses the merits of the statues now under notice:—"Thoroughly Greek in spirit, and for the most part turning to the old Grecian myths for his subjects, Gibson has never rested thoroughly content with the mere reproduction of Greek forms and proportions. He has, on the contrary, breathed into the old fables a new life and spirit, giving to his Venuses and Adonnses, his Helens and Sapphos, and Proserpines, nay, even to the oft-repeated Cupids and Psyches, as well as to 'Greek Hunters,' 'Sleeping Shepherds,' and 'Wounded Amazons,' expression, character, and personality."

The name of Hiram Powers is, perhaps, as well known as that of Gibson; and a very beautiful and expressive bust of Franklin by the American sculptor occupies a prominent position in the gallery. The fame of Hiram Powers as a sculptor may be dated from the appearance of his "Greek Slave," in the Great Exhibition of 1851, a work which was universally admired and became immensely popular. Powers has been most successful as a sculptor of busts, and has produced in great number effigies of the most distinguished Americans. The sculpture in Mr. Josephson's collection is considered a very good specimen of his style. It represents "one of those calm and serene natures in whom the passion for science is intimately mixed with a great love for mankind."

Another distinguished sculptor of whose works there are two choice specimens in this gallery is Miss Harriet Hosmer, a young American lady, and one of the few pupils of John Gibson, adjoining whose studio she has also hers. The sculpture for which Miss Hosmer achieved the highest reputation was "Puck," one of the duplicates of which is in Mr. Josephson's possession. The "merry wanderer of the night" is represented seated on a mushroom, holding a crab in the right hand and a lizard in the left, the figure being wonderfully expressive of frolicsome mischief. Copies of "Puck" which was executed in 1855, were ordered for the Prince of Wales and for Duke Hamilton. The other statue by Miss Hosmer is "Beatrice Cenci," a production which has also been highly eulogised. The figure is in a recumbent attitude; the moulding of the limbs is exquisitely delicate, and deep sorrow and suffering are depicted in the gentle features as also in the drooping posture.

The statue that will probably be most admired by the majority of visitors, is a life-sized copy, in Carrara marble, of the celebrated Venus de Medici. This work was sculptured by Bazanti, of Florence, under the supervision of Hiram Powers, whose certificate of its being a good copy is in Mr. Josephson's possession. The Venus de Medici is supposed to be a variety of the Venus of Gnidos, by Praxiteles, which remained uninjured at Gnidos so late as the reign of the Emperor Arcadius. This *chef d'œuvre* of the Grecian artist has been for centuries admitted to be the most perfect ideal of female loveliness that the genius of the sculptor ever produced. As has been truly said, it "enchants the world," and "fills the air around with beauty;" in it voluptuousness and modesty are most harmoniously united. The eye is struck with the indescribable charm of the figure—realising what Byron describes as

> "The loveliest dream
> That ever left the sky on the deep soul to beam."

"Fidele the Slave" is the subject of another statue, the production of Signor Tadolini, a very popular Roman sculptor. The work is of extreme merit, and displays a fine sense of beauty and grace.

"Highland Mary," by Benjamin E. Spence, of Rome, is an admirable piece of sculpture, the features and also the pose of the figure being felicitously expressive of maiden simplicity and purity.

Another of the statues is that of a Faun, represented in a recumbent posture, grasping at a leather bottle, from which he is about to drink. The work was purchased in Rome by Mr. Josephson; although it bears no name, it is evidently the production of an accomplished sculptor. The conception happily illustrates Hawthorne's description of the Faun of Praxiteles,—"neither man nor animal, and yet no monster; but a being in whom both races meet on friendly ground."

We may also notice a fine copy of "The Rape of the Sabines," by John of Bologna, a celebrated Flemish sculptor, the original marble group being in the Piazza Granduca at Florence.

Last amongst the statuary may be mentioned a "Flora," a very beautiful copy, carved in pure alabaster.

Considerable additions are shortly to be made to this already very valuable collection of statues. The genius of John Gibson will be still further displayed by the exhibition of copies of his "Narcissus," "Nymph and Cupid," and "Hunter and Dog." Two statues by Mr. Spence—"Lady of the Lake," and "Hippolytus,"—are on their way out; as are also an "Andromeda" by James Forsyth, and "Nydia, the Blind Girl," by Randolph Rogers.

Some of the oil paintings, which are hung round the gallery, are of great merit, and are the works of well known masters. The first place amongst these is due to "a Nude Study," by W. Etty, R.A.; the subject is the back of a man seated. Etty, who died a few years since, was pre-eminent as a painter of the nude figure; and this picture is considered a good specimen of his style; it is characterised by truth to nature and by boldness of treatment. "Peasants dancing," by A. Wolffaert, is a large and fine painting, admirable for skilful grouping, and for the animation and enjoyment pourtrayed in the figures. "Dogs," by Armfield, and "Poultry," by David de Notre, are both excellent studies in animal painting. "The Hawking Party," by Philip de Wouvermann, is a fine old painting, a good specimen of the Dutch school of the seventeenth century. "The Discovered Letter," by Linda, a Dutch artist, is also an admirable painting. The old story of the letter being discovered in the vine, of the father's anger and the lady's discomfiture, is very vividly told; the colouring is extremely rich and effective. "Boy stealing apples—woman sleeping," by Kate Swift, is a clever picture, representing the cautious movements of the young urchin, eager to obtain the fruit, but fearful of detection. We will merely enumerate the subjects of a few of the other paintings:—"Girl Gathering Flowers," and "Picnic Party," W. Hunt; "The Basket-maker," Robinson; "Sportsman and Dogs," Maartens; "Landscape," E. Smith; "Cows and Sheep," De Pratre; "Landscape and Cattle," Maitland; "Night Encampment," Peters; "Dutch Boors," Everard; and "Flemish landscape," A. de Koningh.

The collection of water-colour pictures comprises the works of artists of high repute in England, the whole of them having been bought from recent exhibitions of the Water-colour Societies. One of the most noticeable of these is a spirited Sea Piece by Robins; and near to it is a landscape by Callow—simple in subject, but very effectively treated. A Madonna Esperanza—a copy from Guido, by Miss Needham—may well excite the surprise of visitors at the depth of shade that can be produced by water colours, a quality which it was at one time supposed could only be obtained by oil-painting. "Fruit," by Emma Waller, is a splendid piece of colouring and a very careful study of nature. The subjects of the principal other water colours are,—"Scene in the Highlands," by W. Turner, of Oxford; "Winter scene," by George B. Campion, and "Scene in Westmoreland," by Miss Oliver.

The Picture Gallery includes, besides the oil and water-colour paintings above mentioned, a collection of chromo-lithographs. This art is now carried to such perfection, and the pictures are so soft in tone and rich in colouring, that they may be easily mistaken for original paintings. Some of these chromo-lithographs are copies of celebrated pictures, and convey very correct ideas of the paintings from which they were taken. There are also several coloured photographs, beautifully executed, and successful copies of celebrated pictures. A very good copy, in oil, of Wilkie's "Blind Fiddler," deserves to be noticed; as do also fine copies of two of Titian's celebrated paintings, "Boy Sleeping," and "Girl Reading."

Not the least interesting portion of Mr. Josephson's collection is that comprising a number of choice and beautiful pieces of Wedgwood ware. These articles, which consist of richly-ornamented modern vases, and of copies of the celebrated Elgin vases, exhibit very strikingly the progress that has been made of late years in England in the several branches of what are termed the ceramic manufactures. That progress is in a great measure owing to the inventions and the enterprise of Josiah Wedgwood, who founded his first pottery establishment at Stoke-on-Trent, in Staffordshire, in 1760. The improvements which Wedgwood introduced extended both to the process of manufacture and to the forms and decoration of the articles. There are few processes that display more forcibly the triumphs of manufacturing skill, than the conversion of the common clay that is trodden under foot into vases "more white and brilliant than ivory, and more durable than marble." The ceramic manufacture is one which not only requires very numerous and varied processes, but renders it necessary that the potter should be an artist, and be also well acquainted with geology, chemistry, and natural philosophy. The most attractive article in Wedgwood ware is a small vase, the blue ground of which is overlaid with flowers, in white enamel, moulded with exquisite delicacy and softness. There is a beautiful specimen of Limoges enamel—a copy of an antique vase, made by Kerr of Worcester. There are also some very chaste and elegant articles in porcelain and Parian marble, the manufacture of Mr. Minton, who was the first to introduce into England the manufacture of hard porcelain. One of these is the figure of a lady, in Parian marble, every detail of a richly ornamented lace dress being minutely represented. There are several curious and beautiful specimens of biscuit ware. In this portion of the collection we may include a small group of fishermen in terra cotta, by Eugene Blott—a most admirable piece of modelling.

Several ornamental tables, sideboards, and the other pieces of furniture, most of which were made to Mr. Josephson's order by Mr. G. Dyack, one of the first cabinet makers in London, are also deservedly admired, their chaste and elaborate designs entitling them to be classed amongst the works of art in the collection. One of these calls for special notice: it is a Florentine Mosaic Table, manufactured by Bose et Fils, whose *atelier* is in the Longo l'Arno in Florence; the top is richly inlaid with the most beautiful flowers in malachite and pietra dura. The clockpieces too ought not to be overlooked, being noticeable not only as handsome cabinet ornaments, but on account of their elaborate emblematic designs.

We have mentioned only a portion of the more rare and beautiful works in Mr. Josephson's collection, which includes many other valuable articles almost equally deserving of notice. Visitors are indeed likely to be as much struck with the number and variety of the articles, as with their intrinsic merits. Judging from the extent and the costliness of the collection, it would seem that scarcely any limit could have been placed to the expense incurred, but that whatever articles Mr. Josephson thought would attract the admiration or please the taste of his colonial friends, were forthwith procured. And there can be little doubt that this considerate service will be duly esteemed by those who are privileged to view the gallery, and that much profit as well as pleasure, will be derived from visits to the Enmore collection.

IMPROVED MODE OF PRESERVING MEAT.

A NEW application of an old discovery in the preservation of meat has recently been made, and promises to open up an important source of industry and export. We refer to the preparation of jerked meat, called in South America by the Indian term "charqui," a name which it is proposed to apply to the article in this country. The drying of meat for the purpose of preserving it is sometimes resorted to on the stations in the interior, where salt is not procurable; but it does not appear to have been hitherto carried on in this colony for either colonial or export trade.

The preparation of charqui has during the last few weeks been very successfully carried on by Mr. Edward Blaxland, at Mr. Atkinson's abattoirs, at Collingwood, near Liverpool. The process is an extremely simple one. The beef is cut up into thin slices, which are then hung up and dried in the sun; afterwards they are subjected to a high degree of artificial heat. The action of the sun upon the albumen has the effect of caking the meat, and the surface being glazed and hard prevents flies from blowing upon it.

At present the meat is cut up by hand, and a man can only dispose of four bullocks a day. A machine is, however, being made, under Mr. Blaxland's instructions, by Messrs. Chapman, of George-street South, which will, it is calculated, cut up twenty bullocks a day. A patent for the machine has been applied for by Mr. Blaxland, and will probably be granted.

The advantage which charqui, or dried meat, possesses over salted meat is, that one pound carries in bulk the weight and nutrition of four pounds. It has been proved by experiment that the effect of the drying process upon meat is to concentrate the nutrition of four pounds into one; the watery particles are expelled, leaving the albumen and the animal juices in a sold form. It is far more palatable than salt meat, and is particularly adapted for long voyages, as its use would prevent scurvy; and as, moreover, it can be compressed into a very small space. In cases where the charqui could not be cooked, it might be eaten raw, and indeed with considerable relish.

The adoption of the above process is owing to suggestions made by Mr. Ledger, whose long residence in South America rendered him familiar with the extensive use of charqui throughout that continent. The circumstance of large quantities of charqui being constantly sent westward, round Cape Horn from Buenos Ayres to Chili, as well as to Havanah and the Brazils, convinced Mr. Ledger that the article might be advantageously produced here, especially when he considered that cattle were fully twenty-five per cent. dearer in the Argentine Provinces than they are in this colony; and also that, while £5 per ton was paid for the freight of the article round Cape Horn, vessels leaving this port would take it for a nominal freight. Mr. Ledger is confident that the dried meat might be profitably exported from this colony to the West Coast, and that a contract could at once be got for 10,000 quintals of it. It is his intention to take several boxes of the charqui with him on his visit to South America, and to send samples to the principal mercantile houses in Peru and Bolivia. He also believes that when the valuable properties of charqui have been tested and appreciated, a large and lucrative trade will be carried on with China and other eastern countries.

Shortly before his departure from Sydney, Commodore Seymour visited the meat-preserving establishment at Collingwood, and paid much attention to the preparation of charqui. At his request, Mr. Blaxland supplied the Pelorus with about three hundredweight of the meat, a part of which the Commodore stated he would try on the voyage to see how it was liked by the crew, and the rest he would take to England, and bring it under the notice of the Admiralty. Several other gentlemen have paid visits to Liverpool for the purpose of inspecting the new preparation and of tasting it as served up in the South American style, and they have pronounced it to be not only palatable, but even delicious.

Hitherto the process has been carried on chiefly by way of experiment, but a demand is springing up for the charqui, principally for consumption at the diggings, and the production now amounts to about a ton per week. The article can be sold for ninepence per pound,—a moderate price when it is considered that one pound of charqui has the nutriment of four pounds of fresh meat. The price of cattle may be averaged at £3 10s. per head, and each animal will produce about 150 pounds of charqui, besides 80 pounds of tallow. Estimating the tallow to be worth 3½d. per pound, and the hide and other parts to fetch 15s. 6d., the value of an animal thus disposed of would amount to £7 11s, proving the production to be a far more profitable one than that to which cattle are at present applied. A gentleman of very extensive mercantile experience in Sydney has ventured the opinion, that the production of charqui will, before long, be second only to wool in importance, and that it will have the effect of adding £2 per head to the value of horned cattle.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE COUNCIL.

On Wednesday, 23rd July, Mr. BUTLER moved the second reading of the Criminal Law and Practice Amendment Bill. Mr. SCOTT seconded. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL and Sir W. MANNING, opposed the bill, Mr. PLUNKETT, objecting to some extent to the provisions of the bill, supported the second reading. Mr. KEMP moved the adjournment of the debate until this day month, in order that the Attorney-General's promised bill may be in the hands of members. Debate adjourned.—Mr. KEMP moved the House into committee of the whole on the Hawkers and Pedlars Bill. Amendments were moved by Mr. KEMP and agreed to, making it necessary that the applicant for a hawkers' license shall make his application to Justices in the police district wherein he principally resides, on the first ordinary sitting day in each month—the Justices to decide over what portion of the colony such license shall extend. The bill was reported with amendments.

On Wednesday, 30th, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL laid upon the table of the House the Census of 1861.—Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Watt on urgent private business for a month.—The adjourned debate on the Church and School Lands Bill was further postponed for a fortnight, on the motion of Sir W. MANNING, to await the result elsewhere of the State-aid Prohibition Bill.

On Thursday 31st, petitions were presented by Mr. BUTLER from Berrima and Muswellbrook against the Matrimonial Causes and Divorce Bill. A petition was presented by Mr. DEAS THOMSON, from the parish of St. Michael, Sydney, against the abolition of State-aid.— A report was brought up by Mr. DEAS THOMSON from the Library Committee, and ordered to be printed.—Mr. DEAS THOMSON moved for returns of cost of printing of bills, papers, petitions, &c., since the establishment of responsible government, limiting the motion to printing ordered by the Council. This was agreed to. Mr. DEAS THOMSON also moved the appointment of a Select Committee for printing, which was also agreed to.—The second reading of the Joint Stock Companies' Bill was postponed for a week. The Hawkers and Pedlars Bill was read a third time and passed.

On Wednesday, 6th August, petitions were presented by Mr. KEMP from Hexham, Yass, and Bathurst, against the abolition of State-aid; and from Port Macquarie, against the Matrimonial Causes Bill.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL postponed for a fortnight the introduction of the Criminal Law Amendment and Consolidation Bill, in consequence of unavoidable delay in printing.—The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company's Bill was read a second time.

On Thursday, 7th, Mr. PLUNKETT presented petitions from Burrowa, Bathurst, Brisbane Water, Mudgee, and Kiama, Jamberoo and Shoalhaven, against the Matrimonial Causes and Divorce Bill.—Mr. KEMP's questions in reference to the carrying out of the provisions of the Building Act were postponed in order to allow the Attorney-General time for inquiry.—Mr. HOLDEN postponed for a fortnight the second reading of the Joint Stock Companies' Bill, in order to give further time for ascertaining the views of the mercantile community.—The Liverpool and London Life Insurance Company's Bill was gone through in committee without amendment, and the report adopted.

On Wednesday, 13th, Mr. DEAS THOMSON brought up the first report of the Printing Committee, and and moved that the report be printed, with a view to a further motion for its adoption. A saving of one-fourth of expense, and the avoidal of great delay to public business would, it was supposed, be effected.—In reply to Mr. KEMP's questions as to the Building Act, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied that the City Surveyor was the proper officer to see its provisions carried into effect, but that the question was one of much difficulty, in consequence of decisions of the Supreme Court, and doubts which had arisen as to the powers of this officer. The Church and School Lands Bill was postponed for another week, awaiting the fate of the State-aid Bill in another place. Th Liverpool and London Life Assurance Company's bill was passed, and returned to the Assembly without amendment.

On Thursday, 14th, the report brought up on Wednesday by Mr. DEAS THOMSON from the Select Committee on Printing.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL laid on the table the volume of Statutes of New South Wales, bringing the publication down to the present date.—The Cotton Cultivation Encouragement Bill was brought up from the Assembly, and, on the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday next.

THE ASSEMBLY.

On Tuesday, 22nd July, the House was wholly engaged in matters of local interest; and in the discussion upon a motion for the production of certain papers relative to the case of William Spicer, convicted of rioting at lambing Flat, Mr. COWPER, after a lengthy discussion, agreed to their production.

On Wednesday, 23rd the adjourned debate upon the Bill to Prohibit Future Grants in aid of Public Worship was resumed by Dr. LANG. The hon. and rev. member showed that the support of religion by the State was defensible only on the principle that the State was bound to support truth—a principle totally irreconcilable with the heterogeneous system existing in this colony. The State was in fact incompetent for any such task, particularly in New South Wales. The question, however, was one of expediency, rather than of principle. He should accept the bill as a compromise. Mr. BURNS disapproved of the existing system of religious support, as inequitable to the rural districts, and as devolving upon the State duties which the State could not properly perform. He should support the bill. Mr. LOVE denounced State-aid as a violation of the rights of conscience, and as legal robbery. Religion would benefit by its withdrawal. He should support the bill as the best way of settling the question. Mr. LEARY denied the right of the State to interfere in matters of faith. Religion had flourished under the Voluntary system in America, in Ireland, and in South Australia. The bill would perpetuate all the evils of the existing system. He must therefore vote against it. Mr. SHEPHERD thought the country was not in a position to warrant the withdrawal of State-aid to religion. Mr. MORRIS was of opinion that the support of religion by the State, and the communication of public instruction by the same means, were identical in principle. Every people had a right to declare, and to provide for the support of its own religion. The Church embraced various sects and forms—nay, comprehended all mankind. He could not support any measure for dissolving the connection between Church and State. Mr. CALDWELL preferred the bill introduced by Mr. Forster's Government, and would vote for the bill before the House as a slight instalment of right. The power of Voluntaryism was shown by the efforts of the Wesleyan body, and by the success of foreign missions. Mr. LUCAS moved the adjournment of the debate, which was opposed by Mr. DALGLEISH, and supported by Mr. GRAY. The motion was carried by 27 to 12.

On Thursday, 24th, the adjourned debate on the Bill to Prohibit Future Grants in aid of Public Worship, was opened by Mr. WILSON, who denounced the compromise talked of by hon. members, and proposed by the bill, as entirely one-sided, and only favourable to the advocates of State-aid. There need be no compromise, if hon. members would adhere to their principles. The bill was objectionable because it failed to repeal schedule C, because it was not accompanied by a list of the clergy who were to be provided for, because it would continue in an aggravated form the political influence and interference of the clergy, and because in fact it did not abolish State-aid to religion. Mr. ROBERTSON defended the clergy from the charge of undue political interference, and maintained that schedule C was in fact repealed by the bill, which would remove one of the worst objections to State-aid, by taking from the Government the function of making appointments, without the power to ascertain the fitness of the persons appointed. The bill, if it accomplished nothing else, would affirm the iniquity of State-aid, and the necessity of its discontinuance. Those who sincerely desired the abolition of State-aid ought to support the bill. Mr. LACKEY could not consent to deprive the clergy of public support, and objected as inequitable in its local application. The censures passed upon the Bishop of Sydney, and the State-paid clergy were uncalled for and unjust. Mr. DANGAR, as an earnest advocate of State-aid, would oppose the bill, which, if passed, would prove a nullity. Mr. LUCAS would support the bill, as embodying his own views, in favour of the gradual abolition of State-aid. Mr. GARRETT contended that the bill provided for the extinction of State-aid in an equitable, and the only practicable manner. Without expediency legislation would be impossible. Mr. DICKSON had firm faith in the Voluntary principle, the success of which had been proved by experience. He should vote for the bill, which the friends of State-aid would do well to accept, or they would in future have to put up with worse. Mr. DICK characterised the bill as a half-and-half measure, which would neither satisfy the country, nor settle the question. The time had not yet arrived, nor had the country called, for the abolition of State-aid. Mr. SAMUEL protested against the constant introduction of the religious element into the discussion, and the violation of religious equality in the speeches of many hon. members. Mr. STEWART should vote for the bill as an equitable settlement, and calculated to allay religious differences. Mr. DRIVER having originally intended to vote against the bill, had changed his mind on account of the extraordinary combination organised to throw it out. Mr. ALLEN was not prepared to shut up the Church at Dungog, and would vote against the bill, in order that his constituents might express their opinions on the subject. Mr. WISDOM said the benefits derived from religion by the State were so imperceptible as not to justify State-aid, while by its abolition religion itself would thrive. To retain the present grant, involved the necessity of increasing it. The bill before the House had the advantage of allowing the House to retrace its steps. He should support the second reading. Mr. ALEXANDER should oppose the bill, because he had promised his constituents to support State-aid. Mr. BELL, as an opponent of State-aid, would support the bill. Mr. EGAN denounced the Voluntary system and the bill, about which the honorable gentleman who introduced it evidently cared very little. The House then divided, with the following result:—

Ayes, 29.—Messrs. Cowper, Robertson, Weekes, Arnold, Hannell, Caldwell, Gray, Dickson, Lewis, Sadleir, Shepherd, Eckford, Sutherland, Stewart, Flett, Piddington, Raper, Samuel, Hoskins, Harpur, Cowper, junior, Love, Dr. Lang, Buchanan, Bell, Wisdom, Driver, Garrett, Lucas.

Noes, 28.—Messrs. W. Forster, Martin, Moriarty, Holroyd, Hay, Egan, Walker, Dalgleish, Leary, Hart, Watt, Alexander, Lackey, Terry, Allen, Dangar, Cunneen, Morrice, Rotton, Dick, Gordon, R. Forster, Mate, Rusden, Wilson, Suttor, Macleay, Morris.

The bill was then read a second time. The committal of the bill was ordered to stand an order of the day for the 6th August.

On Friday, 25th, Mr. DICK brought up a bill to amend and simplify the law relating to the transfer and encumbrances of freehold and other interests in land, and moved that it be read a first time. Considerable discussion ensued as to the propriety of this course, objection being taken that a similar bill was already before a select committee. Finally the motion was agreed to.—The other orders of the day having been temporarily postponed, the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company's Bill, was, on the motion of Mr. Cowper, read a third time, and transmited to the Legislative Council.—The House went into committee on the Matrimonial Causes Bill. In committee, in division on clause 7, a dispute arose as to whether an hon. member, altering his place, after the tellers had been called, should be reckoned as he was first placed. The Chairman decided in the affirmative. The question was referred to the Speaker, by 19 to 18, the Chairman voting with the ayes. The Speaker concurred with the Chairman. The motion for going back into committee was carried by 29 to 10. Clause 7, providing for restitution of conjugal rights, and for judicial separation, was carried by 28 to 14. The resumption of the House, moved by Mr. EGAN, was negatived by 29 to 7. Clause 8, defining rules on which the Court should act, was agreed to. The resumption of the House, moved by Mr. EGAN, was negatived by 26 to 5. Clause 9, providing for the reversal of a decree of separation, was agreed to. Clause 10, providing for alimony to the wife, was carried by 25 to 4. Mr. RAPER moved the resumption of the House, which was negatived by 26 to 2. Clauses 11 and 12, giving the wife the privileges of a *feme sole* in certain cases, were agreed to. On clause 13, providing for dissolution of marriage, Mr. WILSON moved a series of amendments, the effect of which was to place the sexes on an equal footing, and which, after considerable discussion, were all carried by large majorities. Mr. EGAN moved an amendment, purporting to exclude members of the present Parliament from the benefits of the bill, which was negatived by 19 to 4. The clause, as amended, was carried by 18 to 6. Mr. HOLROYD moved that the Chairman report progress, which was carried by 20 to 3. It was agreed that the committee should sit again that day week, and should have precedence.—Mr. HAY moved the second reading of the Cotton Cultivation Encouragement Bill, which the hon. member described as an experiment not likely to form a precedent. It proposed to guarantee from heavy loss—not to grant bounties. Mr. ROBERTSON moved the adjournment of the debate, giving it precedence, for Wednesday next, which was agreed to.—On the motion of Mr. LUCAS, a committee was appointed to consider the desirability of taking up the Pitt-street Tramway. The committee was named by ballot.—During a discussion as to whether the ballot had been properly taken, the Speaker's attention having been, during balloting, called to the state of the House, it was found that a quorum was not present, and the Speaker adjourned the House.

On Tuesday, 29th, Mr. COWPER brought up Bills, respectively, to amend the law relating to Municipal Institutions, and to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the city of Sydney. The second reading was fixed respectively, for the next day fortnight, and for Friday fortnight.—Mr. GARRETT brought up a bill to allow the Bulli Coal Company to construct a railway from their own land to Bellambi Harbour. The bill was read a first time.—Dr. LANG moved resolutions purporting to authorise grants of land to immigrants on arrival in the colony, and after two years' residence. The hon. and rev. member insisted that the lands hitherto alienated under the new land system "were a mere drop in the bucket," and that something more—in the shape of such a bonus as he proposed—was required to supplement the Land Acts, and to stimulate the settlement of an industrious population. He should have no objection to refer the question to a select committee. Mr. ROBERTSON could not support the resolutions. It was a grave question whether the Government ought to interfere with immigration in any way, but, of all possible plans, that proposed by the hon. and rev. member was the worst. Under such a system in Queensland, it had been found that capitalists got the land, while the immigrants came over to New South Wales. Mr. PIDDINGTON agreed with the hon. mover that the Land Acts required to be supplemented. Even the lecturers sent home to puff these Acts and the colony had effected nothing. To argue against encouraging immigration, was inconsistent in a member of a Government which proposed to devote £80,000 to this very purpose.—The resolutions were negatived by 15 to 10.

On Wednesday, 30th, in answer to Mr. WILSON, Mr. COWPER said that the question of possible danger from the storing of kerosene and similar oils in cities and towns, was under consideration by the Government, and that whatever steps might be found necessary should be taken.—The adjourned debate on the Cotton Cultivation Encouragement Bill was opened by Mr. ROBERTSON, who grounded his support of the bill on the desirability of making an effort in the present crisis to encourage the growth of cotton. The association to which the bill was intended to apply, were inspired by a "patriotic spirit" and repudiated the idea of profit from their undertaking. Mr. WILSON admitted the desirability of growing cotton, but denounced the bill as a departure from free trade principles, and as designed for the exclusive benefit of capitalists. Mr. DICKSON was in favour of the bill as a means of encouraging colonial productive industry. Mr. DALGLEISH, as a matter of order, objected to the bill as a private bill, and therefore irregularly before the House. The SPEAKER decided to the contrary. Mr. PIDDINGTON confessed a difficulty in dealing with the bill, for the avowed purposes of which, the resolutions moved the evening before, by Dr. Lang, would have been more effective. He should vote for the second, and, unless the bill should be so modified as to guarantee the improvement of the land to be granted, against the third reading. Mr. BUCHANAN should give his most determined opposition to the bill, which he characterized as a "downright swindle," and an "attempt to rob the people." The hon. member moved that the bill be read that day six months. Dr. LANG supported the bill. Cotton-growing in the long run would succeed only in the hands of small farmers, but some impulse was required to set it going, such as the bill would give. Mr. HARPUR thought the experiment of cotton-growing ought to be made in the colony, but would never be made without encouragement. He should therefore vote for the bill. Mr. MORIARTY supported the second reading, with a view to alter the bill in committee, so as to make it more binding on the parties to be benefited. Mr. HOSKINS characterized the bill as embodying the scheme of a model farm, to which he was favourable, as a means of advancing colonial industry. Mr. ALLEN spoke in favour of the bill, as the beginning of a system of encouragement to colonial industry. Mr. R. FORSTER opposed the bill as an interference with trade. The necessity of such a measure had not been shown. Mr. DALGLEISH could not support the bill. Mr. SADLEIR did not altogether approve of the bill, but would go into committee to put it into shape. Mr. HOLT took a similar view. Mr. W. FORSTER insisted that the measure was protective, and not properly belonging to the province of Government. He should vote against the Bill. Mr. LUCAS admitted the protective character of the bill. He should support it on this account, with certain modifications. The hon. member gave notice that he should move its reference to a select committee. Mr. DANGAR stated that on the Upper Hunter he had once grown cotton, which, in the second year had been entirely killed by frost. He should vote against the bill. Mr. STEWART would vote against the bill, as likely to damage the character of the colony. Mr. SUTHERLAND would vote for the second reading. Mr. HAY complained of the ignorance of the bill exhibited by many hon. members who opposed it, and expressed his willingness to accept amendments not inconsistent with its main principles. The amendment was negatived, and the second reading carried by 27 to 10. The committal of the bill was fixed for next day, an amendment moved by Mr. LUCAS for reference to a select committee being negatived.

On Thursday, 31st, in consequence of a quorum not being in attendance, the House was adjourned by the Speaker.

On Friday, 1st August, in answer to Mr. W. FORSTER, Mr. COWPER admitted that a seaman and marine of H. M. S. Orpheus had been imprisoned in the cells at Cockatoo Island, in accordance with a practice formerly supposed to be legal, but which, having been found to be illegal, would be discontinued in future.—In answer to Mr. SAMUEL, Mr. WEEKES said that a proposal had been made by the Government of South Australia, to which those of Victoria, and New South Wales had acceded, for a meeting of delegates at Melbourne, with a view to settle the question of an intercolonial tariff.—The House having gone into committee on the Matrimonial Causes Bill, two motions, virtually for he resumption of the House, were moved by Mr. EGAN and Mr. FAUCETT, of which one was negatived by 20 to 18, and the second, superseding the committee, carried by 20 to 19.—The Masters and Servants Act Amendment Bill was postponed for a week, by 33 to 6.—The Real Property Bill was postponed for a fortnight.—Mr. HOSKINS moved the second reading of the Vagrancy Prevention Bill, pointing out the arbitrary character of the present law, and the improvements this bill would effect, by abolishing penalties for idleness, and other offences not properly within the province of legislation. Mr. W. FORSTER moved the adjournment of the debate for a week, which, after some discussion, was agreed to.—Dr. LANG moved the second reading of the Law of Primogeniture Abolition Bill, giving a brief history of the law of descent from early times, and in other countries, particularly in Great Britain. The hon. member deprecated the establishment here of a landed aristocracy, and urged the benefits of subdivision of estates, from the examples of France and the United States. Mr. W. FORSTER moved the adjournment of the debate, which, after further discussion, was carried by 15 to 14, and fixed for that day week by 20 to 6. At a quarter before eight p.m., the SPEAKER, finding that a quorum was not present, adjourned the House.

On Tuesday, 5th, messages arrived from the Governor, transmitting schedules to make provision, respectively, for the salaries of officers of Parliament, and for remuneration to the deputy-registrar of the Bishop of Sydney, for the preparation and custody of the Church of England registers. The messages were ordered to be printed, and taken into consideration in committee of the whole.—On the motion of Mr. FAUCETT, a committee was appointed to inquire into the case of Mr. Francis Flanagan, who, according to the hon. mover, had been induced to emigrate to this colony by a promise from the Government of certain advantages, which had not been conferred upon him. The committee was nominated by ballot.—On the motion of Mr. FAUCETT, the bill to enable certain trustees of Roman Catholic Church land in the City of Newcastle, to sell the same, and appropriate the proceeds, was referred to a select committee.—Leave was given to Dr. LANG to bring in bills, respectively, to incorporate a Presbyterian College in connection with the University, and to legalise the exchange of land belonging to the Scots Church for another piece of land.—On the motion of Mr. GARRETT, the Bulli Coal Company's Railway Bill was referred to a select committee.—The House went into committee on the Cotton Cultivation Encouragement Bill. Mr. HAY proposed several amendments on the first clause, with a view to improve its phraseology, and define its intent more strictly. Mr. PIDDINGTON moved an amendment of a similar kind. These amendments having been agreed to, after some discussion, Mr. DICKSON proposed another, providing that the grants of land to associations, should be in the proportion of one acre to every £5 subscribed. After further discussion, Mr. DALGLEISH moved that the chairman report progress. This motion, after considerable discussion, was negatived by 31 to 6; Mr. Dickson's amendment, by 24 to 14; and a similar amendment by Mr. Lucas, but substituting £2 for £5, by the same majority. On the motion of Mr. HAY, the maximum number of acres to be granted was fixed at 5000, and other unimportant alterations made. Mr. DALGLEISH moved a proviso to the effect that improvements at the rate of a pound per acre upon the land to be granted, should be required from every association. After some discussion, the proviso was carried by 31 to 4, and the amended clause without division. Clause 2, containing the substance of the bill, was negatived, and a new clause similar in effect, substituted. A new clause, proposed by Dr. LANG, making provision for granting a bonus in land upon the production of cotton by individuals, was ruled inadmissible by the Chairman, as dealing with an appropriation of revenue, and beyond the scope of the bill. Another new clause, moved by Mr. DALGLEISH, purporting to prohibit associations under the bill from employing Chinese, Coolies, or natives of the Indian Archipelago was, after brief discussion, negatived by 24 to 12. Mr. R. FORSTER moved, that the Chairman report progress, which, after further discussion, was negatived by 24 to 9; as also a motion by Mr. DRIVER, that the Chairman leave the chair, by 25 to 9. The bill having been completed, the motion for reporting it to the House was agreed to by 25 to 7, and on resumption of the House, the report was adopted by the same majority.

On Wednesday, 6th, a message from the Legislative Council was announced by the Speaker, transmitting the Hawkers and Pedlars Bill with amendments, which were ordered to be considered on Friday next.—The House went into committee on the Estimates. A sum of £1457 was granted for the department of the Governor, and the resolution of the committee having been afterwards adopted by the House, the further consideration of the Estimates was postponed for a week.—Some orders of the day having been temporarily postponed, the House went into committee on the Coal-fields' Regulation Bill. After considerable discussion, clause 10 and 11, having reference to the framing and promulgation of special rules, were passed, the former slightly amended by limitation of such rules to cases of health and safety. On clause 12, Mr. SAMUEL moved an amendment, purporting to give owners a power to appoint one of the arbitrators in case of dispute with regard to special rules. The amendment was negatived by 31 to 9, and the clause carried by 23 to 7. Clauses 13 and 14, relating to inspection, were agreed to. Clauses 15 and 16, giving large powers of interference to the Government, were negatived. On clause 17, an amendment by Mr. DALGLEISH, providing for payment of costs by the losing party in an arbitration, was carried by 11 to 10, and the clause thus amended by a similar division, the chairman in both cases voting. Clauses 18 and 19 were carried, the latter by 14 to 6. A motion by Mr. SAMUEL for resumption of the House, was agreed to.

On Thursday, 7th, on the motion of Mr. WEEKES, the House went into Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. PIDDINGTON objecting, on account of the thinness of the House. In Committee Mr. WEEKES, *pro forma*, moved the appropriation of £1457 for the Governor's establishment. The hon. gentleman congratulated the House on the rapid and steady progress of the colony in all its material interests. A comparison of revenue and expenditure for the current year disclosed a balance in favour of the colony of £3,282 11s. 5d., while at the end of 1863 it was estimated that the balance in favour of the colony would amount to £55,274 11s. 5d. The hon. gentleman, at considerable length, went into the details of the Supplementary Estimates for 1862, which, though amounting to the large sum of £169,082 5s. 6d., including a fresh loan of £11,000, did not, in the main, arise from any increase in the public service. The authorised debt of the colony amounted to £5,888,438 14s. 8d., the debt actually contracted to £4,470,830. It was intended to reduce the gold duty from 2s. 6d. per ounce to 2s. until next March, and afterwards to 1s. 6d., but owing to the arrangements entered into with some of the neighbouring colonies for a conference of delegates, with a view to settle the question of an intercolonial tariff, it was not considered expedient to introduce at present any further proposal for a revision of the tariff of this colony. Mr. PIDDINGTON commented on the capital excuse hit on by the Colonial Treasurer to avoid the troublesome question of a new tariff, which had been promised by the present Government, in a Governor's Speech, in 1860. The balance in our favour, predicted by the Colonial Treasurer, was over-estimated. He could not, therefore, regard the financial statement as satisfactory, though approving of the proposed reduction of the gold-duty. On the motion of Mr. SAMUEL, the House having resumed, leave was given to the committee to sit again that day week.—The House went into committee on the Coal Fields Regulation Bill. On clause 20, imposing penalties, an amendment proposed by Mr. ROBERTSON, providing imprisonment in default of payment of fine for neglecting to prepare special rules, was carried by 27 to 8. Other slight alterations having been adopted, it was found that a quorum was not present, which having been reported to the House, it was adjourned by the Speaker.

On Friday, 8th, on the motion of Mr. DRIVER the House went into committee to consider the expediency of preparing an address for refunding the confiscated property of John Cockerell. In committee the hon. member moved a resolution to the effect that the proceeds of the property in question should be refunded. Mr. COWPER could see no grounds for such a motion, and no injustice in the confiscation. The hon. member read a letter from inspector Singleton affirming the falsehood of the charges made against the police, of having made away with Cockerell's property. Dr. LANG, having doubts of Cockerell's guilt, would support the resolution. Mr. DANGAR found no fault with Cockerell's conviction, but would restore the property to his family. Mr. DICKSON had no doubt of Cockerell's guilt, and would not assist in setting aside the verdict of a jury, or in breaking the law. Mr. DALGLEISH strongly censured the police and the Government, and maintained the right of Cockerell's family to the confiscated property. Mr. W. FORSTER, disclaiming the censures of the last speaker, disapproved of the law of confiscation, and would therefore vote for restoring the property. Mr. HARPUR, thinking the confiscation oppressive and unjust, would support the motion. Mr. R. FORSTER supported it as an act of grace. Mr. COWPER detailed at length the circumstances under which Cockerell was convicted, and read a letter from an attorney, tending to prove that Cockerell had been guilty of forgery. Mr. DRIVER reiterated his opinion of Cockerell's innocence. The resolution was negatived by 17 to 16.—Mr. BUCHANAN moved the second reading of the New Trials' Limitation Bill, insisting on the exclusive right of juries to try facts, and citing at considerable length instances of injustice and oppression, caused by the power of granting new trials exercised by Judges. Mr. WINDEYER opposed the bill on the ground that, however this power might be at times abused, it was a wholesome check on juries, who were apt to make blunders quite as often, if not oftener, than Judges. Mr. LOVE and Mr. DANGAR could not support the bill, though admitting the too great frequency of new trials, and the oppression and injustice caused thereby. Mr. COWPER did not consider the evil of new trials so great as to call for such a bill. Mr. DALGLEISH said more injustice would be done by preventing new trials than by leaving the law as it stood. Mr. DRIVER thought that, balancing the evils on both sides, it would be safer to retain the law as to new trials in its present shape. Mr. SADLEIR took a similar view. Mr. HARPUR supported the bill, believing that justice was, under the present law, unattainable by men of moderate means. Mr. BURNS held that it would be unwise to pass such a measure. Dr. LANG would record his opinion in favour of the bill, though admitting its defects, on account of the gross abuses of the system of granting new trials. The second reading was negatived by 26 to 5.

On Tuesday, 12th, on the motion of Dr. LANG the bill to legalise the exchange of certain land in connection with the Scots Church, was referred to a select committee, to which other hon. members were added on the suggestion of Mr. FORSTER.—On the motion of Dr. LANG, the bill to incorporate a Presbyterian college was referred to a select committee, to which also, on the motion of Mr. FORSTER, was referred the petition of the Rev. John M'Gibbon. The committee was appointed by ballot. To the same committee was also referred, on the motion of Dr. LANG, the report of, and evidence before, a former Presbyterian College Committee.

On Wednesday, 13th, Mr. COWPER moved that the House go into committee on the bill to prohibit future grants in aid of public worship. The motion was carried by 27 to 15. In committee, the preamble having been postponed. Mr. W. FORSTER, on the first clause, prohibiting the grants in question, moved an amendment, expressly repealing the Act known as Sir R. Bourke's Act, and Schedule C. to the Constitution Act. The amendment was opposed by Mr. COWPER, Mr. MORIARTY, and Mr. HAY, and supported by Mr. PIDDINGTON, Mr. WILSON, Dr. LANG, Mr. LEARY, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. WINDEYER, and Mr. DALGLEISH. It was negatived by 26 to 25. Another amendment, by Mr. W. FORSTER, purporting to make the prohibition subject to further provisions of the bill, was negatived by 28 to 25. Clause 1 was carried by 31 to 21. On clause 2, continuing existing stipends, Mr. PIDDINGTON moved an amendment, to the effect that the clergy should receive pensions to the amount of their stipends. This amendment was negatived by 36 to 11. Another amendment, by Mr. WINDEYER, making provision for commutation of the stipends, at the election of the recipients, was negatived by 21 to 13. Another by Mr. W. FORSTER, purporting to limit the stipends to a certain amount, was negatived by 41 to 19. Clause 2 was carried by 28 to 22. Clause 3, providing that stipends on cessation should go to the consolidated fund, was carried by 32 to 19. Clause 4, making an exception in favour of prison chaplains, was carried by 34 to 16. Clause 5, entitling the bill, was carried by 32 to 15, and the preamble by 33 to 14. The bill having been reported to the House, the report was adopted by 27 to 25. The third reading was fixed for Wednesday next.—The SPEAKER reported that the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company's Bill had been returned by the Legislative Council without amendments.—In order to make way for the Cotton Cultivation Encouragement Bill, the other orders of the day having been postponed, Mr. HAY moved the third reading of the bill. Dr. LANG, by way of amendment, moved the re-committal of the bill, with a view to amend the 1st clause. The hon. gentleman proposed to remove the conditions which had been, in committee, imposed upon the associations, which it was desirous to encourage, with reference to the deposit of money in a bank, and the expenditure of capital in the land granted. Mr. PIDDINGTON opposed the re-committal, ridiculing the patriotism of the gentlemen who were to form an association under the bill, but who it seemed had no intention to subscribe a farthing. Mr. ROBERTSON defended the company, and dwelt on the great public benefits that would arise from the bill. Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. W. FORSTER, Mr. MORIARTY, Mr. HOSKINS, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. MORRICE, and Mr. SUTTOR opposed, Mr. ALLEN supported the recommittal, which was negatived by 26 to 14. The third reading was carried by a similar division, and the motion that the bill pass by 33 to 4.

On Thursday, 14th, the House went into Committee of Ways and Means, when Mr. WEEKES' former motion, that £1457 be appropriated from the consolidated fund for the Governor's establishment, was taken into consideration. Mr. SAMUEL was gratified by the prosperous state of the revenue. This, however, was owing to a tariff, which the Colonial Treasurer had always endeavoured to destroy. The surplus promised was not to be relied on, and the revenue for 1863 was greatly over-estimated. Mr. ROBERTSON defended the calculations of the Colonial Treasurer, and went into details at great length to show that a large land revenue might be expected next year. Mr. HOSKINS admitted that the revenue, particularly that from land, had exceeded his expectations. The Government, however, deserved no great credit for the proposed reduction of the gold duty. The House ought to insist on a revision of the tariff, on account of its injustice. The hon. member expressed his approval of the non-reduction of the tea and sugar duties. Mr. HARPUR censured the Government for retaining the tea and sugar duties, but was willing to accept their excuse for a merely partial repeal of the gold duty, which they admitted to be unjust. Mr. DALGLEISH maintained that the burden of taxation required to be more equitably than at present divided between the holders of property and the working classes, and called upon the Government to fulfil their pledges in regard to the reduction of the tea and sugar and gold duties. The hon. member moved that the Chairman leave the chair, which was negatived by 21 to 9. Mr. MORIARTY disapproved of the financial scheme proposed by the Colonial Treasurer. Mr. WILSON charged the Government with breach of faith for not repealing the gold and tea and sugar duties, and insisted on the propriety and necessity of a new system of taxation. Mr. ALLEN quoted passages from former speeches of Mr. Weekes in favour of the repeal of the tea and sugar duties, and of direct encouragement to colonial industry. How had the Colonial Treasurer given effect to these principles? By deserting them he had brought the colony into its present condition, saddled it with six millions of debt, while £100,000 worth of our revenue was annually collected by the Government of Victoria. Mr. WEEKES pointed out the benefits that would result from an intercolonial conference, and defended the accuracy of his own calculations. Mr. SAMUEL explained the difficulties under which he had taken office, and showed how, with a surplus revenue, provision might be made for extinguishing the public debt in a certain time. Mr. LUCAS disapproved of imposts upon the industry of the country, and suggested the raising of revenue from a number of imported articles, which were also produced, or

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capable of being produced in the colony. Mr. Harpur argued against the principle of a gold duty. Mr. Buchanan defended the Government, and criticised the desultory and irregular character of the debate. The resolution before the committee having been agreed to, and reported to the House, leave was given to the committee to sit again on Wednesday next.—The House went into committee to consider the propriety of introducing a bill to legalise the transfer of Church of England registers from the possession of the Bishop's Registrar to that of the Registrar-General, and to provide compensation to the former officer. A resolution to this effect was proposed by Mr. Cowper, and after some discussion agreed to, and reported to the House.

On Tuesday, 19th, Mr. Wisdom, as a matter of order, said that the Cotton Cultivation Encouragement Bill had been passed in violation of the Standing Orders, which provided that the duration of every temporary bill should be defined by a distinct clause. Mr. Hay denied that the bill referred to was a temporary bill. The Speaker said it was competent for the House, by resolution, to pray the Legislative Council to return the bill, but that otherwise, it was out of the power of the House to deal with it.—In answer to Mr. Dalgleish, Mr. Robertson said that provision was made on the Estimates for the management of the alpacas, but that the House, if it chose, might determine to get rid of them.—Mr. Wilson moved for leave of absence for two months for Mr. Redman, on the ground of ill health. The motion was opposed by Mr. Moriarty, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Windeyer, supported by Mr. Garrett, and negatived by 18 to 14.—Mr. Buchanan obtained leave to introduce a bill to regulate the admission of barristers and attorneys. The bill having been read a first time, the second reading was fixed for Friday fortnight.—Mr. Harpur moved a resolution to the effect that existing magistrates ought not to be excluded from any new commission except on the ground of improper conduct, habitual inattention to duty, or manifest and notorious incompetency. The hon. member disclaimed any wish to dictate to the Government, and highly eulogised the appointments made to the magistracy by the present Government. Mr. Driver moved the previous question. Mr. Dalgleish, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. W. Forster opposed the motion. Mr. Cowper had no wish to be relieved of the responsibility of these appointments. Mr. Buchanan could not see the meaning or object of the motion. Mr. Cummings was speaking against the motion, when it was discovered that there was not a quorum, consequently the Speaker declared the House adjourned.

OUR GOLD FIELDS.

Crime is notoriously infectious. We seldom witness the commission of a great offence without also seeing a number of imitations following close upon it. It has been so on the gold-fields and in their vicinity. The notoriety attached to the escort robbery, and the impunity which its perpetrators have experienced have induced a number of similar offences in the shape of mail robberies in all directions, but all in gold districts, whilst an attempt was made to stick up the Braidwood escort, only rendered unsuccessful by the wise discretion of the one trooper, who conveyed and guarded. Instead of standing still to be shot at, he sharply turned his horse's head and galloped away from the scene of danger. The robbers of the escort seem to have disappeared miraculously, and the police, having made one burst in the first instance merely to satisfy popular clamour, have quietly subsided into the ordinary constabulary listlessness, picking up a man now and again on suspicion of being connected with the affair, without any particular grounds for their suspicion, but merely to show that they are not altogether dozing over the matter.

But the chief matter of interest as far as our gold-fields are concerned, is the application of the boring-machine, on deep sinkings, to testing the auriferous character of the ground. This is so manifest an improvement on the cost, labour, and waste of time of the old system of hand sinking, that it is astonishing how the application of the machine should have so long escaped the ready wits of our miners. On the Lachlan, where the sinking is very deep and heavy, the boring-machine has been used with the most triumphant success, not only on the South Lead, but also on new ground on the opposite side of the river to that now worked. In the latter case the prospect brought up from a depth of over 200 feet was so encouraging as to cause an extensive rush.

Heavy rains have prevailed during the last three weeks on the Western gold-fields, the fall extending to Burrangong, and in fact to all the diggings on the western water shed of the coast range. On the eastern water shed of that range there has been no rain, and the diggers on the Braidwood gold-fields, as well as the agriculturists on the coast are beginning to look with anxiety at the fast approaching summer.

THE WESTERN GOLD-FIELDS.

On the Lachlan heavy gold has been struck on the Calidonian lead, yielding 1½ oz. to the bucket; and on the Sebastapol lead prospect of a pennyweight to the dish have been obtained on bottoming. There has been a rush to the Pinnacle, where shallow sinking was said to exist, but no great success has as yet attended it,—the yield not being considered sufficiently payable to cause arrangements to be made for its systematic working. The copious rain that has fallen during the last two or three weeks has, however, given a great impetus to the work of the miners, as by giving them a supply of water over the whole face of the country, it has afforded them an opportunity of testing promising spots, that could not be touched whilst water was wanting. Thus, whilst it has had an ill effect by preventing the passage of loaded drays along the road that it has turned into a complete slough, it has so far favoured them as to open up a way to the discovery of new ground more suited to the slender purses of the majority of those who seek fortunes in the pursuit of gold. Considerable attention has also been turned of late to quartz crushing, and the accounts given of the success that has hitherto attended these operations are most encouraging. On the Britannia Reef, fifty-one tons quartz yielded 215 ozs. on being crushed; and from Maguire's Reef, near the Pinnacle, 10 tons of quartz returned 60 ozs. 12 dwts. of gold. The *Lachlan Observer* gives the following report of the working of the different claims on the main leads:—"On the South Lead (No. 49), the paddock of wash-dirt obtained from this claim has just been washed up at the puddling mills of Avans, Iwerson, and Co., and yielded at the rate of three to four ounces to the load. 81 and 82: Gold prospects have been obtained in this claim, two ounces to the dish in some cases; but the company have been engaged working the boundary lines, or what is technically called "getting out the outside stuff," which it is well known does not average over an ounce to the load; 90 loads of dirt of this description lately yielded 79 ounces of gold. The party intend taking a face of the good dirt in a day or two. The steam puddling mills are at length completed, and have puddled up or washed three machinesful of dirt, containing about fifty loads each time. On the Victoria Lead, Nos. 4, 5, and 6 have bottomed on the headings, and obtained on Saturday last a prospect of coarse gold. The last machineful of washdirt (Caledonia North) yielded 77 ozs. 11 dwts. to fourteen loads. Nos. 1 and 2. The washdirt from this claim keeps about the same average of 3 ozs. to the load. Nos. 11 and 12 have completed their puddling-mill, and will commence washing up this week. No. 13. Astonishly rich dirt has been got in this claim since Friday last. 14 ozs. 4 or 5 dwts. were obtained on that day from two dishes of dirt. Half a bucket of dirt yielded 20 ozs. 14 dwts. of gold yesterday, and subsequently another prospect of 15 ozs. was got from half a bucket of dirt. 17 and 18—still getting out good dirt, and splendid nuggets. The prospects obtained are sufficient to pay current expenses. No. 20. Thirty loads of outside dirt yielded 1 ounce to the load. The dirt out of the lead will give from 3 to 4 ounces to the load. Nos. 22-3 are driving for the gutter. Nos. 28-9 are also driving for the deep ground. Ranken and Company, Caledonia South, are engaged erecting a horse whim. Nos. 1 and 2: The washdirt being mined out in this claim is very rich, first-rate prospects having been obtained, which averaged from 1 oz. to 2 ozs. to the load. A great amount of activity is to be seen along the presumed course of the lead, most of the working shareholders being engaged getting timber and boxes ready. The prospectors on the Queen's Lead intend having a few loads of dirt washed before they will declare it payable. Sometimes they obtain a good prospect, at others hardly the colour.

THE SOUTHERN GOLD-FIELDS.

Since the plentiful fall of rain, that has now filled all the waterholes, and set every creek running, the hopes of the miners, so long deferred by the continued droughts, have been revived. Until these rains set in, no washing could be done without carting the stuff a distance of three or four miles, and this the great bulk of the diggers could not afford to do. The supply of water has now scattered them over the face of the country on prospecting expeditions, and many spots will be tested that have for some time past been looked upon with longing eyes by the gold-seeker. A very important question has been broached here in reference to the experiment of bringing down a strong head of water from the Murrumbidgee, for the supply of these diggings. The matter is being canvassed in the local journal, and it would appear on the shewing of that paper that the work would be by no means a very difficult one, whilst as a speculation it would be highly remunerative.

At Kiandra, the heavy falls of snow that have so rapidly followed each other for the last few weeks, have so covered the ground that mining is utterly impossible. Digging matters are consequently at a stand-still. Mr. Sub-commissioner Mant has replaced Mr. Sub-commissioned Cooper here. The latter gentleman was allowed to resign.

From the Braidwood diggings we have the usual steady returns, although the yield fluctuates in different localities. The great drawback is the want of water—rather a novel complaint on these diggings, which have hitherto been considered the wettest in the colony, being, for the greater part, unworkable during a large portion of the year from the excess of water. A good deal of new ground has been opened around Araluen, and promises well. The miners at this place, who have been in the habit of receiving 70s. a week wages, struck at the close of last month on account of a proposal made to reduce their wages to 60s. a week. Work was discontinued for about three weeks and there was some talk of bringing in gangs of Chinese to replace them. Happily, however, the matter was compromised, or rather the employers gave in, the reduction not being insisted upon.

Very favourable accounts continue to be received from the Gulf, from which it is said, the amount of gold sent weekly to Sydney, mostly by private hand, averages 400 ozs. Unfortunately, there are no means of verifying this calculation, from the fact, as stated, that all gold thence comes to Sydney privately.

THE NORTHERN GOLD FIELDS.

The only item worthy of record that has reached us from the North, is the fact that Mr. Collett, lately Chief Commissioner for Roads, has taken a large party up to the Denison diggings, where he has opened a new quartz reef which he intends to work energetically and extensively. From the prospects he obtained from the face of the reef, he has been induced to order an improved and powerful crushing machine to be sent up to the spot.

COUNTRY WORKS.

Some considerable changes are about to be carried out in the Roads' Department, with the view of ensuring a greater amount of efficiency in the field branch. One of the alterations proposed is to give a more direct responsibility to the officers appointed to inspect the works. It is expected that an entirely new system of conducting operations on the main roads will be introduced at the beginning of next year. In the meantime contracts are being let to the extent of the amounts voted by Parliament last session. On the Western road a "flying party" has been formed, working under an overseer, in the manner recommended by a committee of the Assembly two years since; a gang of twenty men are at work at Lapstone Hill, and hitherto the experiment has worked satisfactorily. Under Mr. Moriarty's direction the system of forming the road is being modified, in order to suit the peculiar traffic in this country. The plan now adopted is first to lay down large blocks of rubble stone, and having put on this a little binding, to roll it with a heavy iron roller, the old system of earthworks being entirely discontinued. Another "flying party" is about being organised to work on the Southern road, but some delay has been occasioned in consequence of the Government having to procure a quantity of plant for the works, the men finding nothing but their labour. The work is at present performed by day labour, but it is intended, as soon as the experiment has been fairly tried, to have it carried out by contracts.

The Colonial Architect is carrying out a number of works in the interior, consisting chiefly of court-houses and police buildings. The plan has lately been adopted of combining in one building a telegraph-station and a post-office, and tenders are now advertised for buildings for these purposes at Deniliquin, Armidale, Orange, Wollongong, and Murrurundi. Tenders have also been called for police buildings at Forbes and at Tenterfield, for a court and watch house at Coonamble, for telegraph stations at Sofala and at Windsor, and for additions to the police magistrate's quarters at Newcastle. Plans have been submitted for a court-house at Forbes, for a court-house and gaol at Deniliquin, and for an additional wing to the Parramatta Asylum for criminal lunatics. The additions to the court-house and gaol at Gundagai are finished, as are also court and watch houses at Tuena and at Adelong.

The contracts recently taken for the continuation eastward and westward of the public wharf at Newcastle are completed, and the wharf now extends for a length of 1700 feet. A sum of £15,000 is placed on the Estimates this year for its further extension; and, on the vote being passed, tenders will be called for the continuation of the wharf westward. Vessels are now regularly discharging ballast on the new wharf at Stockton; and it is intended shortly to lay down a railway, along which to carry the stone as fast as it is deposited, to form a breakwater, parallel to that to Nobby's; the approach to the breakwater is being formed. Ballast is also being deposited in front of Bullock Island, for the formation of a dyke, with a view to convert the island into a sluicing reservoir.

At Kiama the harbour works are being actively proceeded with. The excavation performed amounts to about 30,000 yards; 50,000 yards remain to be excavated. The eastern breakwater is above 200 feet in length, and is more more half its intended length. A steam engine is being erected for the purpose of drawing the stone from the excavation to the breakwater. The works will take about twelve months to complete.

The sum of £7000 having been voted for works for the improvement of the Shoalhaven River, a contract has been than for the construction of an iron steam dredge to be employed in excavating the sand-bars in the cross channel between the Shoalhaven and Crookhaven Rivers. The dredge has been launched, and will shortly be ready for proceeding to its destination.

Some officers of the Department of the Engineer for Harbours have recently completed a survey of the river at Morpeth, with a view to making preparations for the shipment of coal brought down by the branch railway now in course of formation. The sum of £10,000 is on the Estimates for 1863 for the construction of a wharf and coal shoots at Morpeth.

For improving the navigation of the Clarence River a breakwater is being carried out in a north-easterly direction from the southern headland. Considerable delay and difficulty were, at first starting, experienced by the contractor in procuring and removing the heavy description of plant required for the works. During the last two months, however, the works have been progressing very satisfactorily, and upwards of 18,500 tons of stone have been deposited on the breakwater and the approaches. The present contract, which is for the first thousand feet of the breakwater, will be finished in twelve months, and will require more than 90,000 tons of stone. The benefit expected from the construction of the breakwater is to guide the current so as eventually to remove the bar, and also to break the very heavy seas which are continually rolling in, and to which vessels are necessarily exposed while beating in and out of the river; their effect being almost entirely to prevent the navigation of the river, except when the weather is extremely favourable.

On the Moruya River works considerable progress has been made, and advantage has been taken of the recent fine weather to push on with the breakwater, which is now 650 feet in length, exclusive of the approaches, and contains upwards of 48,000 tons of stone. The object sought to be obtained in the formation of the breakwater has been, so far as the work is completed, fully realised; and, when the sea dyke is extended to its western extremity, vessels drawing nine and ten feet of water will be able to cross the bar, and will have plenty of water in ordinary tides. The rock of which the breakwater is constructed has considerably improved in quality as the quarries have been opened and extended; it can readily be procured in blocks of from three to seven tons. About 8000 tons of stone are being deposited monthly, and it is expected that in nine months the southern breakwater will be finished.

TELEGRAPHS.

We have little to report this month with respect to telegraphic works, excepting that considerable progress has been made upon the extensions that are being carried out under the votes of last session. Some of the new lines will connect with Sydney several large and important centres of population.

The line from Campbelltown to Wollongong, which places the latter town in communication with Sydney, was opened for messages on the 11th instant. On the extension to Kiama the posts are all up, and the stretching of the wire will be completed this week. A line is also being carried from Wollongong to Bellambi, a length of six miles, the posts for the Wollongong line being used for the greater portion of the distance. This line has been constructed by the Government upon a guarantee from persons interested in the port of Bellambi, of a return of five per cent. per annum upon its cost for its use.

The extension from Mudgee to Wellington, a length of forty-six miles, is finished, and will shortly be brought into use.

On the extension from Orange to Wagga Wagga, which will pass through the Lachlan and Burrangong gold-fields, the posts are fixed for a length of forty-four miles, but no wire has yet been stretched.

On the line from Grafton to Tenterfield the posts are up and the wire attached, for a length of fifty miles; and the line is pegged out as far as Tabulam.

No further telegraphic extensions of importance are at present proposed to be carried out; but sums are placed on the Estimates for 1863 for three branch lines, the construction of which is to be conditional on the completion of arrangements with applicants; the arrangements being that the inhabitants of the places to which the lines are proposed to be carried, guarantee to the Government a return of five per cent. on the cost and the working expenses. The extensions to be constructed upon this condition are—From Deniliquin to Hay, a length of eighty miles; from Wellington to Dubbo, thirty-five miles; and from Braidwood to Queanbeyan, thirty-five miles. The sum of £3500 has been placed on the Estimates for an additional wire from Sydney to Newcastle.

IMPROVEMENTS AT WOLLONGONG.

We have noticed in previous Monthly Summaries the important Government works in progress for the improvement of the Wollongong harbour. These works were commenced twelve months since, and are now considerably advanced. Already a palpable benefit has attended the partial completion of the breakwater, in the protection of the basin from the eastern swell. The works will, when finished, provide secure shelter and wharfage in all weathers for a number of large vessels. At present the development of the coal mining resources of Wollongong is checked by the want of accommodation for the large vessels that would come from Melbourne and Adelaide for cargoes if there was a sufficient depth of water for them to load there. The completion of the harbour works is consequently looked forward to as being likely to impart a stimulus to the coal mining enterprise at Wollongong, and to promote thereby the general prosperity of the district.

The works that are being carried out under the direction of the Engineer for Harbours and the superintendence of Mr. Gibbons, consist of the excavation of a new basin, 300 feet in length by 150 in width, and of the deepening of the present basin. The former work is in a forward state, the rock being in some places excavated to the required depth. A steam engine is employed in drawing up the trucks with the debris, which is carried out to form the eastern breakwater. This is now upwards of three hundred feet in length, wanting only a hundred feet to complete it. It is intended almost immediately to commence the masonry head for the breakwater, and also the masonry for the sides of the basin. About forty thousand yards of rock have been removed, and it is expected that the excavation of the new basin will be completed in about three months.

The deepening of the old basin is being carried out by means of a newly invented steam drilling apparatus, which has recently been constructed and put into successful operation. Although the principle of the machine is a very simple and familiar one, it is now apparently for the first time applied to drilling into rock; at all events no mention of the application has been found in any of the records of inventions, and accordingly Mr. Gibbons, with whom the application originated, is endeavouring to obtain a patent for the machine. The deepening of the old basin has to be carried on under water, and is consequently a tedious and expensive operation. At the first commencement of the work the drilling was done by hand, holes having to be made in the rock sufficiently deep to receive the charges of gunpowder, which were then fired by fuses. As the price required by the men for performing this work was ten shillings per foot, it was apprehended that the cost of deepening the basin from 7½ feet to 13 feet, as proposed, would considerably exceed the Engineer's estimate, and it was therefore necessary that some more economical method should be adopted. This has been effected by Mr. Gibbons by the application to the drilling process of a contrivance similar to that in King and Howland's and other quartz-crushing machines. On the side of the wharf near where the excavation is in progress there is a six-horse steam-engine, with tubular boilers; a shaft working direct from the engine is connected by means of drums and a belt with another shaft fixed upon a stage above where the rock is to be drilled. The latter shaft carries a wheel with two large bevelled cams; these, as the shaft revolves, come in contact with a collar fixed on to the drill, and the iron rod is thereby alternately lifted and dropped; the cam being of sufficient size to give the rod a fall of nine inches, and the rock being drilled at the rate of an inch a minute. Both the cam and the collar are corrugated, the effect of which is, that the drill is, on being lifted, twisted round, and falls each time in a different position. The drill is pierced with holes, so that the collar can be gradually raised until the required depth has been drilled. A great saving, both in time and cost, has been effected by the use of this machine, the expense of drilling being now less than a shilling per foot. The advantages which the apparatus presents over drilling by hand will, no doubt, eventually lead to its adoption on other works. Upon a hole being made sufficiently deep, a diver is sent down to insert the charge, which consists of a tarred canvass bag filled with gunpowder; into this are placed two ends of fine wire, the other ends being connected with a galvanic battery. When the charges are ready for firing the wires are brought into contact with the battery, and an explosion is instantaneously produced. A sufficient quantity of the rock being removed it is hoisted on a punt by means of a derrick, and is carried away to form the western breakwater. The steam-drilling machine was made at Dawson's foundry, in Lower George-street; and its cost has, we understand, been trifling compared with the saving it has effected.

A new private Coal Company has commenced operations at Wollongong during the past month; and, though their tramway is not yet completed to the wharf, they already supply all the steamers calling at Wollongong, and are about taking contracts for loading other vessels. The mine worked by the Company is at Mount Pleasant, about half a mile from the Mount Keira mine, and nearly three miles from the port; like all the mines in the Illawarra district the coal is obtained through a tunnel. The seam varies from six and a half feet to seven feet in thickness. The ground is at a great height above the level of the sea, and a portion of the tramway is consequently on a very steep incline. For a length of half a mile, starting from a short distance from the mouth of the tunnel, the rails are laid on an average incline of one in eight. At the top there are two coils on a drum; to these the trains are attached by a wire rope, the weight of the loaded waggons drawing up the empty ones. Half-way down this incline there are double rails for some distance, to allow of the up and down trains to pass each other. A man is stationed at the drum, and by means of a brake, checks the velocity of the descending train. From the foot of this incline the line descends at an easy gradient as far as the Fairy Meadow Road; beyond that point the rails are not at present laid down, and the coal has to be carted to the wharf, at a distance of a mile and a quarter. The works on the remainder of the line are, however, in a forward state. Some extremely heavy cuttings had to be made through rock, near the coast; one of these is thirty-five feet in depth, and their length varies from two to three chains. The bridge to carry the tramway across Fairy Creek is of novel construction, and was built from a plan suggested by Mr. J. H. Thomas. The piers are formed of hardwood logs laid horizontally, bevelled at the ends and fastened with treenails, one above the other; the piers are eight feet in length by five in width, and the space within the logs is filled with ballast stone. The bottoms of the piers were laid on mud, but it was expected that the weight of the timber and stone would obtain for them a solid foundation. The width of the creek is about seventy feet. The tramway was commenced six months since, and will be finished in about two months. The gauge of the tramway is 3 feet 8 inches; the rails are of wood capped with iron. Application has been made to Parliament for a bill to enable the Illawarra Coal Company to construct their tramway; the works are at a stand-still, pending the passing of that measure. Eventually, the Government will lay down a series of trams to connect the Coal Companies' lines with the pier; in the meantime, temporary permission has been obtained by the Illawarra Coal Company to carry their line round the wharf, the same as the Mount Keira Company's line. The land at present worked is leased from the Hon. J. H. Plunkett, M.L.C., but this will very shortly be worked through, and coal obtained from purchased land beyond. The produce of the Company's mine, which is sold to the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company at 10s. 6d. per ton, is at present about sixty tons a-day, but, as soon as the tramway is completed, it is expected that the daily yield will amount to 120 tons. The coal is found to be well adapted for steaming purposes. The works have been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Lahiff, who originated the undertaking, and whose interest has been purchased by Messrs. J. and W. Byrnes. The outlay on the works has amounted to about £15,000.

The opening of telegraphic communication between Sydney and Wollongong, which took place a fortnight since, was an event of much importance in the history of the district. The first telegraphic message received in Wollongong was from the Minister for Works, congratulating the inhabitants on being placed in immediate communication with the most important parts of New South Wales as well as with the neighbouring colonies. The telegraph station is, temporarily, a store in the Market Square; but a piece of land, valued at £500, has been given by Mr. Haworth to the Government for a nominal price, for the erection of a building to accommodate the post office and also the telegraph station.

Some desirable street improvements have recently been effected in Wollongong. The most conspicuous of these is the erection of a spacious hotel in the Market Square, the property of Mr. Howorth, and now known as the Queen's Hotel. The building is very extensive, and the internal arrangements are complete and commodious, comprising several suites of private apartments, bath rooms, and an assembly room that will hold three or four hundred persons. With regard to the extent of accommodation, the Queen's Hotel at Wollongong is probably not surpassed by any hotel out of Sydney.

His Excellency the Governor has, during the past month, paid a visit of a private character to the Illawarra district; his attention being principally confined to Wollongong, Kiama, and Bellambi. His Excellency expressed himself much gratified with the beauty of the scenery, with the fertility of the soil, and with the indications of enterprise that presented themselves, and has promised shortly to pay, in company with Lady Young, another visit to the Illawarra district.

The New Houses of Parliament.—The sum of £100,000 has been placed on the Estimates for 1863, for the erection of new Houses of Parliament and Government Buildings. By a recent mail the Government communicated with Mr. W. H. Lynn, of Dublin, the author of the prize design "I bide," to ascertain the terms upon which he would superintend the erection of the edifice, in the event of the Legislature sanctioning the appropriation.

The Annual Ploughing Matches.—The annual ploughing matches of the Argyle Agricultural Society will be held on Wednesday, the 17th of next month. The first match, for £10, will be open to the winners of one or more first-class prizes at previous ploughing matches, and the successful competitor will act as one of the judges in future matches. In the second match, the first prize will be £10, and the second prize £5. The third match is confined to colonial-made ploughs; the first prize is £6, and the second prize £4. The fourth match is for youths under sixteen years of age; the prize is £5. All the matches will be for horse ploughs with reins.—*Goulburn Herald.*

Cattle Stealing.—On Tuesday last, a number of horned cattle belonging to Captain Russell, of Ravensworth, were stolen by a trio of thieves, who luckily were observed driving them at the Chain of Ponds. Information was given, and the accused (whose names are Beland, M'Manus, and Brady) were shortly afterwards apprehended, and are now in the Singleton lock-up.—*Singleton Times* of Saturday.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALDERSON—July 27th, at Botany-street, the wife of W. H. Alderson, of a son.
ALLAN—August 3rd, at her residence, Essex-street, Mrs. Andrew Allan, of a daughter.
ARMSTRONG—July 17th, at her residence, Factory-street, Parramatta, the wife of Robert Armstrong, of a daughter.
BAASS—July 29th, at her residence, Glebe Point Road, Mrs. A. H. J. Baass, of a son.
BARNES—August 10th, at Buckley's Crossing-place, Monaro, Mrs. Richard Barnes, of a daughter.
BELLINGER—July 30th, at her residence, 209, Victoria-street, Mrs. J. Bellinger, of a daughter.
BLOMFIELD—July 19th, at Broomfield, Queensland, Mrs. R. H. Blomfield, of a daughter.
BUSBY—July 25th, at Cassilis, the wife of William Busby, Esq., of a daughter.
BUXTON—July 21st, at her residence, Hunter-street, Newcastle, Mrs. George Buxton, of a son.
COOPER—August 13th, at Bishopthorpe, Glebe, Mrs. Arthur Cooper, of a son.
COULTER—August 14th, at her residence, East-street, Redfern, the wife of Mr. James Coulter, of a son.
CORNER—August 14th, at Gladesville, Parramatta River, Mrs. W. C. Corner, of a daughter.
CHAMBERS—July 21st, at Enmore, Newtown, Mrs. John Ritchie Chambers, of a daughter.
CHAFF—July 17th, at her residence, Hunter-street, Newcastle, Mrs. Henry Chaff, of a daughter.
CHUBB—July 18th, at Leigh Cottage, Snail's Bay, Mrs. T. C. Chubb, of a daughter.
COBCROFT—August 9th, at Richmond, the wife of Mr. D. Cobcroft, of a son.
COWPER—July 31st, at Wivenhoe, the wife of Charles Cowper, jun., Esq., M.P., of a daughter.
COX—July 22nd, at Negoa, Mrs. John Hobart Cox, of a son.
CUMMINS—July 24th, at her residence, Pitt-street, Redfern, Mrs. J. R. Cummins, of a daughter.
DAVIS—July 28th, at her residence, 535, George-street South, Mrs. M. Davis, of a daughter.
DARBEY—July 25th, at her residence, Newtown, the wife of Captain B. T. Darbey, of a son.
DEMPSEY—August 7th, at her residence, Pitt-street South, Mrs. G. Dempsey, of a daughter.
DRAKE—August 1st, at her residence, 141, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. John Drake, of a daughter.
EEDY—August 4th, at her residence, Sydney, the wife of Captain John Eedy, of a daughter.
ELPHINSTON—July 20th, at her residence, Derwent-street, Glebe, Mrs. Alexander L. Elphinston, of a son.
EWENS—August 5th, at her residence, Kingston, Newtown, Mrs. John D. Ewens, of a daughter.
FITZGERALD—August 6th, at her residence, Adraville, Balmain, Mrs. Robert D. Fitzgerald, of a daughter.
FORREST—August 3rd, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Gibson, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. Edward B. Forrest, of Brisbane, Queensland, of a daughter.
FUSEDALE—August 14th, at her residence, Kent-street, the wife of Mr. T. L. Fusedale, of a son.
FORBES—May 28th, at her residence, Sydney Villa, Camden Town, near London, the wife of C. C. Forbes, Esq., of a son.
GILFILLAN—August 12th, at St. Leonard's, Mrs. R. Gilfillan, of a son.
GREEN—July 20th, at Retreat Cottage, Paterson River, the wife of E. B. Green, Esq., of a daughter.
GREEN—July 11th, at her residence, Lane Cove, Mrs. Richard Green, of a daughter.
GRIFFITHS—July 28th, at his residence, Pine Cottage, Devonshire street, Surry Hills, the wife of Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of a son.
HAY—August 13th, at Woodstock-terrace, Paddington, Mrs. Hay, of a son.
HAWKEN—July 12th, at her residence, Kent-street, the wife of Mr. Nicholas Hawken, of a son.
HAMILTON—July 26th, at her residence, Kent-street North, Mrs. James Hamilton, of a son.
HEIL—August 7th, at Glebe Road, the wife of J. G. Heil, of a daughter.
HELLIER—August 10th, at her residence, Balmain, Mrs. J. S. Hellier, of a son.
HEMMING—August 1st, at Darlinghurst, Sydney, the wife of Mr. Charles H. P. Hemming, of a son.
HIXSON—July 29th, at her residence, William-street, the wife of Francis Hixson, Esq., R.N., of a son.
HOLLIER—July 23rd, at her residence, Prospect, the wife of Mr. George Hollier, farmer, of a son.
HOCKLEY—June 30th, at her residence, Punchbowl, Mrs. John S. Hockley, of a daughter.
HALL—June 7th, at 30, Kensington Gardens-square, London, the wife of T. B. Hall, Esq., of a son.
JOHNSON—July 31st, at Pyrmont, the wife of Mr. John Johnson, of a daughter.
JEANNERET—At her residence, Fernbank, Hunter's Hill, Mrs. C. E. Jeanneret, of a daughter.
JOHNSON—July 29th, at Erskineville, Newtown, Mrs. W. J. Johnson, of a daughter.
JONES—August 3rd, at her residence, No. 194, Riley-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. Thomas Jones, of a son.
LAWSON—August 12th, at her residence, Belgrave Cottage, Balmain, the wife of Mr. Henry Lawson, of a son.
LAWSON—July 17th, at his residence, Royal Oak Hotel, Pyrmont, Mrs. James Lawson, of a daughter.
LANGTON—July 14th, at Richmond, the wife of W. B. Langton, Catholic teacher, Windsor, of a son.
LAYCOCK—August 5th, at her residence, Maryville, near Windsor, the wife of E. P. Laycock, Esq., of a daughter.
LEE—August 6th, at No. 87, Harrington-street, Mrs. W. B. Lee, of a son.
LEVY—August 2nd, at her residence, 605, Brickfield-hill, Mrs. Godfrey Levy, of a daughter, still-born.
LEWIS—July 29th, at her residence, Bourke-street, the wife of Mr. H. H. Lewis, of a daughter.
LITTLE—August 11th, at her residence, Balmain, Mrs. John Little, sen., of a daughter, surviving only about seven hours.
LOCKYER—July 12th, at Cambrian-terrace, Upper Forbes-street, Mrs. Charles Lockyer, of a daughter.
LEMON—August 12th, at her residence, 113, York-street, Mrs. Moses Lemon, of a son.
MOLISON—August 17th, at Point Piper Road, Mrs. Molison, of a daughter.
M'PHERSON—July 26th, at her residence, Newcastle, the wife of E. M'Pherson, Esq., of a daughter.
MACARTHUR—August 4th, at Premier-terrace, Woolloomooloo, the wife of Arthur H. Macarthur, Esq., of a son.
MACNAMARA—July 16th, at Moruya Heads, Mrs. W. Macnamara, of a son.
MANN—August 7th, at Glen Rock Cottage, Double Bay, Mrs. John F. Mann, of a daughter, who only survived a few moments.
MARTIN—July 27th, at her residence, Neutral Bay, St. Leonards, Mrs. John Martin, of a daughter.
MANN—July 26th, at Gladesville, the wife of E. P. Mann, Esq., of a daughter.
MALCOLM—July 22nd, at South View Cottage, St. Leonards, North Shore, the wife of James Malcolm, jun., of a son.
MELLIN—August 3rd, at her residence, Bradley-street, Goulburn, Mrs. L. T. Mellin, of a daughter.
NEWSHAM—July 24th, at Elizabeth-street South, the wife of Mr. John Newsham, of a daughter.
NIAS—July 20th, at her residence, Woolloomooloo, the wife of Captain J. G. Nias, of a daughter.
NORTON—July 28th, at Ecclesbourne, Darling Point, Mrs. William Norton, of a son, still-born.
OLIVEY—August 14th, at Toxteth Cottage, Glebe Point, the wife of W. R. Olivey, Esq., paymaster H.M. 12th Regiment, of a son.
PATISON—August 6th, at her residence, Devonshire-street, Mrs C. J. Patison, of a son, who survived but a few hours.
PERSTON—August 5th at Cranbrook, Rose Bay, Mrs. W. Roberton Perston, of a son.
PICKERING—August 11th, at her residence, William-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. W. F. Pickering, of a daughter.
POWELL—August 4th, at her father's residence, Richmond, the wife of Arthur Powell, of a son.
PROBERT—August 6th, at her residence, No. 8, Little Riley-street, the wife of Mr. George Probert, of a daughter, still born.
PYE—August 7th, at her residence, Waawaarawaa, Eastern Creek, Mrs. David Pye, of a son.
RATTRAY—July 22nd, at Melville-street, Dunedin, Mrs. James Rattray, of a son.
ROBINSON—August 6th, at the Bank of New South Wales, Mudgee, the wife of W. S. Robinson, Esq., of a son.
RODD—August 7th, at her residence, Wallace-street, Braidwood, Mrs. James Rodd, of a son.
ROPER—July 22nd, at St. Leonards, North Shore, the wife of Mr. William Roper, of a daughter.
RYAN—July 21st, at her residence, 269, Elizabeth-terrace, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. T. I. Ryan, of a daughter.
RYAN—July 19th, at her residence, Emu Hall, Emu Plains, Mrs. Edwin Ryan, of a son.
ROUNTREE—August 8th, at Durham Villa, Balmain, the wife of Captain T. S. Rountree, of a son.
SEGOL—August 14th, at her residence, Bourke-street, the wife of L. Segol, of a son.
SAUNDERS—July 21st, at Victoria Barracks, Sydney, the wife of Captain M. C. Saunders, 12th Regiment, of a daughter.
SEMPLE—August 6th, at Flood's-buildings, Elizabeth-street, Mrs. Semple, of a son.
SHARP—August 13th, at her residence, Hunter-street, the wife of Mr. George Sharp, of a son.
SLATER—July 28th, at her residence, Botany-street, Waterloo Estate, Mrs. W. H. Slater, of a daughter.
SULLIVAN—August 1st, at her residence, Sydenham House, Petersham, Mrs. T. Sullivan, of a son.
SUTTON—August 9th, at her residence, 73, Stanley-street, Mrs. A. Sutton, of a daughter.
VALE—July 26th, at her residence, Warwick Castle, Balmain, the wife of Mr. F. Vale, of a son.
WEATHERILL—August 3rd, Mrs. W. F. Weatherill, at her residence, Newcomen-street, Newcastle, of a daughter.
WILLIAMSON—July 27th, at her residence, George-street, Redfern, the wife of Mr. John Williamson, of twin sons, both doing well.
WOMBEY—July 22nd at her residence, Agnes-terrace, Surry Hills, Mrs. J. Wombey, of a daughter.
WOOD—July 25th, at her residence, Waratah Cottage, Ashfield, the wife of Mr. John J. Wood, of a daughter.
WYNNE—August 2nd, at her residence, Burwood, the wife of R. Wynne, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALDCORN—YOUNG—July 21st, at Swiss-terrace, Brisbane-street, by the Rev. Robert Steel, James Aldcorn, Esq., J.P., of Shoalhaven, to Mary, second daughter of the late James Young, Esq., of Hamilton, Port Macquarie, and of Hampshire, England.
ASH—HILDITCH—July 25th, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Robert Ash, of Sydney, to Eliza Jane Hilditch, of Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland.
BLAXLAND—RODD—July 23rd, at All Saints Church, Singleton, by the Rev. Jas. Blackwood, B.A., John Arthur, eldest son of Arthur Blaxland, Esq., of Fordwich, to Emily Mary, eldest daughter of R. A. Rodd, Esq., J.P., of Minimbah, near Singleton.
BONE—HUGHES—May 21st, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Dwyer, Frederick William Bone, native of London, England, to Miss Ellen Mary Hughes, a native of Sydney.
BOULTON—M'CARNIE—July 14th, at the residence of the bride's parent, Macleay River, Mr. Thomas Boulton, to Ann M'Carnie, eldest daughter of Mrs. Ann Tyson.
BOLAND—RIORDAN—July 8th, by special license, at St. Mary's Church, Ipswich, Queensland, by the Rev. Father Scully, Edward Boland, to Christina Riordan, second daughter of Mr. John Riordan, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
CAMPBELL—GANDON—July 16th, at the Presbyterian Church, Braidwood, by the Rev. F. R. Watt, James Campbell, Esq., of Dumfries, Scotland, to Miss Hannah Gandon, only daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Gandon, painter, of Sydney.
COX—M'DONALD—July 25th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. C. Hawkins, Mr. James Thomas Cox, son of the late Robert Cox, of the Manning River, to Ann-Rebecca M'Donald, second daughter of James M'Donald, of Oxley Island, Manning River.
COOK—MACFARLANE—August 9th, at 105, Prince-street, by special license, by the Rev. John Reid, of the Mariners' Church, William James Cook, bachelor, native of Sydney, to Eliza Jane Macfarlane, spinster, also native of Sydney.
COX—ANDERSON—August 4th, by special license, by the Rev. T. Craig, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. W. Pallagar, Frederick Charles, youngest son of the late Mr. William Cox, of Parramatta, to Eliza, second daughter of Mr. William Anderson, late of Parramatta, now of Orange.
CREAGH—CLEARY—July 20th, by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. George Francis Dillon, Richard Creagh, Esq., C. E., to Miss Margaret Cleary, daughter of John Cleary Esq., county Limerick, Ireland.
CARSTAIRS—NAPIER—June 11th, at Edinburgh, by the Rev. David Wark, George A. Carstairs, Esq., J.P., of Mallars, Darling River, to Jessie, only daughter of the late Charles Hope Napier, Esq., merchant, Leith.
CURRAN—REID—January 19th, by special license, at Sydney, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, William Curran, stonemason, late of Londonderry, Ireland, to Catherine Teresa Reid, fourth daughter of Mr. Robert Reid, late of Belfast, Ireland, coach-builder.
DAVIDSON—JOYCE—At the Scots Church, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.P., Mr. William Davidson, goldminer, Adelong, a native of Montrose, Scotland, to Mary Elyse Maria, daughter of the late Mr. John Joyce, a native of London.
DOUGLAS—FROST—July 19th, at Penrith, by the Rev. James Samuel Laing, at the residence of the bride's parents, George Edward Douglas, saddler, of St. Mary's, South Creek, to Rebecca, youngest daughter of Thomas Frost, of Penrith.
DE PAULA PENA—ALLEN—July 23rd, by special license, at the Church of St. Charles, Kissing Point, by the Rev. Mr. Jolie, Sor. Dr. Francisco De Paula Pena, of Cadiz, Spain, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Allen, Kissing Point.
DUNN—BARNETT—August 6th, by special license, at the Holy Trinity Church, by the Rev. Edward Rogers, Mr. Edward J. Dunn, of Sydney, to Hannah Barnett, also of Sydney.
DOYLE—M'CORMACK—At the residence of the bride's father, Evedon, Gresford, by special license, by the Rev. Dean Lynch, Edward W. Doyle, Esq., of Liverpool, England, to Mary, the only daughter of James M'Cormack, Esq.
FRY—JONES—August 19th, by special license, at St. Philip's, by the Very Rev. Dean Cowper, Mr. Henry Fry, of Woonona, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. William Jones, of the same place.
GALL—LONG—August 15th, by special licence, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Charles, the third son of Thomas Gall, of Holyrood House, Hampstead, Middlesex, England, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Long, of Bristol, England.
GREENLAW—M'EVOY—July 22nd, at St. Francis' Church, Melbourne, by the Rev. J. J. Madden, William Greenlaw, Esq., Colonial Bank of Australasia, to Anna Maria, only daughter of James M'Evoy, Esq., Studley House, Kew, Melbourne, late of New South Wales.
GWYNNE—BLIGH—July 24th, at St. Matthias's Church, Paddington, by the Rev. J. D. Brennan, Richard, sixth son of the late Colonel Gwynne, of Monachty, High Sheriff of Cardiganshire, England, to Cecilia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Bligh, Esq., surgeon, Paddington, New South Wales, and granddaughter of the late Admiral John Bligh, C.B., of Whitedale House, Hambledon, Hants.
HERBERT—LOCKREY—June 24th, by special license, at Saint Philip's Church, by the Very Rev. the Dean, Thomas Herbert, shipwright, of Liverpool, England, to Jane, second daughter of Mr. Richard Lockrey, of Sydney, late of Londonderry, Ireland.
HILL—PRINGLE—April 30th, at Cleithaugh, Roxburghshire, Scotland, by the Rev. W. Kell, B.D., Rector of Woodburn, assisted by the Rev. C. M. Preston, M.A., Vicar of Waroop, Frank Chorley Hill, Esq., Changue, Wigtownshire, to Margaret Preston, second daughter of J. H. Pringle, Esq., of Dirrie and Cleithaugh.
HOLLIWELL—MACNAMARA—July 24th, at 105, Prince-street, by special license, by the Rev. John Reid, of the Mariners Church, Walter Sydney Holliwell, goldminer, native of Sydney, to Mary Macnamara, daughter of Michael Macnamara, farmer, Limerick, Ireland.
HUNTER—M'DONALD—August 12th, by special license, at Regentville, near Penrith, by the Rev. James S. Laing, Miss Elizabeth, second daughter of H. H. Hunter, Esq., of Regentville, to Captain the Hon. D. M'Donald, of Sydney.
ICELY—LAWSON—August 7th, at Bartholomew's, Prospect, by the Rev. Thomas Donkin, B.D., Charles, second son of Thomas Icely, Esq., of Grey Stanes, to Maria Emily, fourth daughter of the late William Lawson, Esq., of Veteran Hall, Prospect.
KENNEDY—COSGROVE—August 16th, by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by his Grace the Archbishop of Sydney, assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon M'Encroe and Rev. M. J. Dwyer, O.S.B., W. F. Kennedy, Esq., J.P., of Tiereyboo, Darling Downs, Queensland, third son of the late William Kennedy, Esq., of Dublin, to Kate, eldest daughter of James Cosgrove, Esq., of Gan Gad, Manning River, and Castlereagh-street, Sydney.
LAWSON—COLLINS—June 11th, at 30, Nethergate, Dundee, by the Rev. J. C. Baxter, Mr. Jacob Lawson, manager, Queen-street Calender, to Annie, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Collins, shipmaster, Dundee.
LELLER—SMALL—July 23rd, at the residence of the bride's father, Woodford Island, Clarence River, by special license, by the Rev. John H. Garven, A.M., of Palmer Island, Thomas T. Leller, Esq., of Newton Boyd, to Harriet, fourth daughter of John Small, senior, Esq.
MOORE—WARBY—August 13th, by special license, at St. Peter's Church, Campbelltown, by the Rev. E. Smith, Benjamin R. Moore, of Sydney, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Warby, of Campbelltown.
PACKER—NATION—June 18th, 1862, at Nelson, New Zealand, by the Rev. W. M. Biss, Baptist minister, Jabez Ambrose, eldest son of Mr. J. Packer, teacher, Hope, to Mary Susan, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Nation, printer, Nelson, late of Sydney.
PRICE—BARKER—July 16th, at the residence of the bride's parents, North-terrace, Adelaide, by the Rev. John Watsford, James Price, draper, Rundle-street, to Henrietta Jane, eldest daughter of William Barker, Esq.
PINKETH—QUANGE—August 19th, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Harriet Pinketh, to George Quange, both residents of this city.
PETRIE—WILLIS—June 5th, at the parish church, Newcastle, West Limerick, by the Rev. Thomas Willis, assisted by the Rev. George Gough Gubbins and the Rev. Newcombe Willis, Francis William Henry Petrie, late captain 11th Regiment, third son of the late Commissary-General William Petrie, to Deborah Charlotte, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Willis, Prebendary of Killeedy, and granddaughter of the late George Gough Gubbins, Esq., of Maidstown Castle.
POTTER—KEANE—August 15th, at 105, Prince-street, by special license, by the Rev. John Reid, of the Mariners' Church, James Potter, native of Exeter, England, to Letitia Keane, daughter of Andrew Keane, Cavan, Ireland.
RANDALL—FLOYD—August 9th, at 105 Prince-street, by special license, by the Rev. John Reid, of the Mariners' Church, James Randall, native of Sydney, to Anne Floyd, daughter of the late James Floyd, Parramatta, New South Wales.
RIDLEY—CHEESMAN—July 30th, at Warialda, Gwydir District, New South Wales, by the Rev. F. D. Bode, F. W. Ridley, Esq., third son of the late Rev. W. C. Ridley, of Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire, to Eliza Agnes, second daughter of Thomas Cheesman, Esq., of Great Wigsell, Sussex, England.
SHARPE—MANNING—August 2nd, by special license, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. M'Gibbon, Henry Sharpe, late of London, to Elizabeth Jane, third daughter of Edward Spilliard Manning, of Campbell-street, Surry Hills.
SILVI—ROBB—August 11th, at 105, Prince-street, by special license, by the Rev. John Reid, of the Mariners' Church, Joseph Francis Silvi, mariner, native of Portugal, to Margaret Robb, daughter of John Robb, Fifeshire, Scotland.
SILVESTER—GREENLAW—August 11th, at St. James' Church, Christopher H. H. Silvester, Esq., of Queensland, to Frances, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Greenlaw, rector of Woolwich, Kent, England.
SMEAL—MACKEY—August 5th, by the Rev. J. M'Gibbon, John Gibson Smeal, third son of J. G. Smeal, 42, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Mackey, Duke-street, Woolloomooloo.
SPENCER—CONLEY—August 2nd by special license, at St. Andrew's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. G. King, Mr. J. B. Spencer, youngest son of the late Josiah Spencer, of London, to Jane Australia, second daughter of Mr. James Conley, of Kingston Lodge, Newtown.
STACY—PORTUS—August 5th, at St. James's Church, Morpeth, by the Rev. Charles Walsh, William West, fourth son of John Edward Stacy, Esq., surgeon, Toowoomba, Queensland, to Margaret, second daughter of the late John Portus, Esq., Morpeth.
STEEL—DAWES—July 30th, at the residence of the bridegroom's parents, Brown-street, Newcastle, by special license, by the Rev. W. Hill, Mr. Michael Steel, engineer, a native of Newcastle, and fifth son of Mr. James Steel, of the above city, to Miss Winifred Dawes, a native of Parramatta, and eighth daughter of Mr. George Dawes, of Newtown.
STEVENSON—FRY—February 20th, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Samuel Stevenson, dealer, of Sydney, to Sarah Jane Fry, of Sydney.
SLYMAN—CAPP—July 1st, by special license, at Guiga, by the Rev. E. Price, Woodley Cole, second son of Lieutenant D. Slyman, R.N., of Lideford, St. Germans, Cornwall, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Charles S. Capp, Esq., of Guiga, Namoi River.
TAIT—SWAN—July 19th, at 105, Prince-street, by the Rev. John Reid, of the Mariners' Church, Joseph Tait, native of Leith, Scotland, to Eliza Swan, native of Perth, Scotland.
TONKIN—FALLICK—July 26th, at Brisbane, Queensland, by special license, by the Rev. Nathaniel Turner, Wesleyan minister, Mr. Charles Thomas Tonkin, to Louisa Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Fallick, of Newtown, near Sydney, New South Wales.
WATT—HOLDEN—July 30th, at St. Paul's Church, Canterbury, by the Rev. C. D. F. Priddle, assisted by the Rev. Percy J. Smith, the Hon. J. B. Watt, Esq., M.L.C., to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C.
WHITELEY—CRAIG—July 22nd, at the residence of their friends, 280, Sussex-street, by the Rev. Adam Thomson, James, only son of James Whiteley, of London, to Margaret, second daughter of James Craig, of Newry, county Down, Ireland.
WILSON—O'CONNOR—May 31st, at Forbes, Lachlan district, by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, Catholic minister, Mr. Thomas Wilson, Irish vocalist, of Melbourne, to Mary O'Connor, of Sydney, New South Wales.

DEATHS.

ANTILL—August 1st, at Jarvisfield, Picton, Francis William, only child of W. R. Antill, Esq., aged 24 days.
ATLAY—August 7th, at his residence, Strawberry Hills, Richard Atlay, Esq., of consumption, aged 34 years, son of the late Rev. Henry Atlay, of Casterton, Lincolnshire, England.
BEIT—August 14th, at 244, Pitt-street, Martin Beit, after a short but severe illness, aged 15 years.
BENJAMIN—July 27th, at his residence, Tarree, Manning River, R. D. Benjamin, Esq., surgeon, in the forty-third year of his age, of disease of the heart.
BEILBY—June 30th, at Waverley, near Sydney, and interred at the cemetery of St. Jude, Randwick, Charles Beilby, aged 78 years, formerly of Birmingham.
BOTTS—August 16th, at his residence, 247, Macquarie-street, W. C. Botts, Esq., aged 65 years.
BETELMAN—July 31st, at her residence, Charlotte-place, Church-hill, Charlotte, the beloved wife of Mr. F. W. Betelman, after giving birth to twin sons, aged 25 years.
BREWSTER—August 12th, East View House, Darlinghurst, Henry, youngest son of John Brewster, Esq., aged two years and five months.
BROUGHTON—July 19th, at Gocup, Tumut, of scarlet fever, John Archer, the beloved child, and second son of John Archer and Isabella Broughton, aged [illegible] years.
BROUGHTON—July 19th, at Gocup, Tumut, of scarlet fever, John Archer, aged fifteen years, and on the 1st instant, Gordon James, aged six years seven months, the beloved children of John Archer and Isabelle Broughton.
BORTHWICK—July 15th, at East Maitland, after a short but painful illness, John Borthwick, Esq., J.P., aged 45 years, eldest son of William Borthwick, of Auburn Vale, Inverell. He was deeply and sincerely regretted by all who knew him.
BRADE—August 2nd, at Glebe, aged three years and nine months, Harper William, the only son of William and Julia Constance Brade.
BRITTON—August 18th, at his late residence, 118, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, after a short illness of three days, Mr. James Britton, jeweller, eldest son of Mr. James Britton, sen., of Barnstaple, Devonshire, England.
CASWELL—August 2nd, after a long illness, Captain Thomas Caswell, R.N., of Thresby, Hastings River, Port Macquarie, late of Kent, England, aged 64.
CUTLER—August 15th, Benjamin Cutler, of apoplexy, aged 45.
CHISHOLM—May 29th, at Oswestry, England, in the 47th year of his age, the Rev. Alexander Chisholm, missionary, recently returned from the South Sea Islands.
CARFRAE—August 9th, at his residence, Swinton Hill, Burwood, Mr. John Carfrae, senior, formerly of Edinburgh, in the 65th year of his age, deeply regretted by his family and a large circle of friends.
CASSELS—July 17th at his residence, Island Lake, Cooma, Maneroo, Robert Cassels, J.P., formerly of Arnprior, Stirlingshire, Scotland, aged 62 years.
CADELL—July 17th, at Rockhampton, Queensland, aged 38 years, Mr. J. P. C. Cadell, of Toorilla, Broadsound, third son of the late Thomas Cadell, Esq., of Windsor.
CHAMBERS—August 5th, at Enmore, Newtown, Malcolm, third son of Mr. John Ritchie Chambers, aged 13 months.
CLIFT—July 19th, at his residence, West Maitland, after a short but painful illness, Mr. Samuel Clift, aged 71 years, deeply regretted by all who knew him.
COPE—July 25th, at his residence, Windsor, Joseph Cope, Esq., in the 43rd year of his age.
CONROY—July 29th, at Camden, James, the beloved son of James and Mariana Conroy, aged one year and eight months.
DUNTON—August 11th, at his residence, Market-lane, Thomas Dunton, joiner, aged 56, an old and respected resident of this city, leaving a widow and six children to deplore their loss.
ELLISON—July 22nd, Vincent James, brother to William Ellison, of Moruya, New South Wales. *Requiescat in pace.*
EWING—July 30th, Mrs. Julia Ewing, of Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo, late of Balmain, leaving two young children to deplore their loss. *Requiescat in pace.*
FORBES—At his residence, Woolloomooloo, Edward Forbes, Esq., late of the Isle of Man.
FINUCANE—July 26th, at Devonshire House, North Brisbane, Queensland, Maurice Finucane, Esq., late clerk in the Shipping Office, Sydney.
GLEADALL—August 11th, at her residence, Albion-street, Surry Hills, Hannah Gleadall, the beloved wife of Stephen Gleadall.
GRAVES—August 16th, at her residence, Rock Cottage, Balmain, aged 34 years, Annie, the beloved wife of William T. Graves, and eldest daughter of Henry Wallis, Esq., of 50, Bedford-square, London, and Strathbourne House, Busby.
HALLEY—August 10th, suddenly, at the residence of his parents, 48, Buckingham-street, Cleveland Paddocks, William James, only son of Mr. Halley, coach-builder, George-street, aged 14 months.
HAMILTON—July 22nd, at 174, Lower George-street, the third and beloved daughter of Mr. Walter Hamilton, aged three years and nine months.
HOOPER—July 19th, at 90, Phillip-street, Frederick William, infant son of F. J. Hooper, aged five months and eight days.
HICKSON—July 27th, at the residence of her parents, Camperdown, Selina Sarah, second daughter of Charles and Ann Hickson, aged three years and five months.
HOBBS—August 3rd, at the residence of his parents, Cleveland-street, Redfern, Alfred Hobbs, aged eighteen. He was for some years in the employ of G. R. Addison, George-street.
JACKSON—May 7th, at Edinburgh, Mr. Samuel C. Jackson, aged 31 years, eldest son of Mr. George Jackson, wine and spirit merchant, Lancaster, England, and brother of Mr. William Townley Jackson, and Mrs. James M. Hughes, of this city.
KERR—August 10th, at his residence, Castlereagh-street, of disease of the heart, Frederick Kerr, sawyer, age 33, native of Glasgow, Scotland, leaving a wife and two children to deplore their loss.
LAMBERT—August 17th, at her residence, Ultimo-street, Glebe, after a short illness, Mrs. Sarah Lambert (mother of the late W. G. Lambert, of the firm of Purkis and Lambert, auctioneers, of this city), aged 64 years.
LEVIEN—at her residence, William-street, in the 82nd year of her age, Harriet, relict of the late Solomon Levien, Esq.
LINDLEY—August 10th, at the Emu Inn, corner of George and Bathurst-streets, Mr. Thomas Lindley, late of Gundagai, aged 55 years, leaving a wife and two children, and a numerous circle of friends to lament their loss.
LYNCH—August 8th, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Benjamin Dewson, No. 2, Charles-street, Woolloomooloo, Miss Catherine Lynch, aged 29 years, after a short but painful illness. Limerick papers please copy.
M'CONNELL—August 14th, at the residence of his parents, Kent-street, Sydney, Thomas, the infant son of Thomas and Mary M'Connell, aged three weeks.
M'PHERSON—August 3rd, at Newcastle, Lilla Elizabeth, infant daughter of Ewen M'Pherson, Esq., aged eight days.
M'DONNELL—July 25th, at his residence, Waverton, St. Leonards, Francis M'Donnell, Esq., late of Melbourne, aged 45 years.
MATHESON—At his residence, Pitt-street, after a long illness, Mr. Thomas Matheson, aged 51 years.
MATHEW—On the morning of last Good Friday, at his residence, Claremont, Cape of Good Hope, Thomas James Mathew, Esq., aged 62 years, eldest brother of Mr. William Mathew, cooper, of Sydney.
MEILLON—August 4th, at the residence of Mr. E. W. Pegan, Brisbane, Queensland, Mr. John Meillon, sen., of the firm of Meillon and Son, of this city.
MILLER—August 19th, at 269, Riley-street, Surry Hills, Elizabeth Grace, youngest daughter of William and Mary Miller, aged fourteen months.
M'INNES—August 19th, at his residence, Burnbank Cottage, St. Leonards, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, lamented by his family and a large circle of friends, Mr. Daniel M'Innes, brother-in-law to the late Rev. Dr. M'Garvie, and senior elder in St. Andrew's Scots' Church, Sydney.
MORGAN—July 26th, at his residence, 94, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, Hugh Morgan, after a long and painful illness, aged 50 years.
M'KAY—August 16th, at the residence of her parents, Miller's Point, Elizabeth Ann, only daughter of George and Charlotte M'Kay, aged 2 years and 4 months.
MURRAY—July 21st, at his residence, Washington-street, George Murray, late providore of the Paterson steamer, aged 32 years, leaving a wife and three children to deplore their loss, respected by all who knew him.
MOORE—July 12th, at the Infirmary, the result of injuries sustained by a fall from a scaffold, John Moore, of Thaxted, Essex, and late of Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, in his 38th year, leaving a widow and two children.
MORRIS—August 10th, at the Glebe Island Road, Albert Turney, the infant son of Frederick Henry and Susannah Morris, aged 12 weeks.
NORTON—August 6th at Ecclesbourne, Darling Point, Gertrude Jane, the wife of William Norton, Esq.
PALMER—August 3rd, at No. 20, Goulburn-street West, died suddenly, Catherine Eliza, second and beloved daughter of Mr. Solomon Palmer, tailor, aged six years and six months.
PARSONAGE—July 24th, at his residence, No. 9, Gloucester-street North, Mr. Edward Parsonage, in his sixtieth year, after a long and painful illness, deeply regretted by all who knew him.
PATTERSON—August 15th, at Astor House, Myles'-buildings, C. F. Patterson, Esq., late Inspector of Schools under the superintendence of the Board of National Education, much regretted by all who had the advantage of his acquaintance.
POWNALL—July 18th, at her residence, Bathurst, Ross Caroline, the beloved wife of George Pownall, Esq., solicitor.
PERRY—August 10th, at Crown-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, of gastric fever, aged 15 months, Robert Alfred Ekhardt, son of Julius and Caroline Perry.
PUNCH—August 10th, at his residence, No. 88, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, Mr. Peter Punch, of apoplexy, in the 58th year of his age.
QUINLIVAN—April 25th, at his residence, Ballyurgha, county Clare, Ireland, Mr. Michael Quinlivan, aged 85 years, father of the Rev. M. Quinlivan, P.P. Kilmacduagh, diocese of Killaloe, and of Rev. P. J. O. Quinlivan, R.C.P., Port Macquarie, New South Wales. *Requiescat in pace.*
REID—At the residence of her son-in-law (Mr. James Orr), Kingston, Newtown, Mrs. Alison Reid, mother of Mr. William Baird, William-street, aged 78 years.
REEVE—June 4th, at Long Ashton, near Bristol, in her 74th year, Lydia Loveday Reeve, eldest surviving sister of the late Lieutenant John Andrewes Reeve, R.N., of Clifton, and granddaughter of William Reeve, Esquire, of Arno's Court, Somerset.
ROBERTS—August 14th, at Dapto Cottage, Brisbane Water, in the forty-first year of his age, Mr. William Roberts, licensed surveyor, eldest surviving son of the late Stephen Roberts, Esq., of Wakefield, Yorkshire, England.
RYAN—August 11th, at Emu Hall, Emu Plains, the residence of her father-in-law, Sara, the beloved wife of Mr. Edwin Ryan, and second daughter of the late Mr. John Mortimer, aged 22 years.
SELKE—August 4th, at Rendemeer, New England, the infant son of Julius Selke, Esq., aged six weeks.
SHADFORTH—August 4th, at Eveleigh House, Redfern, the residence of his son, H. T. Shadforth, Esq., Lt.-Colonel Thomas Shadforth, formerly commanding H. M. 57th Regiment, in the 91st year of his age.
SKIN—July 12th, at the residence of his son-in-law, Emu Plains, Mr. William Skin, aged 80 years of age, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends. His end was peace.
SMITH—August 14th, at her residence, Tutulla Cottage, Cleveland-street, Redfern, Charlotte Eleanor, the beloved wife of George E. Smith, Esq., aged 27 years.
SMITH—July 19th, at Oswald, Hunter River, Charles Ferdinand Hamilton Smith, Esq., J.P., late Captain 28th Regiment, aged 53 years, and only son of the late Colonel Charles Hamilton Smith, of Plymouth, England. Plymouth papers please copy.
SMITH—July 27th, Anne Harriet, infant daughter of Mr. Alfred Smith, Pitt-street, aged four months.
SMITH—August 5th, at her mother's residence, Eastern Creek, of typhoid fever, Susannah Catherine, the fourth beloved daughter of the late James Smith, Esq.
SMITH—August 14th, at his residence, Bank-street, Chippendale, Mr. James Smith, grocer, of the city of Londonderry, Ireland, aged 42 years, leaving a wife and six children and a large circle of friends to lament their loss.
SNELGROVE—At his residence, Wellington-street, Kingston, Mr. Henry Snelgrove, aged 42, leaving a wife and two children to deplore their loss.
SPARLING—July 25th, at Elladale, Appin, Harriett Ella, more than twenty-four years the beloved wife of the Rev. H. D. D. Sparling, very suddenly, the greater part of the previous day having been passed by her abroad in her husband's society, apparently with great enjoyment and in excellent health.
STOW—July 19th, at the residence of Mr. John Fairfax, Ginahgulla, Bellevue Road, Sydney, after a long and painful illness, the Rev. T. Q. Stow, Senior Congregational minister of Adelaide, South Australia, aged 61.
STANLEY—August 2nd, at 18, South Head Road, Sydney Tertius, beloved infant son of William and Susannah Stanley, aged eight months and a half.
STUBBS—At her residence, Windsor, Charlotte, the beloved wife of Mr. William Stubbs, aged thirty-six years, leaving nine children, deeply regretted by her family and a large circle of friends.
TATLER—July 22nd, at her residence, Botany Road, Mrs. Eliza Tatler, of consumption, aged 42 years.
THRUM—July 15th, at the Wesleyan School-house, Chewton, Victoria, Mr. John Edward Charles Thrum, aged 39 years. His end was peace.
UNTHANK—July 25th, at the residence of Mr. Lardner, 15, Prince-street, Sydney, Louisa Unthank, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Unthank.
UNDERWOOD—August 8th, at Eleanorville, Ashfield, Elizabeth Dulcie, eldest daughter of Mr. Frederick Underwood, aged 16 years and five months.
WALKER—May 12th, 1862, at her residence, Old Quebec-street, Hyde Park, London, Sarah, the beloved wife of Thomas Walker, Esq., and mother of Mr. Alfred Walker, of the Old South Head Road, Sydney, aged 73.
WATSON—August 9th, at 177, Cumberland-street, the residence of R. and S. Watson, Margaret, the beloved wife of the Rev. John Watson, aged 77 years.
WEYNTON—August 8th, at his residence, Wilton Cottage, Strawberry Hills, Captain A. J. Weynton, aged 48.
WILSON—August 14th, at his residence, 91, Cleveland-street, Redfern, Nathan Wilson, Esq., aged sixty, after a long and painful illness, formerly of Lower George-street, Sydney.
WILLIAMSON—August 12th, at her residence, Belfast Wine Vaults, Botany Road, Chippendale, Anna Maria, the beloved wife of Mr. William Williamson, aged 34 years, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. Marcus Annesley, of Castlewillin, County Down, Ireland. *Requiescat in pace.*
WHITE—May 19th, 1862, at Bromley, Middlesex, after a short illness, Mrs. George White, only sister of the late mother of Mr. Sydney Davis, Bank of New South Wales, Tamworth.
WHITE—August 1st, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. P. Palfrey, No. 62, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, Mr. John White, butcher, late of York-street, Sydney, aged 31 years.
ZOTE—July 23rd, at the residence of Mr. J. Piper, Newtown, Sydney, after an illness of eight days, Mr. Robert Alleader Zote, of Barming Heath, near Maidstone, Kent, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

Colonel Claremont states that, on the 1st of January, the total military force of France, including the reserve, was 616,548 men, but to that, he says, must be added, the contingent of this year, or about 70,000 men, to give the total available force of France. The 446,548 men constitute the embodied part of the French army, and it is this portion which M. Fould intends gradually to reduce to 415,000 previous to the 1st of January, 1863.

A large steamer will shortly arrive in the Thames—a Danish Government vessel—and the freight will be 200 of the most talented youths of the Polytechnic School, and other Danish institutions. They are sent to study the Great Exhibition wonders at the expense of their Government, and will sleep, dine, and breakfast on board the ship during the whole of the time they are in London.

It is affirmed on good authority that under any circumstances it is not intended to remove the International Exhibition building. The contractors have received three offers from parties anxious to rent it, and the commissioners are also affirmed to have given an assurance that if another Exhibition should be held ten years hence it shall take place in the present structure. If the building remains, according to present intentions, the contractor or proprietors will pay a rent of £1000 per annum for the ground on which it stands.

In the seven months ending April 30th, 94,000 cwt. of of foreign paper were imported, of which 67,000 cwt. consisted of printing or writing paper.

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MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

August 20th.

THE money market continues easy, and there is more capital seeking investment than we have noticed for some time past. In support of this statement, we would refer to the tenders for Government debentures lately called for, and which reached £109,000. The amount required was £50,000, and was accepted at prices ranging from 98¼ to 100.

Another insurance company has been started, called the United Fire and Life Insurance Company. The capital is £500,000, in 25,000 shares of £20 each. The amount to be paid up is 20s. per share—10s. per share on the 23rd instant, and 10s. per share on the 30th. Applications for shares were opened on the 16th of August, and the number applied for was about 93,000 shares. There were over 300 applicants, and the shares were distributed pro rata. The proprietary comprise most of our wealthiest colonists, the Company is therefore launched with every prospect of success.

The banks have advanced the rates of exchange on London ½ per cent.; the buying rate for 60 days' bills is now par, and the selling rate 1½ per cent. premium. The rates of discount are unaltered.

The Colonial Treasurer made his financial statement this afternoon. It appears from this statement that the balance to credit on the 31st December, 1861, was £11,539 5s. 9d. The charges on the Consolidated Revenue for 1862 amounted to £1,533,055 8s. 10d., and the loans authorised to be raised for public works and for other purposes, £1,699,109. The Supplementary Estimate proposed for 1862 was as follows:—Chargeable on revenue, £158,082 5s. 6d. To be raised by loan, £11,000. These sums together make a total of £3,401,246 14s. 4d. Against this we have on the credit side revenue and receipts actually collected to 30th June, 1862, £758,265. Estimated revenue and receipts from 1st July to the 31st December, 1862, £954,616. Loans authorised to be raised for public works and for immigration, £1,699,109; amount proposed to be raised by loan, £11,000. These sums, together with the balance to the credit on 31st December, 1861, make a total of £3,434,529 5s. 9d. The estimated balance, therefore, on the 31st December, 1862, is £33,282 11s. 5d. The increase in the revenue of the first half-year of 1862, as compared with 1861, was £140,338, and the principal heads of revenue from which this increase was derived, were the Customs, Land, Mint receipts, gold and telegraphic receipts. The estimated charges on the Consolidated Revenue for the year 1863 are as follows:—General services, £1,393,795; special appropriations, £310,503; provided by Constitution and colonial Acts, £59,400; charges proposed to be raised by loan, £295,882; total, £2,059,580. On the credit side the estimated revenue for 1863 is £1,785,690, and amount proposed to be raised by loan, £295,882. These sums, together with the amount to the credit on the 31st December, 1862, make a total of £2,114,854 11s. 5d. The estimated balance at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue, on 31st December, 1863, is, therefore, £55,274 11s. In the charges for 1862 is included the sum of £224,000 interest on debentures outstanding on the 30th June, 1862, but this will not cover the whole interest of our debt, the amount authorised to be raised by loan being £5,888,438 14s. 8d., but of this sum only £4,470,830 has yet been raised. This amount includes £699,500 transmitted to Oriental Bank, London, account sales for which have not yet been received. The balances of debentures authorised to be raised is £1,417,608 14s. 8d. The following sums are estimated to be derived from the principal heads of revenue during the year 1863:—Customs, £672,000; duty on spirits distilled in the colony, £40,000); land, £496,800; rents, exclusive of land, £23,808; railway tolls, £132,000; gold, £78,200; Mint receipts, £42,000; licenses, £75,130; electric telegraph receipts, £30,000; postage, £56,000; These sums, together with the other heads of revenue, are estimated at £1,785,690, and is an increase of £72,809 on the revenue of 1862. The Treasurer alluded to the satisfactory increase on the railway receipts, and pointed out that they were greatly in excess of the amount received in 1861, and believed the farther railways were extended, the more remunerative they would be. He also referred to the telegraphic receipts, which, he thought, would always pay a fair interest for the amount expended. With regard to the gold duty, he did not think the 10s. a-month charged to the diggers was equivalent for the right of digging gold; but as he thought the gold duty of 2s. 6d. per ounce too high, he proposed that from the 1st of January, 1863, to the 31st of March, it should be reduced to 2s. per ounce, and from the 1st of April, it should be further reduced to 1s. 6d. per ounce. He did not propose any alteration in the present tariff, but alluded to the loss sustained by this colony by dutiable goods being sent across the Murray from Victoria, and trusted that, as all the tariffs of the different colonies were nearly similar, they might, by a conference, agree to a uniform tariff, by which all the colonies would receive their fair share of the revenue to which they were entitled.

Since our last summary the Share market has continued active, and there has been a good demand for investment in most of our securities. The scarcity of stock offering for sale, however, has prevented any very large business being done. The half-yearly meetings that have been held have generally been satisfactory, and have tended to strengthen prices. The following are the fluctuations which have taken place during the month:—Bank stock is very scarce and in demand. Bank of New South Wales shares are enquired for and have improved 10s. per share, and at this rate there are buyers. Australian Joint Stock Bank shares have hardly been so firm since their meeting, and sales have been made at a decline of 5s. per share. During the last week, however, there has been more enquiry for these shares, and they have an upward tendency. Their half-yearly meeting was held on the 29th ultimo. The report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum was declared. The profits for the past six months amounted to £17,118 3s. 7d. The reserve fund was increased by the sum of £2500, and now amounts to £6364 8s. 6d., and the balance of undivided profits carried forward was £286 5s. 6d. In Commercial Bank shares there have been no sales, but they are worth the same price they were selling at before their dividend was declared. Their half-yearly meeting was also held on the 29th ultimo. The report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum declared. The net profits for the half-year amounted to £27,465 10s. 4d. The reserve fund was increased by the sum of £2000, and now amounts to £66,000, and the sum of £1465 10s. 4d. was carried to the undivided profits of next half-year. Mr. Thomas Skinner was elected a director in the room of Mr. Walter Lamb, who retired by rotation; and Messrs. C. Smith and H. A. Allen were elected auditors. Union Bank shares continue steady at quotations. Steam shares are still in demand; the shares of the Australian Steam Navigation Company have advanced 28s. per share, and the new shares 30s. per share; their half-yearly meeting was held on the 25th instant, the Hon. C. Kemp, M.L.C., in the chair. The manager, Mr. Samuel Clark, read the report, which commenced with an allusion to the death of the late Mr. James Paterson, and an appropriate tribute to his long and faithful services while manager of the company, and referred to the appointment of his successor. The report proceeded to express the obligations of the company to Mr. Kemp, who, during the two months that the managership was vacant, had attended daily to the company's affairs. It was stated that the boats had all been fully employed during the half-year, most of them profitably; and allusion was made to the abrupt termination of the service for conveying the South Australian mail to King George's Sound. There was some probability that the service would be resumed, and in the event of the Company tendering for it, they would take care to provide against so sudden a discontinuance as had occurred to the late contract. A variety of details were given with reference to the working of the Company's boats, and their patent slip; and the report concluded with a recommendation that a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year on the capital of the Company, and a bonus at the rate of 8s. per share on the £20 shares, be paid to the proprietors. The net profits for the half-year amounted to £26,265, and, after paying the dividend, about £9000 would be carried forward to the profit and loss account; the dividend to be payable on and after the 1st of August next. The usual resolution for the adoption of the report, and for the payment of the above dividend, was proposed by the chairman, and agreed to. Resolutions were also passed for the re-election of Mr. M. Metcalfe as a director, for the election to the Board of the Hon. J. B. Watt, M.L.C., in the room of Mr. T. Walker, and of Mr. R. Jones, in the room of the Hon. J. Alexander, M.L.C., and for the re-election of Mr F. Mitchell and Mr. J. Milsom, auditors. The following resolution, which was proposed in a short complimentary speech by Mr. Buckland, and seconded by Mr. Piddington, M.L.A., was unanimously adopted:—"That the proprietors desire to express their sense of the value of Mr. Kemp's services since the decease of the late manager, and request his acceptance of a piece of silver plate to the value of £150, as a mark of their appreciation of his attention to the interests of the Company." A motion was next submitted for increasing the qualification of directors to one hundred shares; an amendment to the effect that the qualification should be stock to the amount of £1000 was carried, but a ballot was called for, and it was agreed that it should be taken at the next half-yearly meeting. A motion was also carried for increasing the qualification of the auditors to £200 stock paid up. The thanks of the proprietors having been given to the directors for their services, the meeting separated. In Clarence and Richmond River Steam Navigation shares there have been no sales, and holders are not disposed to sell except at advanced rates. Their half-yearly general meeting was held on the 31st ultimo. The report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum declared. It was stated that the new boat ordered from England had been paid for, and was expected out shortly. Messrs. M. Metcalfe and J. D. M'Lean were re-elected directors, and Messrs. H. Brown and Lindsey Thompson were elected auditors. Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company's shares are firm at quotations. Illawarra Steam Navigation shares have changed hands at last month's rates. Insurance shares are in demand, notwithstanding the creation of two new companies. General Assurance shares have maintained the advance noticed last month. Sydney Fire Insurance shares are steady, and although they suffered a loss by the late fire in King-street, prices have not given way. Pacific Fire and Marine Assurance shares have since their allotment been sold at 7s. 6d. and 5s. per share premium; this Company has now commenced business, and at a meeting of the shareholders the provisional directors were elected directors. Gas shares have been dealt in at full rates. Their annual meeting was held to-day, and a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum was declared. Wallsend Coal Company's shares have been sought after and have realised the same as they were selling at before their dividend; their half-yearly meeting was held on the 24th ultimo, and a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum was declared. In Newcastle Coal and Copper Company's shares there have been no sales. Their half-yearly meeting was held on the 29th ult. The report was adopted, and a dividend declared of 3½ per cent. for the half year. The report also informed the shareholders of the completion of the railway to the company's valuable Wallsend seam at Red Head, the coals from which it is proposed to name "Red Head Wallsend." The hon. J. B. Watt, M.L.C., and Mr. J. F. Josephson were elected directors; and as auditors for the ensuing year Mr. H. C. Dangar and Mr. R. Thompson. Tomago Coal Mining Company's shares are steady at quotations. Their half-yearly meeting was held on the 30th ult., Mr. Francis Mitchell in the chair. The report was adopted. It stated that the directors purpose immediately commencing the sinking of a second pit, which will greatly increase the amount of production without adding materially to the cost of general management. A dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum was declared, and a considerable sum carried to the reserve fund. Messrs. Charles Frith and J. L. Montefiore were elected directors. Moruya Silver Mining Company's shares have changed hands since allotment at a premium of £2 per share. The mine is reported to be very rich, and the holders of shares are very sanguine of its success.

DEBENTURES.—Government debentures are firm. Terminables due in 1891 and 1892 have been sold at 99½, 100, and 100 and interest. Interminables have been sold at 98 and interest. Colonial Sugar Company's debentures due in 1863 have changed hands at 100½, due in 1865 at 103 and interest. Pyrmont Bridge debentures have been sold at 100½ and interest.

The following table will show the ruling prices of our securities, and the rates at which business has been transacted during the month:—

Capital.	Companies.	Paid ℘ share.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
£	*Banks.*			
500,000	Australasia	£40	65 to 67	...
320,000	Commercial	£25	46½	...
600,000	Eng. Scot. and Aust.	£20	18 to 18½	...
375,000	Joint Stock	£10	11½	11½, 11¼
1,000,000	London Chartered	£20	25 to 25½	...
2,000,000	Oriental	£25	50 to 52	...
1,000,000	Union	£25	44	...
750,000	New South Wales	£20	42½	42, 42½
	Steam Companies.			
240,000	Australasian	£20	30½	30, 30½
	Ditto, New	£5	11½	11½
50,000	Clarence & Richmond	£10	13½ to 14	
55,000	Hunter River	£10	16¾	16¾
50,000	Illawarra	£5	4¼	4¼
	Insurance Cos.			
400,000	General Marine	£5	9¼	9¼
150,000	N. S. W. Marine	£2	3¾	...
250,000	Sydney Fire	£2	3¼ to 3¾	£3 6 ...
500,000	Pacific Fire and Marine	£2	2¼	2¼, 2¼
500,000	United Fire and Life	£1	...	
	Miscellaneous Cos.			
300,000	Gas Light	£6	13	13
	Ditto, new	£3	9	...
50,000	Sydney Exchange	£15	8¾	...
50,000	Pyrmont Bridge	£5	2½ to 3	...
100,000	Wallsend Coal	£5	11	11
	Ditto	£10	13½	13½
134,000	Newcastle Coal & Copper	£22	15	...
	Tomago Coal	£4	4	4
20,000	Moruya	£1	3	3
	Ditto	£5	7	7
12,500	Botany Railway	7/6	...	
	Debentures.			
	Government due in 1866, 1871, 1873, 1874, 1876, 1888, 1891 and 1892	£100	100	99½, 100, 100½
	Interminable	100	98	...
	Queensland Govt.	100	105 to 106	...
	A. S. N. Co., due in 1864, and 1866	100	101 to 102	...
	City of Sydney	100	97 to 98	...
	Pyrmont Bridge Co., due in 1863, 1865, and 1864	100	100¾	100½
	Col. Sugar Refining Co., due from 1863 to 1868	100	100 to 100½	100½, 101

The quantity of gold-dust imported into the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint for the purpose of coinage, from the 1st of January to the 15th of August, has amounted to 513,311 ounces. The coin issued has been 1,825,500 sovereigns. During the corresponding period of 1861 the receipts were 278,746 ounces, and the coin issued 962,000 sovereigns and 156,500 half-sovereigns. Total value, £1,040,250. The increase on the receipts of the present year is therefore 234,565 ounces, and in the coin issued £785,250.

The subjoined table will show the quantities of gold-dust receivee weekly, and the coin issued from the 1st of July to the 15th of August.

1861.	Issue. Coin.	Receipts. Ounces.
January 1 to June 30	£816,000	223,218
July 4	28,250	10,196
" 11	50,000	7,061
" 18	45,000	7,771
" 25	31,000	8,641
August 1	22,000	4,177
" 8	23,000	9,880
" 15	25,000	7,800
	£1,040,250	278,746
1862.		
January 1 to June 30	£1,491,000	402,304
July 4	29,500	12,867
" 11	29,000	22,164
" 18	62,000	16,124
" 25	70,000	14,780
August 1	42,000	16,262
" 8	47,000	11,713
" 15	55,000	17,097
	£1,825,500	513,311

The quantity of gold-dust delivered by the Escorts from our gold-fields during the month of July amounted to 79,092 ounces. For the corresponding month of the year 1861 the receipts were 33,292 ounces. The increase on the month is, therefore, 45,890 ounces, or 138 per cent. This enormous increase in the quantity of gold received is owing to several circumstances, and does not show the actual increase in our yield of gold. In the first place, five weekly returns have fallen in the month, and there have been two special escorts from the Lachlan with gold which had accumulated during the previous month, and which the holders were afraid to forward for some time after the robbery of the escort. The increase, after making these allowances, would be about 16,500 ozs. or 50 per cent. During the first seven months of the year 1861 the amount received was 221,509 ozs. For the same period of the present year the receipts have been 377,316 ozs., which is a increase of 155,807 ozs., or 70 per cent. The Lachlan diggings continue to send down the bulk of the gold received, the quantity delivered during July having exceeded 40,000 ounces, and since the opening of these gold-fields this year, the quantity has reached 145,000 ounces. Burrangong maintains the second place, and has contributed about 85,000 ounces this year.

The following table will show the amounts delivered by the escorts from the Western, Southern, and Northern gold-fields during the first seven months of the years 1861 and 1862:—

1861.	Western. ozs.	Southern. ozs.	Northern. ozs.
January	12,676	21,177	3096
February	9,258	5,639	2936
March	12,607	22,035	3300
April	9,583	15,734	2463
May	10,474	22,617	2429
June	10,380	28,894	1789
July	8,352	22,619	2232
	73,330	128,914	19,265
1862.			
January	16,496	25,543	2050
February	13,617	21,590	2265
March	35,161	30,032	2121
April	45,327	17,064	2133
May	30,267	23,815	1798
June	20,784	16,974	1188
July	54,258	21,484	3350
	215,910	146,501	14,905

From this statement it will be observed that there is an increase of 142,580 ounces, or 194 per cent., on the quantity of gold received from the Western gold-fields, and an increase of 17,587 ounces, or 14 per cent., on the Southern. On the Northern, however, there is a decrease of 4360 ounces, or 30 per cent.

The Customs' revenue collected at the port of Sydney during the month of July amounted to £49,428 15s. For the corresponding month of 1861 the receipts were £48,039 17s. 1d. The increase on the month is therefore £1388 17s. 11d., or nearly 3 per cent. During the first seven months of the year 1861 the Customs' revenue amounted to £339,455 5s. 8d. For the same period of the present year the receipts have been £376,824 16s. 7d., which is an increase of £37,369 10s. 11d., or 11 per cent.

The following table will show the amounts received during the first seven months of the years 1861 and 1862:—

	1861.	1862.
January	£53,871 1 0	£53,194 7 11
February	42,051 7 7	49,614 15 3
March	47,494 15 0	55,509 9 9
April	46,177 11 0	56,805 11 11
May	53,425 12 5	62,046 12 8
June	48,395 1 7	51,225 4 1
July	48,039 17 1	49,428 15 0
	£339,455 5 8	£376,824 16 7

It will be seen from this table that the lowest amounts were received during the months of February 1861, and July 1862, and the highest during January 1861, and May 1862.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.

July 12.—Crest of the Wave, ship, 776, Steel, from Plymouth 92 days.
July 25.—Primula, barque, 487, Smith, from the Downs 109 days.
July 25.—City of Quebec, barque, 527, Cobban, from Leith 125 days.
July 25.—Clara Novello, ship, 512, Hingston, from the Downs 109 days.
July 26.—Bellissima, ship, 431, Whittle, from Liverpool 126 days.
July 26.—Bethia Jewett, ship, 1102, Waters, from Sunderland 159 days.
July 26.—Transatlantic, ship, 614, Phillips, from the Downs 101 days.
July 26.—Corriemulzie, ship, 606, Wight, from the Downs 85 days.
July 29.—Superb, ship, 776, Bray, from Liverpool 151 days.
July 30.—Alfred the Great, ship, 598, Louttit, from the Downs 125 days.
July 31.—Southern Cross, ship, 668, Mauley, from the Downs 111 days.
July 31.—W. W. Smith, ship, 661, Harries, from the Downs 96 days.
August 16.—Canaan, ship, 700, Wilson, from the Downs 93 days.

ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

July 20.—Celibataire, barque, 286, Lopez, from Bourbon.
July 26.—Isis, French transport, 4 guns, Besson, from Bourbon.
July 27.—Julia Ann, barque, 373, Farr, from New York.
July 27.—Bonite, French transport, Souan, from New Caledonia.
July 28.—Creole, barque, 428, Jessen, from Manila.
July 31.—Java, barque, 740, Slaun, from Rotterdam.
August 6.—Esther, barque, 320, Geffier, from Bourbon.
August 10.—Mary Agnes, barque, 282, Saubye, from Batavia.
August 15.—Melanie, schooner, 136, Longmuir, from Ceylon.
August 16.—Northam, P. and O. S., 1800, Potts, from Galle.

DEPARTURES FOR ENGLAND.

July 20.—H.M.S. Pelorus, 21 guns, Seymour, for Portsmouth.
July 24.—Strathdon, ship, 1011 tons, Captain Pile, for London. Passengers—Mrs. Pile and son, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Robertson, Miss Ewington, Mrs. Emust, Messrs. Bull, Taylor, Levy, Fallon, Thompson (2), M'Kinlay, Brigham, Woodleigh, F. Beauchamp, P. Bollhorn, J. Smith, S. J. Adams, A. Peacock, J. Smith, Burne, E. Barber. Cargo: 1400 bales wool, 940 casks tallow, 10,153 hides, 338 casks coconut oil, 89 casks sperm oil, 197 bags copper ore, 14 bags pearl shell, 1 case tortoise-shell, 115 kegs arsenic, 235 bags bark, 14 cases wine, 70 cases honey, 8506 horns.

DEPARTURES FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

For Mauritius.—July 19, Clara Sayers, barque, 294, Bremner.
For Hongkong.—July 19, Attrevida, barque, 457, Bessett; July 30, Antagonist, ship, 287, Williams; August 14, Violet, ship, 497, Piton.
For Shanghai.—July 24, Caroline Coventry, ship, 888, Overbury; August 6, City of Aberdeen, ship, 551, Taylor; August 13, Sharpshooter, ship, 482, Porter.
For Singapore.—July 24, Independent, ship, 536, Sabene.
For Manila.—August 9, Abyssinian, ship, 1072, Punchard.
For Batavia.—July 24, Bailly de Suffren, ship, 554, Chinilly; July 31, Kali Maas, barque, 343, Spring.
For Callao.—July 28, Colonial Empire, ship, 1306, Ross; July 31, Lady Melton, ship, 992, Houston; August 11, Loyal, barque, 204, Jones.
For New Caledonia.—August 7, Isis, French transport; August 17, Bonite, French transport.
For Macassar.—August 9, Confucius, ship, 862, Roschen.

DEPARTURES FROM NEWCASTLE.

July 21.—Thracian, ship, Wood, for Shanghai, with 640 tons coals.
July 21.—Voormit, barque, Cool, for Amboina, with 800 tons coals.
July 23.—Havering, ship, Parker, for Shanghai, with 1130 tons coals.
July 26.—Marian, barque, Birkenshaw, for Guam, with 589 tons coals.
July 27.—Independence, ship, Cowell, for Hongkong, with 1230 tons coals.
August 1.—Gertrude, barque, Bartlett, for Petropaulovski, with 800 tons coals.
August 1.—Rapid, ship, Durham, for Siam, with 500 tons coals.
August 1.—Benledi, ship, Houston, for Shanghai, with 366 tons coals.
August 6.—Remark, brig, Duncan, for Petropaulovski, with 330 tons coals.

VESSELS LOADING.

FOR LONDON.—Centurion, ship, 639, Largie; Hollinside, ship, 639, Redland; Transatlantic, ship, 614, Phillips; White Star, ship, 1400, Kerr.
FOR CALLAO.—Bethia Jewell, ship, 1102, Waters; City of Quebec, barque, 527, Cobban; Hotspur, ship, 1376, Stacey; Superb, ship, 776, Bray.
FOR SHANGHAI.—Brierley Hill, ship, 530, Crisp; Bellissima, ship, 431, Whittle; Crest of the Wave, ship, 776, Steele; Corriemulzie, ship, 606, Wight; Creole, barque, 428, Jessen; Marquis of Argyle, ship, 515, Munro; Shand, ship, 775, Mascrop; Southern Cross, ship, 668, Manley.
FOR MANILA.—Clara Novello, ship, 512, Hingston.
FOR BOURBON.—Celibatare, barque, 286, Lopez.
FOR MAURITIUS.—Eleanor, barque, 300, Johanis.
FOR VALPARAISO.—Primula, barque, 487, Smith.
FOR HONGKONG.—Revely, ship, 660, Plumer.

EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SPECIE.

	Sovereigns.	Ozs.
From 1st January to 21st May 1862	680,538	46,016
Benares, for Point de Galle	48,800	5,947
Dunphall Castle, for Hongkong	......	1308
Bombay, for Point de Galle	67,560	1028
Wonga Wonga, for Melbourne	90,000	......
Lord Worsley, for Nelson	20,000	......
City of Sydney, for Melbourne	58,100	......
Sabrina, for Hongkong	......	783
Northam, for Point de Galle	60,088	11,747
Wonga Wonga, for Melbourne	200	......
Hindoo, for Hongkong	......	382
Rangatira, for Melbourne	4,075	......
Rangatira, for Melbourne	20,000	......
City of Sydney, for Melbourne	20,000	......
Atrevida, for Hongkong	......	1628
Clara Sayers, for Mauritius	1000	......
Wonga Wonga, for Melbourne	10,000	......
Bombay, for Galle	71,650	3459
Strathdon, for London	30,000	28
Antagonist, for Hongkong	......	1966
Violet, for Hongkong	......	2572
	1,182,011	76,764

EXPORTS OF COAL.

THE following is the quantity of coal entered at the Sydney Customs, coastwise, from 16th July to 16th August, 1862, inclusive:—

From Newcastle	12,774 tons.
Morpeth	215
Wollongong	672
Bellambi	1,796
Shoalhaven	55
	15,512

Returns of the shipment of coal from the various mines on the Hunter, cleared at the Customs, Newcastle, from 16th July to 16th August, 1862, inclusive:—

For Melbourne	8,016 tons.
Geelong	935
Port Albert	200
Adelaide	2,757
Hobart Town	1,075
Launceston	479
Queensland	60
Auckland	400
Otago	1,154
Port Cooper	780
Nelson	930
Wellington	400
Port Chalmers	590
George Town	500
Walloroo	500
Guam	1,168
Shanghai	2,136
Hongkong	1,232
Siam	500
Amboina	800
Petropaulovski	1,130
	25,772

Total amount of exports, 41,284 tons.

EXPORTS OF WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.

From 21st June, 1862:
Per Claremont—860 casks tallow, 20 tons copper ore, 6887 hides, 647 bales wool, 14,170 horns, 18 tons bones.
Per Strathdon—1406 bales wool, 940 casks tallow, 10,153 hides, 338 casks coconut oil, 89 casks sperm oil, 107 bags copper ore, 235 bags bark, 8506 horns.

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE STATION.

Fawn, 17 guns, Captain Cayter, on a cruise.
Harrier, 17 guns, Captain Sir Malcolm M'Greesr, at New Zealand.
Miranda, 14 guns, Captain Jenkins, on a cruise to the Feegees.
Pioneer, 6 guns, Captain Reilly, at Sydney.
Orpheus, 21 guns, Commodore Burnett, at Sydney.

MAILS BY THE P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMERS.

RECEIVED.	Letters.	Books.	Newspapers.
From Jan. to Dec., 1861	222,492	2523	250,267
1862.			
January—Benares	22,851	308	27,717
February—Bombay	20,403	250	24,564
March—Northam	21,014	271	26,452
April—Madras	19,771	296	25,125
May—Northam	18,417	301	26,074
June—Bombay	18,774	255	21,813
July—Madras	19,468	288	24,348
August—Northam	21,096	566	27,233
DESPATCHED.			
From Jan. to Dec., 1861	234,040	2528	263,126
1862.			
January—Northam	23,063	410	30,332
February—Benares	14,450	236	17,979
March—Northam	20,308	266	21,494
April—Bombay	20,169	224	20,050
May—Madras	24,750	320	21,410
June—Northam	21,594	347	26,879
July—Bombay	22,870	418	25,878

SHIPS' REPORTS.

BETHIA JEWETT.—The Bethia Jewett left Sunderland on the 17th February, and came round north of the Orkneys, having encountered very severe weather. In latitude 60 N. a heavy gale came on, which lasted fourteen days, from the S.E. round to S.W. The vessel suffered considerably; on one occasion a sea broke over the port side, carrying away between thirty and forty feet of the bulwarks, stancheons, main rail, &c., and starting the plank shear. The ship, being hove on her beam ends, and the cargo shifting, a hole was cut through the deck in the forward deck-house, for the purpose of turning the coals, it being impossible to open the hatches, while everything in the shape of water-casks and deck hamper was either carried over the side by the force of the sea or hove overboard to clear the decks. She crossed the Equator on the 28th March, and passed the meridian of the Cape on the 7th June; from thence to abreast of Cape Leuwin she had a succession of easterly gales, forcing her as far as 52° S. She passed Cape Otway on the 21st ultimo. During the gale in the North Sea two of the seamen, named Shea and Smith, were washed overboard and drowned.

BELLISSIMA.—The Bellissima crossed the Equator on the 23rd April, and the meridian of the Cape on the 13th June, on which date she shipped a sea, while running in a heavy westerly gale, which stove the long boat and carried overboard the deck water tanks and spare spars, and completely filled the decks with water. Cape Otway was passed on the 20th ultimo.

CREST OF THE WAVE.—The clipper ship Crest of the Wave passed Plymouth on the 21st, and crossed the Equator on 17th May. She caught the N.E. trades in 26° N., carrying them to latitude 5·3 N.; took the S.E. trades in latitude 3·20 N., and lost them in latitude 20·18 S. The meridian of the Cape was passed on 17th June; from thence to Cape Leuwin had the winds from S.W. to N.E., and entered the Straits on the 19th ultimo.

CITY OF QUEBEC.—The City of Quebec crossed the Equator on 30th April, and passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 12th June; from thence she had a continuance of easterly weather until nearing the land; she ran her easting down from 44° to 47° S., passing Cape Otway on the 20th ultimo.

CLARA NOVELLO.—The Clara Novello sailed from the Downs on the 7th April, making her passage to the Equator in twenty-seven days. The meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was passed on the 9th June, on which date she encountered a violent westerly gale, in which a sea broke on board, carrying away her port bulwarks and a portion of the main rail, smashing the longboat and deck water casks, drawing the ring bolts to which they were lashed from the deck. Her easting was run down in about 40° S., easterly gales prevailing as far as 104° E., when the weather moderated and hauled round to the westward; passed Cape Otway on the 20th ultimo. During the passage from the Cape she carried away her maintopsailyard.

CANAAN.—The Canaan passed the Lizard on the 16th May, and crossed the Equator on the 14th June. Had very bad south-east trades, being driven as far as latitude 37° W. The meridian of the Cape was passed on 13th July, and Cape Otway sighted on the 14th instant. She ran down her easting in from 42 to 44° with strong southerly gales prevailing. When off Wilson's Promontory the lady of the Rev. A. B. Davis was safely delivered of a son. A curious phenomenon occurred during a heavy squall off Cape Leuwin: brilliant meteoric lights suddenly appeared attached to the yard-arms of the mizen topsail, topgallant, and royal yards, and main skysail masthead; the light completely illuminated the ship, and continued for some time.

CORRIEMULZIE.—The Corriemulzie, Captain Wight, has completed the best passage of the season, being only eighty-five days from the Isle of Wight. She sailed from the Downs on the 2nd May, and passed the Lizard on the 5th. The equator was crossed on the 29th, in longitude 26° W.; and the meridian of Greenwich was passed June 24th. Rounded the Cape on the 27th June, and sighted King's Island light at 6 p.m., on the 23rd ultimo. The N. E. trades were carried to latitude 5° N., but the S. E. trades were very baffling, the wind being S. for many days; but for this circumstance a very rapid passage would have been accomplished. The easting was run down in 43° S., strong gales from N.W. to S.W. throughout. On the 1st July, while the vessel was scudding under close-reefed topsails, before a westerly gale, a heavy sea broke over the stern, smashing the wheel and fore skylight, and the greater part of the bulwarks running round the poop. The wind during the day and up to 8 p.m. had been inclining steadily from N. with a bright clear sky, when it suddenly chopped round to W., taking the ship aback, and hardly allowing time to get sail off the vessel, before it commenced blowing furiously, continuing for twenty-four hours.

HOTSPUR.—The Hotspur crossed the Equator on the 3rd May, in 27° W., and passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 3rd June. She ran down her easting under most unfavourable circumstances, the wind prevailing from eastward nearly all the time. Passed south of Van Diemen's Land on the 14th. There have been three deaths—two infants and an adult, and three births on the passage.

JULIA ANN.—The Julia Ann left New York on the 18th April, crossed the Equator on the 13th May, and passed the meridian of the Cape on 12th June; from thence she had very unsteady weather, principally blowing in strong gales from N. N. E. and N. N. W., compelling her to come round Van Diemen's Land, which was passed on the 20th ultimo. She was as far as 53° S.

H. M. S. ORPHEUS.—This vessel, as relieving ship to Pelorus, anchored in Farm Cove on the 18th ultimo. She left England in December, 1861 (shortly after her being built), and proceeded to the West Indies with troops, and being ordered on the Australian station, left Bermuda on the 6th March, arrived at the Cape on the 16th, and sailed on the 24th May; was detained off Cape Leuwin for twenty-three days with strong easterly weather, and called off Melbourne Heads on the 15th ultimo.

PRIMULA.—The Primula crossed the Equator 5th May, and the meridian of the Cape on 11th June; she ran down her easting in 44° S, and passed Cape Otway on 20th ultimo.

SOUTHERN CROSS.—The Southern Cross experienced a succession of adverse weather nearly the whole passage. Two accidents have occurred. The steward, named Oakes, fell overboard during a gale of wind, and was drowned. The second mishap was a passenger named How, throwing himself overboard in a fit of jealousy; a boat was immediately lowered, and the body taken up, but although every means was resorted to, life was extinct. The Southern Cross lost her maintopsailyard after rounding the Cape of Good Hope.

SUPERB.—The Superb crossed the Equator on the 16th of April, and passed the meridian of the Cape on the 13th of June, from thence to the S.W. Cape of Van Diemen's Land had moderate westerly winds and strong N.W. gales. She ran down her easting in latitude 42° S.

TRANSATLANTIC.—The Transatlantic, passed the Lizard on 26th April, crossed the Equator on the 36th day, and the Cape of Good Hope on the 68th day from London; experienced light S.W. winds and calms from latitude 20° to 37° S., which lasted for three weeks, the vessel scarcely averaging 40 miles per day. She ran down her easting in latitude 45° S., but did not meet with any very heavy weather; since, however, making the land, she has had a succession of heavy gales. Passed Cape Otway on the 20th ultimo.

W. W. SMITH.—The W. W. Smith crossed the Equator on the 26th May, and the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 27th June. Ran down her easting in 42° S., N. W. winds prevailing; and passed King's Island on the 25th ultimo.

VESSELS WRECKED.

KIRKDALE.—The brig Kirkdale, Captain E. Williams, left Launceston on the 5th June, in ballast, for Colombo, to look for freight in the course of her cruise. She had a pleasant voyage up to the afternoon of the 19th ultimo, on which day, when about fifteen miles south of Low Head, she encountered very severe S.E. winds. She was on a lee shore, and both wind and tide being against her, she was driven amongst the breakers, and took the ground. As the vessel was in a dangerous condition, threatening to break up speedily, through the force of the waves, one of the boats was launched, and a hawser was taken on shore amid much difficulty, and made fast. Communication being thus established it was made the means by which all on board were saved. Sufficient provisions and other necessaries were also conveyed to the land, including about three cwt. of bread, with some butter and preserved meats. Owing to some unexplained cause, the vessel, after the landing of the crew, caught fire, and was burned down to the water's edge the same evening. The Captain then ordered Mr. Green to take the long boat with all the provisions and apparel which had been saved from the wreck, to start for Moreton Bay, which was reached on the 22nd ultimo. Captain Williams and his six seamen arrived at Brisbane on the 26th ultimo.

TRITON.—The Triton left Newcastle for Sydney with a cargo of coal, on Saturday, 2nd August; at 2 a.m. Sunday 3rd, blowing a gale from S.W., split the topmast staysail; 4 a.m. weather looking worse, heavy sea running; at 6 a.m. shipped a sea, broke bulwarks, and did other damage; and at 8 a.m. ran for Port Stephens, where she now lies stranded on the bank, inside Port Stephens Heads; all the crew were saved, and Captain Marshall, of the Margaret Elizabeth, brought away the spars, gear, and boat. The Triton was insured, and was owned by Messrs. Hurley and Groome, of Melbourne.

WHALERS REPORTS.

The American barque Waverley put into port to refit and provision. She is thirty-nine months out, with 1750 barrels sperm, 600 barrels whale oil, and reports, June 10, in Coral sea, near Wreck Reef, barque Desdemona Bates, 500 barrels sperm; June 15, barque Adaline Gibbs, New Bedford, 160 barrels sperm; July 1, ship Three Brothers, Nantucket, 650 barrels sperm; July 3, barque Mermaid, Westport, 500 barrels sperm; July 7, ship Spartan, Nantucket, 460 barrels sperm, 500 barrels whale; July 10, barque Eugenia, New Bedford, 700 barrels sperm; July 12, barque Two Brothers, New Bedford, 1400 barrels sperm; July 15, barque James Allen, New Bedford, 700 barrels sperm, 400 barrels whale; July 16, barque Eliza Davol, New Bedford, 750 barrels sperm; July 17, barque Mermaid, New Bedford, 1500 barrels sperm. The Waverley has resumed her voyage.

AUSTRALIAN YACHT SQUADRON.—A meeting was held on the 31st ultimo, at Mr. William Walker's office, Exchange Corner, at which a considerable number of gentlemen who have interested themselves in the formation of the Australian Yacht Squadron were present. Mr. Walker having been moved into the chair, read the proposed rules of the club, which, after some discussion and one or two slight alterations, were unanimously adopted. The election of the officers of the club was then proceeded with: Mr. W. Walker, of the Chance, being made commodore; Mr. James Milson, jun., of the Era, vice-commodore; Mr. H. C. Dangar, of the Peri, treasurer; Messrs. Josephson and Brooks were appointed auditors; and the following gentlemen form the committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. S. C. Burt, Charles Parbury, J. D. M'Lean, J. P. Roxburgh, Captain Rountree, and Staunton Spain; Mr. Howell was appointed secretary. The names of sixteen gentlemen were then proposed as new members, who, according to the rules of the club, will have to be elected by ballot at the next monthly meeting. It is to be hoped that the new yacht club, thus inaugurated under such favourable auspices, will impart a fresh impulse to yachting in the beautiful waters of Port Jackson, and give to this useful and delightful amusement a more exalted character than it has, from some cause not altogether intelligible, hitherto enjoyed. We understand it is intended, so soon as the proper authority for that purpose has been obtained, to prefix the word Royal to the present title of the club.

H. M. SHIPS ORPHEUS AND PIONEER.—These vessels have been in the hands of Mr. Cuthbert for repairs and general overhaul. The Orpheus has been placed in the Government Dock, and caulked throughout. Her copper has also been repaired where necessary, and some heavy castings supplied to the stern post and quarters. The Pioneer is now in dock, and has also received a complete overhaul. She will leave shortly with the Commodore, for the purpose of opening a settlement at Cape York, and a temporary deck-house has been fitted up for his accommodation.

BAROMETER AT FAULT.—Captain Smith, of the Primula, has favoured us with the following particulars:—The annexed low readings of a barometer regulated by a "standard" in London will perhaps be of interest to some readers. Preparations and expectations were made for a hurricane, and the ship kept under low snug sail for days (three) in consequence, and great anxiety incurred, for nothing beyond a common gale took place; it may be, however, that others experienced the full strength of the gale, and it would be of interest to compare positions, to show the movements of gales in the Great Southern Ocean:—Civil Time: Position, 45° south, 50° east. Barometer on 23rd June, 3 p.m., marked 28·90 and fell fluctuating up and down one-tenth to 28·60 at 3 p.m. on 24th June, from which it gradually rose to 29·60 on 25th, the weather changeable, with moderate winds from N.W., E., and W.S.W.; cross sea. Barometer commenced falling from 29·20 at 3 p.m. on the 5th July, gradually descending to 28·30, the lowest reading at 9 a.m. of the 7th. For twenty-four hours it was stationary at 28·60; from this low reading it gradually rose to 29·30 on the 11th July. As in the former instance, we had very changeable winds and weather; wind veering against the sun, cross seas from N.W. and S.E., but no heavy gale occurred. Latitude 42° S., longitude from 90 to 109 E. 1 a.m., July 1st, a heavy gale from W. by S. Lowest reading, 29·00, at 9 a.m.; at 12 p.m., 29·30. Latitude 43° S., longitude 77·61 E.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I beg to send you enclosed a translation of a letter I received yesterday from the captain of the French barque Celeste et Amelie, which I think may prove interesting to the public. It is much to be regretted that Sydney Insurance Companies will still charge an extra rate of three per cent. (which no shipment from Australia can bear) to cover the risk of going through a passage of a few hours' duration only, and one which Captain Rosier describes as *charming*. By calling the attention of shippers to the imaginary danger of Torres Straits, I hope it may lead to a reduction (if not a total suppression) of the rate above mentioned, which I think is unjust and detrimental to the shipping interest of Sydney.

Your obedient servant,
VIAL D'ARAM.

4, Richmond-terrace, Domain, August.

"To Mons. V. D'Aram.

"Booby Island, 25th May,

"DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that to-day at 12 o'clock I anchored at Booby. Our voyage from Sydney to the entrance of Torres Straits has been very tiresome, but during the last three days we spent in going through the Straits we have reposed ourselves.

"I cannot understand the apprehensions caused by Torres to those who know it.

"We went through Bligh, and Prince of Wales Channel. It is a *charming* navigation, the English charts are perfect, and leave nothing to wish for. I will give myself permission to beg of you to advise the above passage to captains going through Torres. *There is no concealed danger*, pretty islands answer the purpose of beacons, and really it is *charming*.

"Yours devotedly,
"A. ROSIER,
"Captain, Celeste and Amelie."

Translation correct—VIAL D'ARAM.

THE LATE COLONEL SHADFORTH.

WE have to record the death, at the residence of his son, Eveleigh House, Camperdown, of Colonel Shadforth, an old and highly respected colonist. For some weeks past the Colonel, who had reached the advanced age of ninety, had been confined to his room, and on Monday afternoon, the 4th instant, he expired, without pain, in the presence of some members of his family. We subjoin a brief sketch of the life of the deceased officer.

Colonel Shadforth was descended from an old Northumberland family, and of that county he was a landed proprietor at the time of his death. He was born in 1772, but, though a younger son, his parents were in sufficiently easy circumstances to obviate the necessity for his following a profession, and it was not until 1798, when twenty-six years of age, that he was induced by his cousin, now General Shadforth, and schoolfellow, now General Sir E. Blakeney (then home on furlough), to enter the army. Contrary to his expectations, he was ordered, as soon as he joined, to the West Indies, where he remained till early in 1802, when he joined the 57th Regiment at Gibraltar. Thenceforward he was engaged in most of the events of that stirring period of the Peninsular war, including the battle of Busaco, actions of Pomba and Redinha, and the first siege of Badajos, until the battle of Albuera, fought in 1811. He was there wounded in the arm, and had his knee so severely shattered by a bullet, that pieces of the bone have on various occasions since come away, and the wound never healed, but required daily dressing up to the time of his death. Albuera, for the number of men engaged, was the most bloody battle of the Peninsular War, and the 57th bore a prominent part there, more than 400 out of 570 being killed or wounded, including the colonel and 22 out of 27 officers engaged. Parliament gave a vote of thanks for this victory, in proposing which the member who made the motion in the House of Commons added the words "more especially to the 57th Regiment, where every wound was in front."

The severity of his wounds prevented Colonel Shadforth from taking further active part in the war, though he remained in Spain till his regiment was ordered to America, whither he accompanied it. On Napoleon's return from Elba, the regiment was ordered to Europe, but arrived too late to take part at Waterloo, though it formed a portion of the army of occupation at Paris.

In 1826, Colonel Shadforth brought the 57th Regiment out to this colony *en route* for India, but the marriage of two members of his family induced him to remain here. He was connected with most of the commercial companies that came into existence about this period, as well as almost with every charitable and literary institution, including the Savings' Bank, of which he was one of the earliest promoters and directors.

Colonel Shadforth's two eldest sons both entered the 57th Regiment. His eldest son—the Usher of the Black Rod—is still on half-pay; the second attained the command of the regiment, and fell at its head in the unsuccessful attack upon the Redan.

The remains of Colonel Shadforth were interred in his family vault at St. Mark's Church, Greendale, near Penrith, on the 6th instant. The funeral was, in accordance with his special request, of a private character.

RELIGIOUS MEMORANDA.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Archbishop Polding returned to Sydney on the 13th instant, from his visitation tour in the southern and south-western districts.

Miss Catherine Donovan has assumed the black veil, as Sister Mary Joseph Aloysia. The ceremony took place at the Convent for the Sisters of Mercy, Goulburn.

Strenuous efforts are being made to raise subscriptions for the completion of St. Bede's Church, now in the course of erection at Braidwood.

BAPTISTS.

The first anniversary of the opening of Salem Chapel, West Maitland, was commemorated on the 27th ultimo, when sermons were preached by the Rev. Mr. Whiteford, of Newcastle, and by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, of Hinton. On Tuesday evening following a tea meeting was held at the School of Arts, at which about 300 persons partook of refreshment. At the public meeting which followed, the Rev. Mr. Lane, pastor of the church, presided. Appropriate addresses were delivered by the Revs. Messrs. James, Voller, Hills, and several lay gentlemen.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new church at Manly Beach was performed on the 7th instant, in the presence of about 500 persons. The stone was lowered into its place by the eldest son of Mr. H. G. Smith, the donor of the land on which the church is to be erected. The assemblage was subsequently addressed by the Revs. S. C. Kent, W. Slatyer, A. Rae, and other gentlemen.

THE LATE REV. T. Q. STOW.—On the evening of the 22nd ultimo, a memorial and devotional service was held in the Congregational Church, Pitt-street. The proceedings commenced with devotional exercises; after which the Rev. J. Eggleston delivered a brief address, having been acquainted with the early ministerial career of Mr. Stow, whom he found in Adelaide, on arriving there about twenty-two years ago. His lamented friend's talent and his spiritual energy soon acquired for him in the new colony a position, which he sustained throughout with unbroken integrity and power. It was a boon granted by Divine Providence that a man so intellectual, and yet so spiritual, should be sent there, as his exertions and example throughout the history of that colony had done much towards sustaining religious influences and preserving it from evils which might otherwise have taken hold of the masses of the people. No effort of a public nature was ever made in South Australia without Mr. Stow's assistance; his great information, his solid judgment, his quick mind, and his clear and enlightened enunciation of sentiment, directed at once to him as the proper individual to take a leading part in any public movement. The rev. gentleman proceeded to mention some incidents that had come under his notice, showing the zeal which Mr. Stow felt in the spiritual welfare of others, and the zeal he displayed in endeavouring to promote that welfare; and concluded by hoping that the present trying circumstances might have a salutary influence on the hearts and minds of his bearers. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. T. Johnson, and a hymn having been sung, the Rev. J. West addressed the meeting. He spoke of the long personal intercourse and cemented friendship that had existed between Mr. Stow and himself; alluded to the circumstances connected with his useful career in South Australia; and concluded by relating some affecting particulars of the closing scenes of his life. Prayer was afterwards offered by the Rev. S. C. Kent, and the proceedings terminated with singing and the benediction. The service was numerously attended.

THE HEBREW COMMUNION.

The Rev. A. B. Davis, with his family, arrived in Sydney on the 16th instant, by the ship Canaan, from England. The rev. gentleman landed on the following morning, accompanied by the deputation appointed to meet him, and immediately proceeded to the synagogue to return thanks to the Almighty for the safe termination of the voyage. Mr. Davis was then conducted to the vestry, where an address from the Jewish community was presented to him, to which he returned a reply that has already prepossessed his flock, as it breathed forth a liberal spirit of religious tolerance in accordance with the present enlightened age. The Rev. Mr. Davis, held the position of minister to the Hebrew congregation of Kingston, Jamaica, was appointed to the vacant pulpit in this colony, and brings with him the highest testimonials of ability and worth. And we may state that it was with regret and reluctance the congregation at Kingston parted with the rev. gentlemen, and were only induced to do so in consequence of the impaired health of Mrs. Davis arising from the nature of the climate. As Mr. Davis had always been called upon to take part in all proceedings having for their object the public good, either as relating to education, charity, or improvement generally, his departure from the scene of his labours will be much felt. The York-street synagogue is undergoing extensive repairs, and so soon as completed, the rev. gentleman will be formally installed in the charge of his flock, and a reconsecration of the building take place.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Church Extension Society was held on the 21st ultimo, in the York-street Church Mr. J. Caldwell, M.L.A., presided. The report was very satisfactory; it showed that the society's receipts for the past year were £1058 17s. 10d., and that several chapels had been erected in connection with the society since the last report. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen both clergy and laity, and after the appointment of a committee for the ensuing year, the meeting dispersed.—Other meetings in connection with this society have been held during the month in the suburbs.

The annual meeting of the New South Wales Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society was held on Monday, 28th ultimo, in the Congregational Church, Pitt-street. An elaborate report of the proceedings for the past year was presented, and the meeting was addressed by various ministers of religion, also by two native teachers lately arrived from the Islands.

The first anniversary meeting of the Balmain Auxiliary Bible Society was held on the 18th instant, in the schoolroom, Adolphus-street. Mr. E. Hunt presided. The report showed that £39 12s. had been paid over to the parent society during the past year. The Rev. J. K. Tucker and other gentlemen addressed the meeting; a local committee was then elected for the ensuing year, and the meeting separated.

THE MISSION SHIP.

Subscriptions for the purchase of a mission ship, intended for the stations at New Hebrides and Loyalty Group of Islands, are now being collected, over £525 has already been received and acknowledged by the treasurer. It is expected that the neighbouring colonies will supplement this amount by an equal sum; if that be the case, then the committee will lose no time in carrying out the wishes of the subscribers, and it is hoped that before the end of the year the mission ship will be ready to make her first voyage.

THE REV. T. Q. STOW.

IN MEMORIAM.

The good, the great, the useful, pass away,
And grave-like grows the earth; for none may stay
Beyond the allotted space to each one given:
This world is but the entrance porch to heaven.
To do our work, to win the Master's smile,
To serve the right, and, without fear or guile,
Be true to God, and faithful still to man—
Thus shall we best fulfil Heaven's gracious plan.
So hast THOU done the Master's service here;
For this the speechless grief and silent tear
Of mourning thousands sadly flow to day,
For this to thee we consecrate the lay.
Mourn for the silent dead;
Low lies the honoured head;
Earth's battle bravely won,
Earth's duties nobly done—
Mourn for the dead!

To thee the Master's will was all supreme;
No duty didst thou shrink, or idly dream,
Wasting the time and talents wisely given
To serve thy God, and win thy way to heaven.
Sweetly the fragrance of thy blameless life
Diffused itself 'mid scenes where angry strife
Shadowed the white-fringe robes of heavenly peace,
Before thy words did darker passions cease.
Brave in defence of love and truth and right,
Filling up every duty e'er the night
Of death fell thick upon thy waiting soul;
Man's good thy aim, God's will thy constant goal.
Weep for the silent dead;
Low lies the honoured head;
Earth's battle bravely won,
Earth's duties nobly done—
Weep for the dead!

And now the toil is past, the conflict done,
Thy service paid, thy triumph nobly won,
We hail thee now, brave man, with loud acclaim;
And ages yet to come will speak thy name—
Will tell to those who in the future rise
Of STOW the patriot, good and brave and wise,
Who with their fathers Earth's wild mazes trod,
And taught and showed them how to serve their God.
While we with reverent head stand round thy grave
To yield to God what first in love He gave,
With aching heart we drop the scalding tear,
And lay our humble offering on thy bier.
Hail to the silent dead;
Low lies the honoured head;
Earth's battle bravely won,
Earth's duties nobly done—
Hail to the dead!

—*South Australian Register.*

INSOLVENCIES DURING THE MONTH.

	Estimated Liabilities.	Estimated Assets.
July		
25 Hugh White, of Parramatta-street, Sydney, cabman	£48 3 8	£8 0 0
Isaac Davis, of George-street, Sydney, tobacconist	456 17 2	182 8 0
Samuel Holmes, of King-street, Sydney, baker	2156 1 10	348 17 7
29 James Briggs, of the Cedar Scrub, Armidale, sawyer	158 15 0	11 0 0
Thomas Davis, of Mittagong, overseer	76 7 6	42 10 0
30 Jeremiah Cronin, of Cooranbung, schoolmaster	105 6 0	39 3 6
August		
1 James Smith, of Field of Mars, near Parramatta, labourer	10 4 0	2 10 0
William Henry Kent, of Newtown, commission agent	290 0 9	70 19 0
Henry Watson Oliver, of Bathurst	1250 19 4	460 0 0
4 Thomas Turnbull, of Armidale, engineer	116 10 0	105 0 0
James Rochford, of Pyrmont, quarryman	81 17 10	5 0 0
Henry Wilson, of Petersham, butcher	22 5 0	5 15 6
5 Bernard Naughten, of Armidale, innkeeper	758 0 0	243 0 0
6 Alexander Brown Pritchard, of Albury, publican, out of business	1918 5 9	294 10 6
8 Thomas Barnett, of Mitchell-street, Glebe, carpenter	788 10 2	606 19 1
Alexander Halkett, of Lime-street, Sydney, engineer	346 3 7	32 0 0
James Baxter Cuthbertson, of Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, commission agent	361 5 6	7 0 0
11 Thomas Laycock, of Bulgoa, drover	2555 10 6	1370 5 0
William Tate, of Paddington, mason	31 18 8	7 5 0
Lewis and Charles Spencer, of Gundagai	888 18 8	306 5 0
13 Thomas Brown Bell, of Botany-street, Sydney, warehouseman	196 16 0	9 0 0
15 Thomas Batho, of Chippendale, painter	20 14 4	4 0 0
Thomas Walsh, of Cowra, storekeeper (schedule not filed)		
John Maskey, of St. Mary's, South Creek, late of Windsor, labourer	155 12 6	3 0 0
19 George Tomlins, of Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, ironmonger, out of business	248 17 6	342 5 0
William Grace, of Sussex-street, Sydney, shoemaker	14 5 0	17 9 0

GOLD BY ESCORTS.

	January, 1861. ozs. dwts.	January, 1862. ozs. dwts.	February, 1861. ozs. dwts.	February, 1862. ozs. dwts.	March, 1861. ozs. dwts.	March, 1862. ozs. dwts.	April, 1861. ozs. dwts.	April, 1862. ozs. dwts.
WESTERN.								
From Stoney Creek	819 8	791 13	383 2	485 9	390 6	283 12	228 8	616 15
Bathurst	3274 18	1648 16	1773 15	1834 12	2198 5	3289 13	2619 11	2132 15
Sofala	3380 14	3489 2	2169 9	2428 8	3386 5	1674 18	3294 19	3438 18
Tambaroora	2295 5	1507 3	1478 19	1068 17	1734 13	659 6	2125 16	2348 10
Hargraves and Windeyer	1949 0	1303 13	2489 0	1171 1	1975 5	794 12	1045 1	1140 8
Mudgee	969 7	619 16	597 12	718 5	1015 12	431 13	275 6	1460 10
Orange	93 15	114 0	69 2	......	1896 12	70 0	70 10	229 18
Forbes	......	6829 18	......	4878 17	......	27,959 9	......	34,022 2
	12,682 2	16,499 1	8960 19	12,583 9	12,605 18	35,963 3	9587 11	45,330 2
SOUTHERN.								
From Braidwood	}	5683 0	2083 15	4067 1	}	5877 16	4202 0	3825 2
Adelong	}	3861 1	......	1943 2	}	2147 4	2297 10	1542 15
Goulburn	} 20,089 1	139 7	1522 14	137 1	} 22758 11	66 14	291 8	92 1
Kiandra	}	856 15	3124 14	811 6	}	899 3	1397 0	583 9
Burrangong	}	15,004 9	......	14,633 10	}	11,543 8	7551 11	11,023 12
	20,089 1	25,544 2	7331 3	21,592 0	22,758 11	20,034 5	15,739 9	17,066 16
NORTHERN.								
From Rocky River	723 4	868 17	657 5	696 1	1256 0	1007 8	1051 18	693 8
Timbarra	515 17	872 19	......	796 7	247 9	444 7	346 13	271 13
Nundle and Tamworth	1845 4	1210 4	570 13	765 19	1315 19	668 19	1085 17	940 5
	3097 5	2952 0	1236 18	2258 7	2819 8	2120 14	2484 8	1905 6
Totals	35,868 11	44,996 3	17,529 0	36,433 16	38,183 17	58,196 2	27,811 8	64,302 7

	May, 1861. ozs. dwts.	May, 1862. ozs. dwts.	June, 1861. ozs. dwts.	June, 1862. ozs. dwts.	July, 1861. ozs. dwts.	July, 1862. ozs. dwts.
WESTERN.						
From Stoney Creek	225 6	337 18	210 6	20 0	223 17	632 13
Bathurst	2949 18	2370 17	1840 1	2002 15	2032 18	2413 1
Sofala	3711 9	4094 0	2911 14	2632 14	2608 18	3097 17
Tambaroora	2184 2	2096 14	2290 9	1259 12	1399 15	1771 15
Hargraves and Windeyer	2601 0	557 2	1900 0	1000 12	1550 11	176 17
Mudgee	551 1	2212 12	958 13	1084 10	346 1	1413 18
Orange	251 6	90 0	270 15	48 14	178 11	99 16
Forbes	...	18,520 4	......	12,536 3	......	44,646 10
	12,464 2	30,279 7	10,381 18	20,785 0	8360 11	54,262 10
SOUTHERN.						
From Braidwood	5800 3	7670 6	5952 14	4593 5	5666 7	5423 18
Adelong	1862 17	2068 17	2040 19	2117 0	1566 19	3799 6
Goulburn	468 17	126 16	107 6	221 14	102 10	300 12
Kiandra	1672 10	981 6	} 10765 13	......	716 5	964 12
Burrangong	12,434 12	12,970 1	}	10,044 17	14,367 5	11,056 16
	22,238 19	23,817 6	18,866 12	16,976 16	22,619 6	21,544 18
NORTHERN.						
From Rocky River	932 0	498 16	639 0	306 19	491 2	799 9
Timbarra	1319 0	427 6	......	368 0	687 4	827 19
Nundle and Tamworth	1178 18	873 12	1159 9	881 0	1053 2	1728 3
	3429 18	1799 14	1798 9	1555 19	2231 8	3355 11
Totals	38,132 19	55,896 7	31,046 19	39,317 15	33,211 5	79,162 19

M. Lambert, the Envoy of Radama II., King of Madagascar, has embarked in the French steam frigate Eldorado, to return home. He takes with him fifteen French missionaries, who are to instruct the inhabitants of Madagascar in the principles of Christian civilisation. M. Lambert proposes to return to France in the course of a few months, at the head of a numerous ambassadorial suite.

Turner's pictures and drawings, bequeathed to the nation, are estimated by the *Quarterly Review* at £400,000.

From the passing of the Lunacy Regulation Act in 1853 down to the end of April last there have been 575 enquiries in cases of lunacy, but in only 21 of them was there a trial by jury. Of these last, twelve trials occupied one day each; three took two days each; one three days; three five days; one nine days; and one monster case thirty-four days.

The Cotton Supply Association has received two bales of superior cotton, grown on the plains of Serres Macedonia, from American seed sent out by them. One has been valued at 12½d. and the other at 13d. per lb.

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DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN KING-STREET.

SHORTLY after 6 a.m. on Sunday, 3rd August, dense volumes of smoke were observed issuing from the upper portion of a building in Bank-court, off King-street, occupied as a wholesale drug store by Messrs. John and Edward Row. Seen at so unusual an hour, and on such an day, little doubt existed as to the cause, and almost immediately afterwards the bursting forth of flames verified the apprehension that the building was on fire. There were few people about at the time, but the alarm having been given, the significant tones of the fire-bell speedily attracted a large concourse of persons to the scene of danger. The engines of the Fire Insurance and the Volunteer Companies were promptly got into requisition, and it is mainly owing to their strenuous and well-directed exertions, supplemented by valuable voluntary assistance from bystanders, that the extensive block of buildings in George and King streets was saved from what at one time appeared inevitable destruction. These exertions were the more deserving of praise, inasmuch as, from the known combustible nature of the materials contained within the burning premises, they were attended with great personal risk.

From the inflamable character of the goods stored in the building where the fire originated, and the hold which the flames had already secured, all hope of saving it was from the first abandoned, and the labours of the brigade were accordingly directed to prevent the fire extending to the adjacent premises. In this they were aided considerably by the peculiar position of the burning store, which was detached, excepting on the northern side, where it adjoined Messrs. Weekes and Co.'s ironmongery store, at the rear of their George-street premises—a low single-floored brick building, roofed with galvanised iron. The usual means were taken for preserving the adjacent properties by directing copious streams of water upon them, a work in which the firemen received effectual assistance at the hand of the crowd.

At a quarter-past seven o'clock the fire had obtained complete mastery of the doomed building, the flames rolling forth in all their strength, and presenting a scene of fearful grandeur, which was subsequently considerably heightened by the ignition of the various chemicals, which imparted all the varied coloured hues of the rainbow to the monster tongues of flame that shot upwards, devouring in their resistless course every fragment of woodwork within reach. With regard to Messrs. Weekes and Co.'s store, notwithstanding the intense heat emitted from the adjoining building, it was believed the party wall would partially, if not altogether, prevent its ignition; and in fact this hope would have been realised but for the unfortunate circumstance of the gable of the burning building falling upon the roof of the store below. The effect of this, as may be supposed, was to extend the fire, which was previously confined to the one building. A large portion of the contents of Messrs. Weekes and Co.'s store consisted of farming implements, the woodwork of which speedily ignited. The extension of the fire occasioned very great consternation in consequence of it being known that quantities of gunpowder, saltpetre, &c., were in close proximity to the flames. The disastrous results that might have followed from the ignition of these materials were, we are happy to say, averted by the courage of various individuals, who, with great personal daring and at imminent risk, searched for, found, and removed the dangerous commodities. In this laudable work Mr. J. G. Raphael was conspicuous, also a person named Queely, and some others with whose names we were not acquainted. As a proof of the danger that was actually incurred by these individuals, it should be stated that some of the powder-canisters were quite heated, and burned the fingers of those who removed them; and they must, but for their timely removal, have exploded, and have produced a destruction of property, and possibly of life, fearful to contemplate. One of the engines—fed from a hydrant in George-street—having been taken to the rear by the Post Office-lane, leading to what is known as Mrs. Reiby's cottage, and thus brought into convenient position for playing on the iron store, the flames in that structure were speedily extinguished; although the damage is considerable, and appears to have been occasioned almost as much by the falling of the gable as by burning. The interior of the store now presents an extraordinary appearance—the charred remains of implements, bent and broken articles of hardware, metal utensils crushed and partially melted, shattered glassware—these and other articles are strewed about amidst relics of the broken gable, and pieces of the damaged roof through which it descended.

Amongst the earliest on the ground was his Worship the Mayor, who, with commendable foresight, despatched a messenger on horseback to the engine at the Botany waterworks, to have full steam immediately got up, in case the ordinary supply of water should have proved insufficient to meet the emergency. Mr. Bell, city engineer, was also present, and lent his aid in promotion of the efforts of the brigades. As a proof of the effective manner in which the water is now obtainable in such cases, Mr. Bell, we understand, estimates that not less than one million gallons were drawn for the use of the fire engines, which were actively employed for about three hours.

The first engine that arrived at the fire was the small one belonging to the No. 2 Volunteer Fire Company (commonly known as "the Pup"), stationed at Messrs. A. Moore and Co.'s, and this was followed immediately afterwards by the first of the Insurance engines. Owing to a difficulty in getting the fire-plug open, it was some time before a supply of water could be obtained, and the Insurance engine was the first to get to work. The tones of the fire bells roused the firemen throughout the city, and in a short time there were no less than seven engines on the ground—namely, four of the Insurance Companies, two of the No. 2 Volunteers, and the one engine of the No. 1 Volunteers. Six of these played on the fire from Bank Court, while the one already described was taken down the lane abutting on George-street, from which position it was enabled to pour a continuous stream of water on the flames. Both the firemen of the Insurance Brigade and those of the Volunteer companies co-operated, under Mr. Superintendent Bown, and all did their utmost to accomplish the desired object of extinguishing the fire.

The building occupied by the Messrs. Row belonged to Mr. Joseph Simmons, junior, and was insured in the Sydney Insurance Company for £1500; it is entirely gutted. The brick walls remain, but are in some places very insecure, having a bulging appearance; within there is nothing but a few charred rafters. The Sydney Insurance Company have given notice to Mr. Simmons that they abandon the risk, and will hand him over the amount of his insurance.

The value of Messrs. Row's stock at the time of the fire is stated to have been about £10,000. Their insurance only amounts to £7000—the Liverpool and London office having £5000 on the stock, and the Northern Assurance office £2000. Some men have been employed in clearing away the ashes, and have succeeded in getting out a number of jars and bottles that had been stored in the lower floor, and had escaped injury. The salvage, however, is not likely to go far towards indemnifying the loss.

A large amount of damage has been done to Messrs. Weekes and Co.'s store, which was very full at the time of the fire, caused by the falling of the gable end of Messrs. Row's building, as well as by the fire and water. The appearance of the store shows that the flames must have raged very violently at one time, though they were evidently confined to certain portions of the store, the goods in some places being uninjured. The stock was insured for £3000 in the Sydney Insurance Company, and the building for £2000 in the same office. The back of Messrs. Weekes and Co.'s store being within a few feet of the back of Messrs. C. Moore and Co.'s old auction rooms, now unoccupied, an application was made to that firm to allow of the damaged goods being temporarily removed there, in order that the damage may be valued and the condemned goods sold by auction. Messrs. Moore and Co. having readily given their consent to the proposal.

The store at the rear of Messrs. Cohen and Co.'s clothing establishment adjoins the building in which the fire broke out. The wall of the latter, having bulged inwards, has parted from that of the store, leaving an opening of several inches. The store, which belongs to Mr. S. H. Harris, of Wynyard-square, and is insured in the Liverpool and London office, is but little injured; but Messrs. Cohen's goods, which consist of clothing and general drapery, sustained considerable damage. The fire burned a quantity of blankets and other goods, but the principal loss appears to have been occasioned by water. Messrs. Cohen's stock is insured in the Victoria Insurance Company, for 1600. Fortunately the store had been recently slated; otherwise nothing could have saved it and the adjacent buildings in George-street from destruction.

Messrs. Dawson, Eagar, and Co.'s premises, in George-street, entirely escaped injury, although the back portion was within twelve feet of the scene of conflagration. A building belonging to Mr. Simmons, and rented by the above firm, situated between Messrs. Row's stores and Mr. Finch's shop in King-street, was damaged by the falling over of the southern gable of the burning store. About a quarter of the roof is broken in, but the loft contained only packing cases, and none of the drapery goods were injured.

The back premises of Messrs. Coutin and Griffiths' drapery establishment extend parallel to the eastern wall of Messrs. Row's store, at a distance of some fifteen feet. The fire caught the woodwork and melted the guttering, but it was prevented from extending through the strenuous exertions of the young men employed in the establishment. A good deal of the stock—comprising, among other articles, drapery, shawls, mantles, silks, and velvets—was injured by water; but it is at present impossible to give any estimate of the extent of the damage. The building, which is slightly injured, is the property of Mr. Rossiter, and is insured in the Liverpool and London office for £1000. Messrs. Coutin and Griffiths are insured on the stock in their back premises in the same office for £6000. Their stock in the front shop is insured for £2500 in the Colonial Insurance Company of Victoria, and for £4000 in the Alliance office. For the damage done by water in the front shop they make a claim of £100.

A subsequent examination of the locality has served to give greater probability to the supposition that the fire was caused by the entrance of a spark from one of the neighbours' chimneys through an open window, causing the ignition of some loose straw, of which there was a quantity in the upper floor. Some inflammable goods were kept in the lower floor, but there were none in that part of the building in which the fire originated.

An inquiry into the origin of the fire was held at the Coroner's office on the 13th instant. Very few facts beyond those mentioned above were adduced in evidence, and there was nothing to throw any light upon the origin of the fire. The premises situate in Bank-court, off King-street, were occupied by Messrs. J. and E. Row, wholesale druggists, at a rental of £750 per annum, Mr. Joseph Simmons, jun., being the life owner of the property. The stores were four in number, and were packed, in the usual manner, with goods of great variety. The upper store had several windows, secured by bars of iron, but no glass in them; the windows in the lower stores were composed of panes of glass as ordinary windows; the roof was shingled. There was a gas stove in the lower store, with the flue leading through a window into the yard, but there had been no fire in this stove for some time previous to the fire. There were several chimneys in the neighbourhood lower than the upper store, and it was considered possible that a spark from one of these chimneys might have entered the store by a window, and ignited some of the straw lying on the floor. Eight or nine men were employed on the premises, but none of them went up into the upper store on Saturday last. The upper store was approached from the inside by a trap-door, always kept open. The stores were closed soon after two o'clock on Saturday, and the keys were left with Messrs. Dawson, Eagar, and Company, in whose possession they remained till after the fire broke out on Sunday morning. On Sunday morning, at about half-past six o'clock, a porter in the employ of Mr. Skinner, draper, &c., had his attention directed to a smell of fire, and, on looking to ascertain the cause, observed smoke issuing from underneath the door of the Messrs. Row's upper store. He at once ran for the police, who, with the firemen, were soon on the spot. Our readers know the result. Both the building and stock were insured—the former for £1500, and the latter for £7000. Mr. Simmons estimates the damage to the building at £3000. Fortunately, all the papers of the Messrs. Row were saved. Several persons residing in the neighbourhood were examined in reference to the time they lighted fires in their houses on Sunday morning, and it appears that there was not a fire lighted approximate to the stores burnt down until after the conflagration had burst forth. The jury could not discover how the fire originated, and they returned a verdict accordingly.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average Assets and Liabilities, and of the Capital and Profits, of the undermentioned Banks of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1862.

LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Notes in Circulation. £ s. d.	Bills in Circulation. £ s. d.	Balances due to other Banks and Branches. £ s. d.	Deposits. £ s. d.	Total Liabilities. £ s. d.
New South Wales	215,707 5 4	5,985 14 9	43,186 12 2	1,437,483 5 11	1,712,362 18 2
Commercial	202,593 10 8	5,360 14 11	24,780 3 2	1,044,423 0 6	1,277,462 9 4
Australasia	78,051 18 11	6,414 14 4	265 0 3	547,218 8 3	631,969 16 9
Union of Australia	55,418 11 7	12,154 1 1	16 4 0	413,609 1 7	481,197 18 3
Australian Joint Stock	196,676 19 1	10,942 14 10	18,752 4 8	624,762 14 11	851,132 13 6
London Chartered of Australia	13,671 13 10	468 12 8	......	67,517 9 3	80,657 15 9
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	29,857 10 8	2,315 6 10	......	402,611 0 10	434,783 18 5
Oriental Chartered	154,649 0 0	9,502 11 2	232,405 4 5	843,971 16 2	1,240,728 11 9
Totals	935,924 4 3	53,144 10 7	319,605 8 6	5,381,601 17 5	6,710,276 1 11

ASSETS.

Banks.	Coin. £ s. d.	Bullion. £ s. d.	Landed Property. £ s. d.	Notes and Bills of other Banks. £ s. d.	Balances due from other Banks. £ s. d.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks. £ s. d.	Total Assets. £ s. d.
New South Wales	336,799 10 1	8,631 7 0	48,108 17 10	18,610 5 10	912,711 11 5	*1,457,754 12 11	2,766,616 4 11
Commercial	293,467 19 2	61,387 4 11	28,408 12 0	23,007 6 3	134,529 2 5	1,153,441 16 4	1,694,242 1 1
Australasia	132,886 2 9	422 12 5	42,794 7 8	5,743 11 11	4,381 4 7	573,652 10 1	780,080 9 5
Union of Australia	161,378 17 9	11,061 10 10	9,309 0 6	4,529 4 6	36 12 8	314,625 0 6	500,939 6 9
Australian Joint Stock	173,511 0 8	3,798 13 11	48,344 10 6	17,306 17 2	78,517 1 2	923,433 6 0	1,244,811 9 5
London Chartered of Australia	40,207 18 1	......	23,064 19 4	1,492 16 11	......	224,890 10 8	289,675 5 0
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	110,491 4 4	......	29,979 14 10	2,469 13 10	3,392 19 2	579,274 17 11	724,608 10 1
Oriental Chartered	284,277 18 11	49,727 12 4	27,207 2 7	9,198 0 0	239,652 0 0	777,413 4 5	1,387,475 18 3
Totals	1,533,020 11 9	135,029 1 5	257,237 5 3	82,355 16 5	1,372,430 11 3	6,004,485 18 10	9,388,449 4 11

CAPITAL AND PROFITS.

Banks.	Capital paid up. £ s. d.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend. £ s. d.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend. £ s. d.
New South Wales	750,000 0 0	15 ₩ cent.	56,250 0 0	251,223 5 0
Commercial	320,000 0 0	14 ₩ cent.	22,400 0 0	66,229 12 5
Australasia	900,000 0 0	†12½ ₩ cent.	112,500 0 0	326,825 6 11
Union of Australia	1,000,000 0 0	14 ₩ cent.	70,000 0 0	285,606 4 5
Australian Joint Stock	375,000 0 0	10 ₩ cent.	18,750 0 0	23,282 10 5
London Chartered of Australia	1,000,000 0 0	6 ₩ cent.	30,000 0 0	88,967 11 5
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	500,000 0 0	6 ₩ cent.	15,000 0 0	27,449 5 3
Oriental Chartered	1,260,000 0 0	‡16 ₩ cent.	100,800 0 0	252,000 0 0
Totals	6,105,000 0 0		425,700 0 0	1,321,583 16 10

* Includes £3,029 11s. 11d. Government securities.
† 6 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 15s. per share.
‡ 10 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 3 per cent.

E. C. WEEKES, Treasurer.
The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 7th August, 1862.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' REPORTS.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Australian Joint-Stock Bank was held on the 29th July, at the bank, George-street. Mr. T. W. Smart, M.L.A., in the chair. The following report and balance-sheet was read and adopted:—

The directors submit to the proprietors the following report of the business of the bank for the half-year ended the 30th June, 1862:—

Balance of undivided profits from last half-year ...		£668 1 11
Profits for the past six months, after deducting rebate on current bills and all expenses of management, and after providing for all bad and doubtful debts ...		17,118 3 7
Together ...		£17,786 5 6
Which the directors recommend to be appropriated as follows, namely:—		
To reserve fund ...	£2500 0 0	
To dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the bank (£375,000), and in pursuance of the provisions of the deed of settlement, they declare the dividend accordingly ...	15,000 0 0	
		17,500 0 0
Leaving ...		£286 5 6
Being balance of undivided profits, carried forward ...		

The reserve fund, with the above addition, will amount to £6364 8s. 6d.

The dividend will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 30th July.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1862.

Dr.	
To capital paid up ...	£375,000 0 0
Notes in circulation ...	175,603 0 0
Deposits and other liabilities ...	833,492 14 1
Profit and loss ...	17,786 5 6
Reserve fund ...	3,864 8 6
	£1,405,746 8 1

Cr.	
By coin ...	£205,970 13 1
Bullion ...	3,858 3 8
Notes of other banks ...	13,482 0 0
Bank premises ...	48,637 8 1
Bills discounted, and other debts due to the bank ...	1,133,798 3 3
	£1,405,746 8 1

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr.		
To rebate on current bills ...	£6,259 18 11	
Less rebate on bank post bills (deposit bills) not due ...	3,045 1 10	
		£3,214 17 1
Dividend for half-year, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum ...		15,000 0 0
Reserve fund ...		2,500 0 0
Balance ...		286 5 6
		£21,001 2 7

Cr.	
By balance brought forward...	668 1 11
Profits for the half-year (including balance of rebate, £3214 17s. 1d.) ...	20,333 0 8
	£21,001 2 7

RESERVE FUND.

Dr.	
To balance ...	£6,364 8 6
	£6364 8 6

Cr.	
By balance brought forward...	3,864 8 6
Amount from profit and loss ...	2,500 0 0
	£6,364 8 6

T. W. SMART, Chairman.
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Banking Company was held, on the 29th July, at the banking-house, George-street. The Hon. C. Kemp, Esq., M.L.C., in the chair. The following report and balance-sheet was adopted:—

The directors have much pleasure in submitting to the proprietors the accompanying statement of the affairs of the bank on 30th June last.

The net profits, after deducting rebate upon bills current, all expenses of management, and provision for bad and doubtful debts, &c., &c., and inclusive of undivided profits of last half-year, amount to ... £27,465 10 4
which the directors determine to appropriate as follows:—

Dividend for half-year, at the rate of 15 per cent per annum (now payable) ...	£24,000 0 0	
Reserve fund (now augmented to £66,000) ...	2,000 0 0	
Undivided profits carried forward to next half-year ...	1,465 10 4	
		£27,465 10 4

The branches of the bank at Burrowa, Eden, and Shoalhaven, have been withdrawn.

A frequently expressed wish on the part of supporters of the bank in the Western district, that branches of the bank should be extended in that direction, has, within the last few months been responded to. Branches are in operation at Orange and Bathurst, from which places the Union Bank of Australia have withdrawn, as also from Goulburn, and with that establishment satisfactory arrangements were effected for the transfer of business.

In the important gold producing locality of the Lachlan the bank is represented, a branch having been established in the township of Forbes.

This meeting will have to elect a director in room of Walter Lamb, Esq., who retires by rotation. Mr. Thomas Skinner has given the required notice in terms of the deed of settlement, of his being a candidate. Mr. Richard Old, who had also given notice of being a candidate, has subsequently withdrawn the same. The meeting will also now have to elect two auditors for the current year.

CHARLES KEMP, Chairman.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 30TH JUNE, 1862.

Dr.	
To capital paid up ...	£320,000 0 0
Reserve ...	64,000 0 0
Notes in circulation ...	199,779 0 0
Bills in circulation ...	2,787 15 3
Balances due to other banks ...	18,178 18 2
Deposits and other liabilities ...	1,167,353 11 0
Profit and loss account ...	34,956 3 6
	£1,807,055 7 11

Cr.	
By coin ...	£277,859 11 0
Bullion ...	80,485 13 1
Notes and bills of other banks ...	48,449 5 3
Balances due by other banks ...	144,139 7 2
Bills discounted, and other debts due to the bank ...	1,226,008 2 4
Bank premises, furniture, &c. ...	30,123 9 1
	£1,807,055 7 11

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS.

Dr.	
To rebate on bills current ...	£7,490 13 2
Dividend account for payment of a dividend for past half-year, at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum ...	24,000 0 0
Reserve fund ...	2,000 0 0
Balance, undivided profit carried forward to next half-year ...	1,465 10 4
	£34,956 3 6

Cr.	
By amount undivided profit from last half-year...	£2,229 12 5
Net profit for half-year ending 30th June, 1862	32,726 11 1
	£34,956 3 6

RESERVE FUND.

Dr.	
June 30th, 1862.—To balance ...	£66,000 0 0
	£66,000 0 0

Cr.	
December 31st, 1861.—By balance ...	£64,000 0 0
June 30th, 1862.—By transfer from profit and loss	2,000 0 0
	£66,000 0 0

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Mr. Thomas Skinner was elected a director; Mr. Charles Smith and Mr. H. R. A. Allan were elected auditors.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.

THE adjourned half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Sydney Exchange Company was held on the 28th July. Mr. W. M. Murnin took the chair. The following report and balance-sheet was adopted:—

REPORT of the Directors of the Sydney Exchange Company for the Half-year ending June 30th, 1862.

The directors of the Sydney Exchange Company beg to submit to the shareholders a report of their proceedings for the past half-year.

TENANCIES.

All the company's offices and stores are now let, with the exception of offices Nos. 1 and 3 on the ground floor, and the two small cellars at the western end of the building.

With some slight alterations, the advertising boards in the great hall continue occupied as at last half-yearly report.

MERCHANTS' READING-ROOM.

The number of subscribers to the reading-room continues fully equal to that reported in December last.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

It devolves upon this meeting to elect two directors in the room of Messrs. Michael E. Murnin and W. J. Lennon, who retire by rotation, and are not eligible for re-election for a period of twelve months.

ACCOUNTS.

A statement of accounts, duly audited, is now submitted.

The sum of £394 18s. 3d. stands at the credit of the company in the Commercial Bank; the amount of rents now due, but uncollected, is £443 6s. 11d., showing a balance of £838 5s. 2d.

The directors recommend this sum should be applied to the payment of the second series of debentures due in January next.

M. E. MURNIN, Chairman.

Sydney, July 1st, 1862.

BALANCE-SHEET SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY, JUNE 30TH, 1862.

Dr.		
To Stock—For amount of capital paid up ...	£26,425 0 0	
Profit and Loss—For balance of this account ...	2,784 3 8	
Debentures—For amount issued	8,000 0 0	
Interest—For amount accrued on debentures ...	175 0 0	
		37,384 3 8
		£37,384 3 8

Cr.		
By Cash—For amount at credit of this account in Commercial Bank ...	£394 18 3	
Office Furniture—For cost to date ...	341 15 2	
Iron Building—For cost to date	2,030 19 8	
Main Building—For cost to date	33,284 3 9	
Rents Due—For amount to date now due, but not yet collected	443 6 11	
		£37,384 3 8
		£37,384 3 8

ABSTRACT PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.		
To Balance—Carried forward from last account ...	£2,755 12 3	
Subscriptions—Balance of this account transferred ...	31 10 0	
Rents—Balance of this account ditto ...	28 6 0	
Rents Due—Balance of this account ditto...	593 13 4	
		£3,409 1 7
		£3,409 1 7

Cr.			
By Interest—Amount at debit of this account ...	£115 0 0		
Ditto accrued on first and second series of debentures ...	175 0 0		
		£290 0 0	
Current Expenses—Amount paid this half-year ...		334 17 11	
Balance — Amount carried forward...		2,784 3 8	
			£3,409 1 7
			£3,409 1 7

Captain Darley and Mr. Breillat were elected directors in the room of Messrs. W. M. Murnin and J. G. Lennon, who retired by rotation.

THE PYRMONT BRIDGE.

THE general half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Bridge Company took place on the 28th July, at the offices on the bridge, when the following report of the directors, and also the accounts, showing the affairs of the Company for the last six months, were read and unanimously adopted:—

1. The directors place before the shareholders the usual accounts and balance sheet of the Company's affairs for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1862.

2. By these it will be observed that the tolls received for the above period amount to £1525, and that the liability of the Company on debenture account has been reduced by £3000, paid off 1st January last.

3. The expenditure during the last half year has been increased in consequence of its having been found necessary to remove the iron bolts of the diagonal braces of the bridge, which were much corroded, and replace them with copper ones; also in defending two actions brought by the City Corporation against the Company, in both of which the Company were successful; and also in obtaining an Act of Parliament giving renewed powers for the issue of debentures.

4. The tolls have been again let by public competition for a period of six months from the 1st instant, at £295 per month, being an apparent increase of £41 a month on the previous rate.

It having, however, been considered highly desirable that the men employed for the working of the swing bridge, and keeping the structure generally in good order, including the lighting and extinguishing of the gas, should be paid for directly by the Company (instead of the lessee of the tolls, as formerly), and thus be placed under the immediate superintendence of the secretary, the actual net increase is only about £16 per month.

5. Since the last half-yearly meeting, a deputation of the Board waited on the Secretary for Works, with the view of urging on the Government the desirability, on public grounds, of completing the Darling Harbour branch of the Great Southern Railway at some point where deep water frontage is to be obtained, and the result of their conference with Mr. Arnold was so far of a favourable character, that it is believed the Government will shortly carry out this important work.

(Signed) GEORGE ALLAN, Chairman.

Sydney, 28th July.

INTESTATE ESTATES.

A RETURN made under the Acts of Council, 11 Victoria, No. 24 and 15 Victoria, No. 8, of all moneys received, disbursed, and paid into the Colonial Treasury, in respect of estates of deceased persons entrusted to Mr. David Bruce Hutchinson, from 1st February, to 30th June, 1862, inclusive:—

James Holden, Moama: Received £60 paid £3 17s 6d; to credit of estate £56 2s 6d. Date of order to collect, 12th December, 1862.

Edward Williams, Inverell: Received £11 10s, paid £7 0s 4d; to credit of estate £4 9s 8d. Date of order to collect, 28th November, 1861.

G. H. Bunn, St. Omer's, near Braidwood: Paid £879 2s 11d. (All funds paid out.) Date of order to collect, 29th October, 1860.

Gogo, Dundee: Received £16 8s, paid £8 14s 11d; to credit of estate £7 13s 1d. Date of order to collect, 13th February, 1862.

Jeremiah Hourigan, Maitland: Paid £87 8s 9d. (All funds paid out.) Date of order to collect, 13th January, 1852.

Luke Flynn, Waterloo Estate, near Sydney: Received £8 1s 3d, paid £4 9s 8d; to credit of estate £3 11s 7d. Date of order to collect, 31st December, 1861.

John E. Allen, Cowra: Received £75 19s 2d, paid £9 1s 4d; to credit of estate £66 17s 10d. Date of order to collect, 21st December, 1861.

G. F. Bell, Warrego: Received £5 10s, paid £1 1s 6d; to credit of estate £4 8s 6d. Date of order to collect, 18th March, 1861.

Joseph Chevin, Araluen: Paid £12 18s 7d; to credit of estate £103 13s 5d. Date of order to collect, 20th May, 1861.

John Neale, Taroom: Paid £30 10s; balance to credit of estate £77 0s 8d. Date of order to collect, 12th April, 1861.

Terence Cunningham, Braidwood: Paid £64 18s 11d; to credit of estate £187 10s 4d. Date of order to collect, 9th August, 1860.

James Bradshaw, Crackenback: Paid £15; to credit of estate £66 0s 5d. Date of order to collect, 11th May, 1859.

Matthew Heenan, King's Plains: Paid £8 2s; to credit of estate £17 4s 10d. Date of order to collect, 28th October, 1861.

Thomas Bassett, Carcoar: Paid £6 5s; to credit of estate £10 18s 6d. Date of order to collect, 25th July, 1861.

Cornelius Hourigan, Burragorang: Received £6 11s, paid £6 1s 1d; to credit of estate, 9s 11d. Date of order to collect, 24th March, 1862.

John Shepherd, Whaland: Received £13, paid £11 6s 6d; to credit of estate, £1 13s 6d. Date of order to collect, 6th March, 1862.

John Pickering, Kunopia: Received £14, paid £11 7s 6d; to credit of estate, £2 12s 6d. Date of order to collect, 6th March, 1862.

Peter C. Newort, Rocky River: Received £24 9s 6d, paid £4; to credit of estate, £20 9s 6d. Date of order to collect, 26th February, 1862.

George Hitchcock, Parramatta: Received £120 14s 11d, paid £7 16s 3d; to credit of estate, £112 18s 8d. Date of order to collect, 8th April, 1862.

Charles H. Phibbs, Rockhampton: Received £59 15s 1d, paid £4 10s 4d; to credit of estate, £55 4s 9d. Date of order to collect, 12th February, 1862.

Thomas Perry, Sydney: Received £80 0s 4d, paid £20 14s 1d; to credit of estate, £59 6s 3d. Date of order to collect, 7th April, 1862.

Edward Howell, Vaucluse, near Sydney: Received £30, paid £1 10s; to credit of estate, £28 10s. Date of order to collect, 9th May, 1862.

Peter Brown, Cooronbong: Received £8 15s 6d, paid £1 2s 4d; to credit of estate, £7 13s 2d. Date of order to collect, 20th March, 1862.

Rawson Myers, Tenterfield: Received £5 14s, paid £1 3s 10d; to credit of estate, £138 6s 4d. Date of order to collect, 31st July, 1861.

Robert Heaman, Goulburn: Received 16s 6d; to credit of estate, 16s 6d. Date of order to collect, 30th April, 1862.

Hugh Nichols, Kiandra: Paid £46 10s; to credit of estate, £7 15s 6d. Date of order to collect, 4th November, 1861.

James A. Paige, Barwin: Paid, £1 8s; to credit of estate, £9 17s 6d. Date of order to collect, 24th July, 1861.

James Walsh or Welsh, Forbes: Received £204, paid £38 16s 9d; to credit of estate, £165 3s 3d. Date of order to collect, 26th April, 1862.

Frank Rodgers, Forbes: Received £11 16s, paid £6 13s 4d; to credit of estate, £5 3s 8d. Date of order to collect, 6th March, 1862.

Henry Reynolds, Sydney: Received £12 15s, paid £5 19s 2d; to credit of estate, £6 15s 10d. Date of order to collect, 21st May, 1862.

Edward Wynlock, Windsor: Received £12 18s 6d, paid £2 11s 5d; to credit of estate, £10 7s 1d. Date of order to collect, 26th April, 1862.

Jasper Tunn, Bungoria: Received £16 0s 4d, paid £7 12s 1d; to credit of estate, £8 8s 3d. Date of order to collect, 1st September, 1861.

Samuel Dodd, Burrangong: Received £30, paid £2 11s 6d; to credit of estate £27 8s 6d. Date of order to collect, 13th May, 1862.

Henry Reed, Forbes: Received £255, paid £75 14s; to credit of estate £179 6s. Date of order to collect, 1st April, 1862.

Robert Murphy, Forbes: Received £175, paid £53 6s; to credit of estate £121 14s. Date of order to collect, 21st March, 1862.

Robert Jennings, Sydney: Received £10 8s 6d, paid £2 10s; to credit of estate £7 18s 6d. Date of order to collect, 2nd June, 1862.

G. F. Nicholls, Sydney: Received £25 7s 2d, paid £6 1s 3d; to credit of estate £19 5s 11d. Date of order to collect, 26th May, 1862.

George Lang, Sydney: Received £16 11s 6d, paid £4 0s 8d; to credit of estate £12 10s 10d. Date of order to collect, 26th March, 1862.

Daniel King, Sydney: Received £4 15s, paid £1 16s 9d; to credit of estate, £2 18s 3d. Date of order to collect, 7th March, 1862.

Jerry Fitt, Mensangle: Received 7s 11d; to credit of estate 7s 11d. Date of order to collect, 17th June, 1862.

John Williams, Newcastle: Received £9 3s 3d, paid £1 18s 10d; to credit of estate £7 4s 5d. Date of order to collect, 7th August, 1861.

William Alfred Reader, Newcastle: Received £84 12s 8d, paid £5 16s 7d; to credit of estate £78 16s 1d. Date of order to collect, 21st March, 1862.

S. Grumley, Wee Waa: Paid £38 4s 5d. (All funds paid out). Date of order to collect, 4th June, 1861.

Bernard Gomez, Sydney: Received £8 8s, paid £1 12s 6d; to credit of estate £6 10s 6d. Date of order to collect, 26th April, 1862.

James M'Kay, Sydney: Received £6 13s 6d, paid £1 5s 3d; to credit of estate £5 8s 3d. Date of order to collect, 20th June, 1862.

William Grovenor, Yass: Received £33 15s, paid £14 13s 9d; to credit of estate £19 1s 3d. Date of order to collect, 28th May, 1862.

George Jervis, Wee Waa: Paid £16 18s 7d; to credit of estate £50 16s 11d. Date of order to collect, 14th May, 1861.

John Ford, Goulburn: Paid £20 12s 6d; to credit of estate £66 19s. Date of order to collect, 2nd October, 1861.

John Dixon, Tenterfield: Paid £3 19s 4d. (All funds paid out.) Date of order to collect, 1st October, 1861.

Edward Goulding, Moruya: Paid £7 8s; to credit of estate 15s. Date of order to collect, 14th October, 1861.

Michael English, Jerrick Norra: Paid £37 3s 8d. (All funds paid out.) Date of order to collect, 11th December, 1860.

Total money received £1458 12s 7d; paid 1612 18s 8d; to credit of estates £1854 4s 8d.

LOCHINVAR.—A public meeting was held in the township on Wednesday, 6th instant, to consider the best means of collecting subscriptions for the sufferers in the cotton manufacturing districts of Great Britain, on which occasion a committee was appointed for the purpose of canvassing the neighbourhood. The sum of £32 6s. was thus raised by the following collectors: Messrs. J. Smith and Graham, £11 6s.; Messrs. Palmer and Ashton, £8 9s.; Messrs. Yeo and O'Brien, £6 4s.; Rev. L. Tyrrell, £3 2s. 6d.; Mr. Greedy, £2 10s.; Mr. Small, 14s. 6d.: total £32 6s. Deducting 2s. for expenses, the remainder has been sent to the treasurer of the Maitland fund, to be transmitted to England by the next mail.—*Maitland Mercury.*

HEALTH OF SYDNEY.

JULY, 1862.

THE number of births registered during July was 213; viz.:—105 males and 108 females. The number recorded in July, 1861, was 227, shewing a decrease of 14 in the registrations of the past month.

The average rate of the corresponding month of the five years, 1857 to 1861, was 206, the births therefore are 7 in excess of the average.

The deaths numbering 100: viz.:—49 males and 51 females, exceeded those recorded during July, 1861, by 8, and were 26 below the average (126) of the same month in the five previous years.

Diseases of the respiratory system were, as usual at this time of the year, the most prevalent, having proved fatal in 26 cases—that is 26.0 per cent. of the total deaths.

The deaths of children under 5 years of age numbered 36—that is 36·0 per cent. of the total deaths, and 6·56 per cent. below the average of the five previous years.

The infantine mortality in the corresponding month of previous years, was as follows:—

	Under 5 years.	Total Deaths.	
1857...	30	106	28·13
1858...	56	112	50·00
1859...	39	100	39·00
1860...	128	222	57·65
1861...	35	92	38·04
1862...	36	100	36·00

(Per-centage of deaths under 5 years to total deaths.)

TABLE shewing the Deaths of Males and Females registered in each Ward, from 1st to 31st July, 1862, distinguishing those under 5 years of age.

Ward.	Under 5 years. Males.	Under 5 years. Females.	Above 5 years. Males.	Above 5 years. Females.	Unspecified. Males.	Unspecified. Females.	Total.
Gipps	1	4	...	2	...	...	7
Bourke	3	3	17	13	...	1	37
Brisbane	2	1	1	2	...	...	6
Macquarie	1	...	2	2	...	...	6
Cook	...	4	3	1	...	1	6
Fitzroy	...	2	6	...	...	...	8
Phillip	4	5	1	8	...	...	17
Denison	6	1	2	2	...	...	11
Totals	17	19	32	30	...	2	100

Summary of Deaths of both Sexes registered in Sydney, from 1st to 31st July, 1862.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	Total under five years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and upwards.	†	Total at all ages.
ZYMOTIC DISEASES. Endemic, epidemic, and contagious ...	1	2	...	2	...	5	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
SPORADIC DISEASES. Of Uncertain Seat: Dropsy and other diseases of variable seat	11	...	...	1	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	18
Of Nervous System: Diseases of the brain, &c.	6	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Of Respiratory System: Diseases of the lungs, &c.	3	2	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	26
Of Circulatory System: Diseases of the heart and blood-vessels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Of Digestive Organs: Diseases of the stomach, liver, &c.	2	2	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Of Urinary Organs: Diseases of the kidneys, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Of Generative Organs: Childbirth, diseases of the uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Of Locomotive Organs: Rheumatism, diseases of the bones, joints, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Of Integumentary System: Diseases of the skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
External Causes: Violence, privation, and intemperance	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total from all causes ...	23	8	...	5	...	36	4	2	3	...	4	12	3	6	4	7	3	5	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	100

RETURN of Births and Deaths registered in each of the Registry Districts forming the Metropolitan Division, during the month of July, 1862.

District.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.		Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Deaths. Total.
1.—Sydney	105	108	213	...	49	51	100
2.—Balmain	14	10	24	...	2	1	3
3.—Glebe	6	6	12	...	3	2	5
4.—Newtown	10	7	17	...	4	5	9
5.—Paddington	7	20	27	...	5	3	8
6.—Chippendale	25	26	51	...	...	6	6
7.—Concord	8	1	9	...	1	2	3
8.—St. George	11	9	20	...	3	...	3
9.—St. Leonards	7	8	15	...	3	1	4
Total	193	195	388	...	70	71	141

CHRIS. ROLLESTON, Registrar-General.
General Registry Office, Elizabeth-street,
Sydney, August 9th, 1862.

ILLEGALLY COMMUNICATING WITH THE GAOL.—At the Goulburn Quarter Sessions, on the 11th instant, Thomas Whittaker was put upon his trial, charged with unlawfully throwing a paper parcel over the gaol wall, on the 28th ultimo, he having been caught in the act. The parcel fell in the prisoners' yard inside, and the turnkeys not having obtained possession of it, it was not known what its contents consisted of. The prisoner himself had stated that it was nothing but an old newspaper that he had picked up and thrown over the wall. The Crown Prosecutor (Mr. Forbes) now stated that, on reading over the depositions, he had considered that no offence was disclosed under which he could lay an information, and he had, therefore, referred the matter to the Attorney-General for his opinion. That gentleman had put a minute on the document to the effect that he thought there was a case, as he did not believe that a newspaper, without something bulky being wrapped in it, could be thrown over the gaol wall. Since his (the Crown Prosecutor's) arrival in Goulburn he had communicated with the governor of the gaol, and he found that the prisoner's statement was not incompatible with the truth, and he could not, therefore, but reiterate his former opinion. Mr. District Court Judge Callaghan, having looked at the depositions and the minute in which the Attorney-General had stated that "case was one that ought to be prosecuted to the utmost," said that it was a most extraordinary minute even for an Attorney-General to write. He could not but concur with the Crown Prosecutor that there was not the shadow of a case in law to justify the putting the man on his trial. By the English Act the delivering to the prisoners masks, vizors, instruments, arms, &c. was a felony for which the offender was liable to fourteen years' transportation, but how the giving such comforts as tobacco, which it appeared to be thought was in the parcel, could be construed into an offence of this kind, was beyond his comprehension. After a few further remarks, the Crown Prosecutor asked that Whittaker might be discharged on his own recognisances, in £10, to appear when called upon. This course having been explained to the prisoner, the Judge asked him if he would consent to promise to pay £10 in the manner stated. The prisoner replied, amidst considerable laughter, that he hadn't got £10, to which the Bench rejoined that many a man promised to pay more than he had got. The prisoner, having entered into the required recognisances, was then discharged. The following are the minutes of the Crown Prosecutor and Attorney-General, referred to above:—"I do not see any offence here to lay an information upon. The evidence is, that prisoner threw a parcel over the gaol wall, but no evidence as to what it contained; and that is all. Refer to the Attorney-General.—D. FORBES, C.P.—July 31, 1862." "I am inclined to think that there is sufficient evidence to go to the jury under the last clause of the 4th George 4, cap. 64, sec. 43, as I presume it can be easily proved that no handful of newspaper could be thrown over the gaol wall, without something weighty within it. The prisoner's statement being therefore disproved, this lie, with the other facts which may be brought in evidence against him, will be sufficient to justify a verdict. Mr. Forbes will do his best in the case, as it is plainly a matter to be prosecuted to the utmost.—T. H.—1 | 8 | 62."—*Goulburn Chronicle.*

COMMITTAL OF A CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. Mr. Steele, Episcopalian minister at Bombala, has been committed by the local bench to take his trial at the forthcoming Cooma Sessions, for unlawfully disinterring a dead body from the public cemetery. The case is said to be a very intricate one, and likely to involve some curious legal questions. Great indignation is felt in the neighbourhood at the conduct of the reverend gentleman.—*Golden Age, of Thursday.*

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Meteorological Return for the Week ending 9th August, 1862.

Date.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahrenheit. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Temperature. Minimum Shade.	Maximum Shade.	Maximum Sun.	Humidity. 9 a.m.	Rain gauge.
Sun. Aug. 3	29·714	29·685	29·789	*	54·0	66·0	·70	0·465
Monday ... 4	·855	·579	·618	48·6	55·6	85·2	·78	0·140
Tues. ... 5	·803	·641	·635	38·9	59·2	90·0	·88	
Wed. ... 6	·461	·327	·430	48·6	59·7	97·7	·72	0·012
Thur. ... 7	·938	·303	·486	42·6	58·7	90·4	·69	0·012
Friday ... 8	·640	·549	·645	38·4	57·0	90·7	·69	
Sat. ... 9	·669	·610	·747	37·0	56·5	98·1	·85	
Mean	29·681	29·509	29·665	41·6	56·4	90·0	·87	1·048

Date.	Winds. Direction. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Force. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Extent of Cloud. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.
Sun. Aug. 3	W S W	S W	S S W	2	4	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monday ... 4	S W	S S W	W N W	3	3	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tues. ... 5	W N W	W N W	W	2	2	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed. ... 6	N N E	S W	S W	3	3	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thur. ... 7	S W	S	S W	2	2	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday ... 8	W	W S W	W	2	2	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sat. ... 9	W	W	W	1	2	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mean	...	...	...	...	...	...	·40	·66	·41

* Index shaken down by wind.

REMARKS.

Sunday, August 3rd. Heavy rain 5·15 p.m.
Monday, 4th. Showery morning; cleared late in the afternoon.
Tuesday, 5th. Fine; cloudy afternoon.
Wednesday, 6th. Rain this morning; and a few drops 7·15 p.m.
Thursday, 7th. Fine throughout.
Friday, 8th. Fine throughout.
Saturday, 9th. Fine throughout.
Mean temperature of water in Woolloomooloo Bay at 7 a.m., 54·1.
The force of the wind is estimated in numbers from 0 to 6 according to the observer's judgment.
The humidity is the mean of the results deduced from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers at 9 a.m., 3 p.m., and 9 p.m.; saturation being 100.
The extent of cloud is represented by the tenths of the sky obscured at the time of observation.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

MONTHLY ABSTRACT,—JUNE, 1862.

Place of Observation.	Mean Temperature, 9 a.m. Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Mean maximum shade.	Mean minimum shade.	Highest shade.	Lowest shade.	Greatest diurnal range.	Mean height of Barometer 9 a.m., reduced to 32°.	Mean pressure of Vapour.	Mean Humidity.	Mean Cloud.	Resultant Wind. Force.	Direction.	Rain in inches.	No. of days rain.
Casino	58·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·940	...	...	·30	22	W 6 S	2·62	10
Armidale	44·3	42·1	71·3	...	75·0	...	...	29·720	·246	84	·60	11	W 41 S	2·12	11
Newcastle	53·8	50·7	60·1	48·9	72·3	42·1	25·5	30·057	·333	81	·57	32	W 22 N	3·60	12
Bathurst	40·8	...	55·8	31·2	69·0	22·0	41·0	27·672	...	...	·34	19	W 4 S	1·20	7
Windsor	50·7	48·9	62·8	40·5	72·5	26·0	37·3	30·058	·327	85	·30	17	S 41 E	0·33	8
Sydney	51·6	48·0	61·1	47·8	67·8	38·1	23·8	29·948	·303	79	·53	48	W 11 N	3·32	10
Goulburn	43·2	40·4	54·5	33·4	60·0	25·2	34·8	27·907	·233	87	·63	18	W 20 S	0·77	9
Deniliquin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·432	...	...	·36	8	N 2 W	·87	4
Cooma	38·8	36·7	51·9	31·3	63·1	18·0	31·7	27·345	·197	83	·70	17	W 11 S	0·63	10

W. SCOTT, Astronomer.

COLONIAL INDUSTRY.—THE SHIPPING INTEREST.—While Protectionists in Legislative Assembly lament the lack of manufactures which in the mother country offer facilities for the employment of labour and the investment of capital, and attribute the cause to Free Trade, there are gradually developing in this colony branches of industry requiring skilled labour, and which, notwithstanding the competition of the world, will ultimately expand into large and flourishing colonial trades without the adoption of that principle of "Dearness" which is synonimous with "Protection." The successful competition of colonial producers has often been a matter of comment, and we have frequently directed attention to the production in New South Wales of works of art and general utility, which would have done credit to any establishment. It is natural that in a large sea port like Sydney we should have our own shipbuilders, docks, and nautical machinists. There are also in this city sailmakers who carry on an extensive trade and supply ships with an article equal to any imported. Messrs. Lane and Co., of Lower George-street, have among other orders, just completed the largest topsail ever made in this colony, for the White Star, now lying at the Circular Quay. This vessel is one of the biggest merchant ships afloat, and the topsail contains 760 yards of No. 0 canvas, with leech ropes and ropes along the reef-band. It is also cross-banded to give it that unusual strength which is required in the sails of a ship of such large dimensions, and as a piece of work it is equal to anything which could be produced in the sea ports of Great Britain.

THE DISTRESS FUND.—The *Western Post* of Saturday states that the Mudgee subscriptions amount, up to the present time, to about £150.

THE LATE MAIL ROBBERY.—On the authority of a correspondent, the *Singleton Times* states that constable Scully and trooper Egan, of the Cassilis police force, had been in pursuit of the supposed marauders, and had taken two horses abandoned by some fugitives at Tongay, and two more at Talbragar. It is believed that the horses were stolen from Warra, as they had travelled from that direction, and that the other two were taken from Tongay. The police had to return for want of horses capable of any further pursuit, as those captured were completely knocked up, otherwise they would have pushed on to Lambing Flat. The same party states that on their return from Talbragar, the troopers picked up a man who had bolted from Mr. Bettington, of Merriwa, and while bringing him in, called late at night at a squatter's house, and asked for shelter, which was positively refused. They were very cold and hungry, but had to proceed with their prisoner as they best could.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—A meeting of the council was held on the 4th instant. Present—the chairman, Mr. N. D. Stenhouse, and councillors Beattie, Church, Cohen, Elliott, Evans, and Rountree. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following letters were read:—From the committee of the English Manufacturing Districts Relief Fund; 2. From Mr. W. Fenton, bailiff, requesting payment for extra services rendered in collecting the municipal rates. Referred to the finance committee. 3. From Mr. Thomas O'Brien representing that his cottage in Cooper-street had been injured by flooding, caused by the recent formation of that street, and praying that a drain might be laid to carry the water into the sewer. Referred to the committee of works for their consideration and report. The committee of works brought up a report on a petition from residents in Campbell-street, for the formation of that street, stating that, although at present carriages cannot pass through the street, there is a vacant piece of ground adjoining it sufficient for that purpose, and recommending that, as soon as funds are available, the street be properly formed. Report received. The finance committee brought up a report stating—1. That since their last report of 18th ultimo they had examined the balance-sheet of the revenue and expenditure for the half-year ended 30th June last, which had been approved by them and submitted to the auditors, who had certified the same as correct; also that the statement had been published in the daily newspapers and the *Government Gazette*, as required by the Municipalities Act. 2. That sundry accounts amounting to £246 10s. 6d. had been paid by them under votes of appropriation by the council; and recommending the payment of accounts amounting to £28 9s. 7d. Report received, and on the motion of councillor Church adopted. The chairman reported that the necessary application for the half-yearly Government allowance had been made. Councillor Elliott pursuant to notice moved, "That, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee of works, this council do co-operate with certain petitioners, residents and owners of property in the vicinity of Snail's Bay, in constructing a jetty or landing-place on the north side of Waterview Bay, by contributing £50 towards the expense of the same, provided that the nature and extent of the work be approved by the council; it being also understood that the said sum shall not be paid until the other works already sanctioned by the council shall be provided for or carried out." Question put and carried on division—Ayes, 4; noes, 2. The chairman said that he was desirous of stating and recording his reasons for voting in favour of the motion, as there was an equal number of members for and against it, and as the discussion had occasioned much excitement. That he thought the request of the petitioners reasonable, as they could only reach the wharf at the end of Mort-street by a very circuitous and rough track, and as they were content to bear at least half the expense of the proposed jetty. That he was also partly influenced by the report of the committee of works, as he conceived that when, as in this instance, a committee who supported a motion was equal in number to those who opposed it, a chairman ought, in the absence of any very obvious error or improper bias in the proceedings of a committee, to allow some weight to its inquiries and deliberations. That in the conclusion he had come to, he had likewise kept in view the important consideration, that by the new Municipalities Bill, a smaller body than seemed to have signed the petition, of householders residing in any defined area (such as Snail's Bay), of a municipality, might, upon a petition unopposed by a larger body of householders residing in the same area be relieved altogether from the operation of the Act. And, finally, that he felt the less difficulty in voting for the motion, as the sum asked for, would not be paid till the other petitions already assented to should be provided for, or carried into effect, and as the work in question would be subject to the approval of the surveyor of the municipality. The council then adjourned.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 19th August, 1862.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Construction of culverts at Three and Four-mile Creeks, near Albury; Construction of Adams' Creek Bridge; Erection of a police station, Tenterfield; Construction of two mud punts for the Shoalhaven Steam Dredge; Alterations Bathurst Gaol; Alterations Telegraph Office, Windeyer; Erection of a Telegraph and Post Office, Murrurundi; Supplies for Fitz Roy Dock Works:—Mooring Chain (cable), Swivels, Shackles	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 26th August.
Erection of a Telegraph and Post Office, Sofala. Erection of Police Buildings, Forbes. Additions, &c., Bow Bridge at Yass. Clearing and Fencing, Contracts Nos. 1 and 2, G. S. Railway Extension from Picton to Goulburn.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 2nd Sept.
G. W. Road, 3rd District:— 2. General Stewart's Gate to Rock's Hill. 3. Rock's Hill to Milne's Farm. 4. Milne's Farm to Frederick's Valley. 5. Frederick's Valley to Orange. 6. Culverts, Contract No. 2. 7. Ditto, ditto No. 3. 8. Ditto, ditto No. 4. 9. Ditto, ditto No. 5.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 9th Sept.
Construction of Rock's Creek Bridge. Construction of Approach to Singleton Ford. Construction of Bridge over the Namoi near Narrabri	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 16th Sept.
Leasing Government Railways	1st November.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 25th July, 1862.

LEASING GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, New South Wales.—NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS will be received at this office until the 1st November next, to be addressed to the Commissioner for Railways, Sydney, New South Wales, and marked "Tender for Leasing Railways," from parties willing to lease the lines of railway in New South Wales, from Sydney to Picton and Penrith, and from Newcastle to Singleton, in accordance with the conditions and specification published in the Supplement to the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, on 19th July instant; copies of which, with plan attached, indicating the extent to which this contract applies, may be seen on application at the Railway Office, Phillip-street.
W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
14th August, 1862.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—CONVEYANCE being required for the Post Office Mails from and to the undermentioned places, from the 15th September to the 31st December, 1862, or 1863; persons who are disposed to Contract for providing the same, are invited to transmit their offers, in writing, to the General Post Office, before 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August next, endorsed "Tender for Conveyance of Mails."

WESTERN ROAD.
1. To and from Orange, Stony Creek, Ironbarks, Black Rock, Wellington, and Montefiores, six times a week; or,
2. To and from Orange, Stony Creek, Ironbarks, Black Rock, Wellington, and Montefiores, three times a week.
3. To and from Molong, Black Rock, Wellington, and Montefiores, three times a week.

The conditions will be the same as those published in the notice of the 14th September last, and tenders will not be considered unless in accordance therewith.
E. C. WEEKES.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
11th July, 1862.

NOTICE to MARINERS.—The following extract from a letter received from Commander Sidney, R.N., in charge of the Admiralty and Colonial Survey, is published for general information.
E. C. WEEKES.

"Admiralty and colonial surveying schooner Captain Cook."

"Sydney, 10th July, 1862.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Government, with the arrival, to-day, of this vessel, having been employed on the survey of the coast, since the 4th ultimo, between Sugar Loaf Point and Port Macquarie.

"I have to report the existence of a shoal, which I have examined and named the 'Edith Breaker.' It has 25 feet on it at low water, with from 18 to 20 fathoms immediately around it, and with any swell forms a dangerous breaker, lying as it does directly on the line of coasters' track, inside the Seal Rocks.

"The following are the bearings (magnetic) and distances, viz.:—

"White pile on summit of Sugar Loaf Point, north 27·40 east 2¼ miles.

"Outer green point of Treachery Head, north 19 30 east 1¾ mile.

"Large Seal Rock north 57·10 east 2¼ miles.

* * * * * *

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
"FREDERIC N. SIDNEY, Commander R.N.
"The Honorable E. C. Weekes." &c., &c., &c.

The Treasury, Queensland, 17th July, 1862.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified that the Government, having it in contemplation to undertake the formation of a Tramway between Ipswich and Dalby, are prepared (in order to provide funds for carrying out the same) to issue land scrip, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

1. Each portion of scrip issued will be of the value of £20, and will bear interest at the above rate from the date of issue.
2. The said scrip, with interest added at the rate of five per cent. per annum, will be received in payment of land purchased in any part of the colony, either at the Treasury or by any land agent to whom it may be presented.
3. All scrip issued to be transferable by delivery.
4. The amount tendered must be paid in cash on delivery, at the rate of £20 for each portion of scrip.
5. Persons desirous of purchasing any portion of the above are invited to send in applications, addressed to the honorable the Treasurer.
6. Any further information may be obtained at this office.

By his Excellency's command,
R. R. MACKENZIE.

FORM OF SCRIP.
£20 0 0 QUEENSLAND SCRIP. £20 0 0
No. TRANSFERABLE BY DELIVERY.

In consideration of value received, it is hereby agreed and directed that this scrip, together with interest added, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, from the , shall be received as cash at any Government land sale, or in payment of any Crown lands purchased by the holder hereof for the time being.

Dated at Government House, Queensland, this day of 18

Governor of Queensland.

Colonial Treasurer.

Entered at the Treasury
Under Secretary.

Entered at the Audit Office,
Auditor General.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—This successful Family Weekly Newspaper has now reached a circulation of between 7000 and 8000 copies. Next to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, it has by far the largest circulation of any journal in the colony.

The Country Edition of the SYDNEY MAIL is posted to every part of the interior on FRIDAY mornings, and the Town Edition published every SATURDAY morning at 5 o'clock. Advertisements for either edition must be sent to the Office not later than 8 o'clock on THURSDAY evenings. Cash terms of Advertising: 2 lines, 1s.; 4 ditto, 2s.; 6 ditto, 3s.; 8 ditto, 4s.; and 3d. for every additional line for each insertion. All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to the advertiser's account, if booked. A considerable reduction is made where the insertions continue for one, two, three, six, or twelve months. Subscriptions: Thirteen shillings per annum, payable in advance.

*** Agents requiring the SYDNEY MAIL FOR SALE must remit IN ADVANCE, or their orders will not be attended to.

Publishing Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

BROMPTON ESTATE, NEWTOWN.—Purchasers at the first sale are reminded that the time limited for the payment of the balance of purchase money expired on the 12th August instant, and that all contracts not forthwith completed will be enforced by the adoption of legal proceedings. Dated the 18th August, 1862. ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK, solicitors for the vendor, 120, Elizabeth-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

Annual revenue, upwards of ..	£55,000 0 0
Accumulated and invested funds, upwards of ..	130,000 0 0
New premiums, from January 1st to June 30th, 1862 ..	6,617 2 6
New assurances, ditto ditto ..	161,750 0 0
355 new policies issued, ditto ditto ..	

Directors:
GEORGE KING, Esq., Chairman.
ARTHUR TODD HOLROYD, Esq., M.L.A., Deputy Chairman.
Robert Gilfillan, Esq. | The Hon. James Mitchell, Esq., M.L.C.
S. A. Joseph, Esq. | Samuel Thompson, Esq.

Medical Referee:
SPROTT BOYD, Esq., M.D., No. 6, Lyons-terrace, Hyde-Park.

ASSURANCES on single or joint lives.
ANNUITIES—PRESENT, DEFERRED, and REVERSIONARY.
ENDOWMENTS for the education of children, or establishing them in life, or for old age.
PROFITS periodically ascertained, and divided annually among the members of the Society, greatly exceed those of any other office.
SPECIAL PRIVILEGES—PROTECTION OF ALL POLICIES after a time to members and their families against the claims of creditors.
LOANS ON MORTGAGE of city and suburban real estate.
PROSPECTUSES, and every information, may be obtained from the Agents and Medical Referees, and at the Principal Office.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON,
Actuary and Secretary.

Principal Office, Hunter-street.
August 1st, 1862. No. 1.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. Office, NEW PITT-STREET Sydney.

CAPITAL, £400,000, in 4000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS:
FREDERICK FANNING, ESQ., CHAIRMAN.
WILLIAM H. ELDRED, ESQ., DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
JOHN BROWN, ESQ.
JOHN DE V. LAMB, ESQ.
JAMES MILSOM, JUN., ESQ.
CHARLES SMITH, ESQ.

AGENT and MARINE SURVEYOR for the Port of Newcastle:
JOHN BINGLE, Esq.
LONDON AGENT:
MESSRS. BROWN AND CO., 62, Moorgate-street.

The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances.

Rates of Premium per cent. by first-class vessels no under forty-five tons, free from average unless general.

Guineas.		Guineas.	
Europe	1½	Port Phillip, by sailing vessel	1¼
India, China, and Manila	2½	Ditto, per steamer	¾
Java	2	Clarence River	2
Torres' Straits	3	Ditto, by steamer	1¼
Valparaiso and Lima	2	Moreton Bay (by the northern passage)	1¼
California	2	Wide Bay	1½
Mauritius	2	Launceston	1¼
Bourbon	2½	Hobart Town	1
Auckland	1½	Ditto, by steamer	¾
Ditto, by steamer	¾	Twofold Bay	¾
Port Nicholson	2	Tahiti	1½
Port Nelson	2	Otago	2
Port Cooper	2		
Adelaide	1½		

Goods insured with particular average, from ¼ to ½ per cent. extra.

Time risks on first-class vessels.
3 months .. .. 4 guineas per cent.
6 ditto .. .. .. 6 ditto ditto
12 ditto .. .. .. 10 ditto ditto
Whaling voyage .. 10 guineas per cent.

Specie—to or from London, one guinea and a half per cent., and policies will be issued in triplicate, payable in London, if required.

Specie—to or from Melbourne, by sailing vessels, one guinea per cent.; by steamers, ½ per cent.

The Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of each vessel in which they may be interested, to report upon the stowage of the cargo, &c., and where claims for damages are likely to be made, notice is required to be left at the Company's Office.

HENRY T. FOX, Secretary.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
For Fire and Life Assurance at home and abroad.
Annual revenue from premiums, upwards of £200,000.
Accumulated funds, over £600,000.
Tables of rates and forms of proposals can be obtained at the Company's offices, 62, Margaret-street.
WILLIAM RAE, resident secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Office: George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
M. E. MURNIN, Esq., Chairman.
SAMUEL D. GORDON, Esq.
JAMES HENDERSON, Esq.
WILLIAM HARBOTTLE, Esq.
RICHARD JONES, Esq.
JOHN B. WATT, Esq.
AUDITORS:
A. M'Arthur, Esq., and W. Watson, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain James Malcolm.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. P. W. Flower and Co.

A table of the rates of premium may be obtained on application at the Office.

Policies on goods, gold, and specie to Great Britain are granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required. By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 1st November, 1861.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £500,000.
(Unlimited Liability.)
DIRECTORS:
J. L. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Chairman.
JAMES MARTIN, Esq., Q.C., M.L.A.
JAMES BYRNES, Esq.
J. R. YOUNG, Esq.
J. M. LEIGH, Esq.
FIRE SURVEYOR:
J. F. HILLY, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain W. F. NORIE.

This Company has now commenced business, in their temporary office, Exchange, and are prepared to effect transactions in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE.

The Directors meet daily for the despatch of business.

Claims upon the Company will meet with equitable adjustment and prompt settlement.

Forms of application and all other information may be obtained at the Company's temporary office, as above.
C. M. SMITH, Manager.

SMYTH'S SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, Lyons-buildings, George-street. Established A.D. 1846, under the direction of a Committee of Underwriters. Hours of attendance from 10 till 4.

Rates of premium per cent. by first-class vessels only. Free from average, unless general.

Guineas.		Guineas.	
Torres' Strait	3	Port Nicholson	2
Fitzroy River	2	Auckland	1½
Wide Bay	1½	Ditto (steamer)	¾
Ditto (steamers)	1	Nelson	2
Port Curtis	1½	Port Cooper	2
Moreton Bay	1¼	Port Otago	2
Ditto (steamer)	¾	Great Britain	1¾
Clarence River	2	Canton and Hongkong	2½
Ditto (steamer)	1¼	India	2½
Macleay River	2	Manila	2½
Port Hunter	1	Singapore	2
Ditto (steamer)	½	Batavia	2
Twofold Bay	¾	Ceylon	2
Port Phillip	1¼	Mauritius	2
Ditto (Sts. from Sydney)	¾	Cape of Good Hope	2½
New Caledonia	1½	Tahiti	1¾
Portland Bay	2½	California	2
Adelaide	1½	Honolulu	2
Launceston	1¼	New York or Boston	2
Hobart Town	1	Valparaiso	2
Ditto (steamer)	¾	Talcahuano	2

TIME RISKS ON FIRST-CLASS SHIPS ONLY.

Three months	Free from particular average	3 per cent.
	With particular average	4 ditto
Six months	Free from particular average	5 ditto
	With particular average	6 ditto
Twelve months	Free from particular average	9 ditto
	With particular average	10 ditto

Second-class vessels subject to arrangement.

N.B.—Policies on goods, gold, and specie to Great Britain, are granted in triplicate, payable in London, in case of loss, if required.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH,
March, 1861. Lyons-buildings, George-street.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY, FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH,
ESTABLISHED IN 1854.
OFFICES, 32, HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.

The European Assurance Society is empowered by special Act of Parliament to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding GOVERNMENT and other situations of trust.

After a certain number of payments, the guarantee premium will be reduced 25 per cent.

A considerable reduction is effected by the combination of life assurance with guarantee.

Lives assured at rates of premium unusually favourable to assurers.

Life policies indisputable, except in cases of fraud.

Risks accepted and claims paid in Sydney.

Forms of proposal, tables of rates, and every information can be obtained upon application to
FREDERICK J. JACKSON, resident secretary.

ROYAL FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of LIVERPOOL and LONDON.
Capital, £2,000,000.
SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This company has ever maintained a high character for its liberal and prompt payment of losses, and the undersigned are empowered to settle all claims in the colony.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

CLASS 1ST.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 3s. to 6s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

CLASS 2ND.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. per annum; and for retail trades in advance of 15 per cent. upon the published rates.

CLASS 3RD.—Wooden buildings, in Sydney and suburbs, 15s. to 25s. per cent. per annum.

Surveyor—Mr. William Weaver, C.E.

LIFE BRANCH.

At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was again declared to the policy holders (insured with profits) equivalent to 2 per cent. on the amount of their policies for each year they have been current—a continuation of success never, we believe, exceeded by any life office.

The Actuary's report describes the statistical and monetary position of the company's Life Branch from the commencement, and exhibits an increase of business to an extent beyond the most sanguine anticipations which had previously been formed.

English rates of premium charged.

Life claims settled in the colony without reference to England.

Medical Referee—Dr. O'Brien, M.R.C.S.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, and forms of proposal, with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.
For Fire Insurance at home and abroad.
Capital, £2,000,000 sterling.
MANAGER:
GEORGE HENRY WHYTING.
SURVEYOR:
WILLIAM WEAVER.

Insurances effected on property in all the townships in the interior.

Losses promptly and liberally settled.

Forms of proposals and every information will be furnished on application to
HENRY MOORE,
Agent for New South Wales and Queensland.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 15th July.

Proposals for insurance will also be received at Mr. Weaver's office, 320, George-street.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
(Established 1849. Capital, £132,000.)
HEAD OFFICE—82, Collins-street East, Melbourne.
CHAIRMAN:
Hon. HENRY MILLER, M.L.C.
SECRETARY:
JOSEPH COLLIE, Esq.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.
SPECIAL FEATURES:
AMPLE SECURITY, MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM, and the LIBERAL ADJUSTMENT and PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

Marine Claims settled in SYDNEY or MELBOURNE, at the option of the insurer.

Insurances effected, and policies at once issued on application at the Office of the Company.
WILLIAM JACK, resident secretary.

BATAVIA and NETHERLANDS INDIA FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Head Offices: Batavia.
Agencies in India, China, Manila, Singapore, Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle.

Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates on behalf of the above Companies, by FROST, KOHLER, and CO., agents.

Marine Surveyor in Sydney, Captain W. F. Norie.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform the mercantile community and masters of vessels, that they are appointed Agents at this port for the Dutch and Hamburgh underwriters, and request that, in cases of damage of vessels or goods insured in Holland or Hamburgh, immediate application may be made to them, whereby the settlement of eventual claims will be materially facilitated.
FROST, KOHLER, and CO.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Drafts are granted on, and the usual Banking business transacted at, the following Agencies in New South Wales, viz.—
Braidwood
Burrangong (Lambing Flat)
Forbes (Lachlan River)
Tumut
Yass.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION—Agents for the Bank of New Zealand—Grant drafts on, and purchase or collect approved bills payable at all the principal towns of New Zealand.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Branches of this Bank are open at
Burrangong (Lambing Flat)
Forbes (Lachlan).

Branches have also been recently opened at Orange, and at Bathurst; at all of which places all usual banking business is transacted.
ROBERT NAPIER, manager.
Sydney, 5th June, 1862.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Incorporated by Act of Council.
Paid up capital £320,000
Reserved fund 64,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened for small sums, and every facility is afforded to traders and others for the transaction of business.

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS issued for lodgments for fixed periods, bearing interest at from 2 to 4 per cent. per annum.

DISCOUNTS and ADVANCES.—Approved trade bills discounted. Drafts purchased secured by bills of lading, accompanied by policies of insurance, of goods shipped from Sydney or London to any port in Great Britain or in the colonies.

CASH CREDITS granted for amounts varying from £100 to £2000, secured by two or more approved sureties.

DRAFTS and LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at the several branches and agencies of the Bank issued, and bills payable at any place in the colonies or Great Britain purchased, or sent for collection. Also, Government Debentures or other securities received for safe custody, and the interest due thereon, whether in the colonies or England, collected for customers without charge.

AGENCY BUSINESS.—The agency of other Banks undertaken on favourable terms, and investments in Colonial or British securities effected for the constituents of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. CHARLES KEMP, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
RICHARD JONES, Esquire, Deputy Chairman.
EDWARD KNOX, Esquire.
GEORGE KING, Esquire.
AUDITORS:
CHARLES SMITH, Esquire.
EDWARD ALLAN, Esquire.
MANAGER:
ROBERT NAPIER, Esquire.
SOLICITOR:
RANDOLPH J. WANT, Esquire.
LONDON OFFICE.
EDWIN BRETT, Esquire, Manager.
JNO. GILCHRIST, Esquire, FREDERICK PARBURY, Esquire, } Directors.
BRANCHES.
SOUTHERN OFFICE, Haymarket, Sydney—James Antrobus Esq., Manager.
GOULBURN—John O'Sullivan, Esq., Manager.
YASS—R. W. Pearson, Esq., Manager.
MORPETH—John Whytlaw, Esq., Manager.
ALBURY—T. B. Gaden, Esq., Manager.
WOLLONGONG—Stephen J. Pearson, Esq., Manager.
MAITLAND—Robert M'Donald, Esq., Manager.
QUEANBEYAN—Walter Scrivenor, Esq., Manager.
KIAMA—R. W. McKellar, Esq., Manager.
COOMA—R. C. Joplin, Esq., Manager.
LAMBING FLAT—J. L. Cobb, Esq., Manager.
PARRAMATTA—John Dobson, Esq., Manager.
FORBES, LACHLAN DIGGINGS—G. H. Green, Esq., Manager.
ORANGE—Fred. W. Burt, Esq., Acting Manager.
BATHURST.— , Manager.
AGENCIES IN THE COLONIES.
MELBOURNE AND ELSEWHERE IN VICTORIA—The Bank of Victoria.
HOBART TOWN—The Bank of Van Diemen's Land.
LAUNCESTON—The Bank of Van Diemen's Land.
ADELAIDE—The South Australian Banking Company, and the National Banking Association.
QUEENSLAND—Maryborough Commercial Bank—Thomas H. Page, Esquire.
AGENCIES IN ENGLAND.
LONDON—The London Joint Stock Bank; the South Australian Banking Company.
LIVERPOOL—Liverpool Union Bank.
MANCHESTER—The Manchester and Salford Bank.
AGENCIES IN IRELAND.
The National Bank.
The Belfast Banking Company.
AGENCIES IN SCOTLAND.
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

THE LATE FIRE IN KING-STREET.—The undersigned beg to inform their numerous friends and supporters that they have made arrangements with the executors of the late Ambrose Foss, Esq., which will enable them to carry on their business without any interruption, and having at present two large shipments of drugs and chemicals in the harbour, as well as others to arrive monthly, all orders entrusted to them will be executed with the same promptitude as heretofore, and at the same reasonable prices; and for the present their offices will be at Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co.
J. and E. ROW, wholesale druggists, Bank-court, Sydney.

HAYNES, BROWN, and CO., Ship Brokers, Spring-street.

ENGLISH AGENCY.—The undersigned, having obtained a thorough knowledge of Australian requirements, from nearly twenty years' personal experience both of the Colonial and English markets, are prepared to undertake General Agency Business, either in the sale of Australian Produce,—guaranteeing punctual Account Sales with cash remittances, or in the purchase and shipment of merchandise to the best advantage. Mr. B. S. Lloyd having been actively employed in London for the last ten years, in purchasing and shipping on behalf of various constituents, and for nearly three years on behalf of the Government of New South Wales, flatters himself that he possesses information and experience which could only be obtained by others who have had the same facilities; and with a determination to confine themselves exclusively to commission business, they now offer their services to any house or individual that may require them. They will be happy to afford colonial constituents reliable and latest information respecting English exports, prices current, shipping, and commercial data generally. B. S. LLOYD and CO., 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, London, 18th April, 1860.

AUSTRALIAN HOTEL, Wagga Wagga.—J. J. FENNELL begs to announce to persons travelling in the interior, and the public generally, that he has leased the above well known and commodious premises from Mr. Thomas Byrnes, the late occupant. The hotel is situated in the most central part of Wagga Wagga, and affords accommodation unsurpassed by that of any hotel in the Murrumbidgee district. The comfort and convenience of guests will be the main effort of the proprietor, who trusts by unremitting attention to the cleanliness and good order of the establishment, the civility and sufficiency of attendants, together with the good management and supply of the kitchen and cellar departments, to ensure him a fair share of public patronage.

A first-class billiard-room with one of Thurston's best tables, will shortly be opened. Extensive stabling with loose boxes, constantly supplied with the best forage, and under the management of an efficient groom.

N.B. A large grass paddock in connection with the hotel, for the use and accommodation of travelling stock.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.—Consequences of Neglect.—The neglected treatment of coughs, cold, influenza, rheumatism, and gout is a source pregnant with serious maladies. Holloway's pills, aided by rubbing his ointment on the chest, remove every dangerous symptom. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

The public of New South Wales is respectfully advised to see that the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment" are printed on the red Government stamp pasted over the label, and that the same words are also woven in the watermark of the book of directions affixed to each pot and box; failing in either of these distinctive marks the medicines cannot be genuine.

Messrs. SARPY and MUSGROVE, 93, King-street, Sydney, sell the genuine Holloway's Pills and Ointment; the same may also be had genuine of all the respectable vendors of patent medicines throughout New South Wales.
(Signed) THOMAS HOLLOWAY.
London, 26th December, 1861.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.—This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

Persons of a full habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

For females, these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To mothers they are confidently recommended as the best medicine that can be taken; and for children of all ages they are unequalled.

These pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Sold in England at 1s 1½d and 2s. 9d. per box.

Agents for Sydney, Messrs. FOSS, SON, and CO.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the public, as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for ladies and children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescing Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During hot seasons and in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the world.

WORM LOZENGES.—These Lozenges, after several years' trial, have been found to supersede every other kind of medicine for the expulsion of worms; and, from their greater efficacy, facility of being administered to children, and their entire freedom from the injurious components of other worm medicines, have now become a universal remedy. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street South.

COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.—A speedy relief, and in most cases a perfect cure, will be effected by taking a few doses of the PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN. Prepared by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite Police Office.

NEW HOMŒOPATHIC GOODS.—The undersigned has just landed a fresh shipment of Leath and Ross' celebrated Homœopathic Preparations. Also, a lot of new books, the latest editions.

A large stock of calendula, rhus toxicodendron, arnica, and camphor.

Nux vomica, in two drachm bottles, all of which are of the best quality, and will be sold at the usual low prices.

This consignment contains a few cases of tinctures adapted to Berjeau's treatment of syphilis.
A. CUBITT, Bridge-street, Sydney.
Country orders promptly attended to.

MORISON'S PILLS and OINTMENT, for the treatment of wounds and ulcers, are the most certain and simple in their effects. Having been tried by thousands they have never been known to fail. By the administration of the internal remedy (the pills) they drive the disease out, and by the application of the external remedy (the ointment) the heal wounds, ulcers, and the worst of external disorders. Sold, wholesale and retail, by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street South; W. Larmer, 313, George-street; A. Abraham, near the Royal Hotel; Parker, Balmain; Watson, Brickfield-hill.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE now on at J. WETHERILL'S 307, George-street, near Hunter-street.

French merinos, 1s 11d	Best josephine kid gloves, 2s 11d
Best French delaines, 12½d	Lined parasols, 3s 11d, worth 12s 6d
Tweed robes, 13 yards, 5s 9d	French flowers, 1s 6d bunch
Irish poplins, 1s 11d	Feathers, 1s 6d, worth 4s 6d
Checked silks, 2s 9d	French ribbons 7½d, worth 1s
Washing silks, 1s 11d	Fashionable hats, bonnets, 1s 11d
French satins, 1s 11d	Holland diapers, 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
Best sarsnets, 12½d	Children's mantles, 3s 6d, worth 8s 6d
Good black silks, 1s 11d	White French kid gloves 1s 6d
Best lilac prints, 5½d	Braids and fringes, 36 yards, 1s
Best cambric ditto, 6½d	Ladies' mantles, 12s 6d, worth 29s
Dressed hollands, 6½d	Muslin collars, 1s 4d, worth 2s 9d
Figured dimities, 7½d	Linen sets, 1s, worth 2s 6d
Yard wide calico, 3½d	Good muslin sleeves, 1s, worth 3s 6d
Felt drugget, 1¼ wide, 2s 11d	New cashmere shawls, 10s 6d
China matting, 8½d	
Coloured flannels, 1s 11d	
White dress union, 4½d	
The new drugget shawl, 12s 6d	
Coburg dresses, 4s 11d	
French muslins, 6½d	
Arabian stitched lustres, 5s 11d	
Challis robes, 15s 6d, worth 35s	

THE LATE CALAMITOUS and DEVASTATING FIRE.
KING-STREET.
GREAT DESTRUCTION OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.
GRAND SALE OF THE DAMAGED STOCK.

RICHARD GRIFFITHS, having already called the attention of his customers and the public generally to the circumstances under which he has been compelled to submit a large portion of his new and valuable stock for
IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL,
deems it unnecessary to trespass further on their credulity by recapitulating the singular advantages now within the reach of all.

The following is an outline of the DAMAGED GOODS brought forward for this day's sale:—
Rich bright patent black glace silks, at one-half the original price
A large and beautiful assortment of black glace paletots and mantles, all recent designs
Black and coloured cloth ditto, in ladies' and children's, very cheap
An immense stock of shawls, in all the newest styles and fabrics
Fancy dresses and dress materials, by the yard, of all descriptions
Ladies' and children's underclothing
Quilts, counterpanes, blankets, and household goods, of all kinds.

The proprietor respectfully intimates that, owing to the great sacrifice on DAMAGED GOODS, everything will be sold for CASH; and all parcels will be delivered the following morning.

Doors open each day at 10 o'clock, and close at 6.
RICHARD GRIFFITHS, 86, King-street.

THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, the Hats at 1s. 11d. each, all new turned down shapes. RICHARD GRIFFITHS, 86, King-street.

MILLINERY, ex Mail Steamer.—FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY will exhibit their New Millinery, ex the above late arrival, THIS MORNING.

NOVELTIES ex Mail Steamer NORTHAM.—DENISON HOUSE, 376, 378, and 380, George-street.

FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY have much pleasure in announcing the receipt of 27 CASES, ex the above late arrival, comprising the following—
3 cases Josephine kid gloves
2 ditto of new spring silks
4 ditto brown and black parachutes
1 ditto choice fancy ditto
1 ditto new Corah and Shanghai Foulards
3 ditto black glace silks
4 ditto rich silk mantles
9 ditto shawls, consisting of SPANISH LACE, China, French, Norwich and Grenadine, Mohair and Cashmere.

DENISON HOUSE, George-street, Sydney.—SPRING, 1862.

The ladies of Sydney, its suburbs, and the country generally, are respectfully invited to inspect the large and beautiful collection of EXHIBITION NOVELTIES, which are now to be seen at Denison House. They comprise every article of ladies' apparel, and embrace every novelty in design, construction, and material which the stimulus afforded by the London Exhibition has given to British and foreign manufactures.

A beautiful selection of new spring silks, Exhibition styles and patterns.

New dresses and new materials, including all the new styles of made up dresses, and some of the prettiest patterns ever introduced into the colonies—mostly fac-similes to those in class 20 to 26 at the Great International Exhibition of London.

THE NEW CORAH AND SHANGHAI FOULARDS,
A light and beautiful dress for the spring, reasonable in price and very fashionable.

A choice and beautiful stock of
MANTLES AND JACKETS,
in all the new materials and of the most tasty and fashionable shapes.

Spanish Lace, China, French, Norwich, and Grenadine, Mohair and Cashmere Shawls.

Parisian Mantles—the richest, most recherche, and distingue in style, to be had in the colony.

MORNING, PROMENADE, CARRIAGE, AND EVENING DRESSES.

Elegant Muslins for Fetes Champetres, and Picnics, cheap in price, beautiful, and chaste in design.

A large stock of Muslin Collars and other lace goods, beautifully worked, at very low prices.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, AND LACE.

The best stock of Paris and West-end Millinery in Sydney. We receive monthly from Europe, a choice parcel of all the novelties in Bonnets, Head-dresses, &c.

Linens, Sheetings, and Domestic Furnishings, &c., &c.

FRANCIS GILES AND COMPANY, George-street, Sydney.

YORK-STREET WOOLLEN DRAPERY, corner of Barrack-street.
The newest things in summer tweeds, 3s 10d upwards
Stout black doeskin, 3s 9d, 4s 4d, &c., &c.
Black broad cloth, 8s 9d to 24s
Black fancy coatings, 9s and 11s 6d
Silk mixed coatings, 8s 10d upwards
Dark tweeds (thin) for boys, 3s 10d
Best tailors' trimmings
Sewing-machine twist.
Any quantities sold.
P.S.—Winter stock selling off at very reduced rates.
SAMUEL SYMONDS, corner of York and Barrack streets.

EX BRIERLY HILL and CLARA NOVELLO.—B. MOUNTCASTLE has just landed per above shipments of White's celebrated Zephyr Hats, that for lightness, durability, and style are unequalled; also a large shipment of Drab Shell Hats, in various styles, with a large assortment of Londons, Richmonds, Deerstalkers, Oxfords, &c.

Every description of Hats, Volunteer and other Caps, made to order.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, real hat manufacturer and importer, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

PER OVERLAND MAIL.—Messrs. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL have received the following per mail steamer:—

JEWELLERY, &c.
The new gold flower brooches, in original and beautiful designs
Gold flower bracelets, and necklets to match
Miniature brooches, with lifting flowers
Festoon necklets, various; ladies' chains
Best London wedding rings, in sovereign gold, (22 carats)
Ladies' gold watches of best description
Gold fuzee boxes, for pendants on chains
Mordan's pencil cases, in variety
Gold bar pencil-cases
Gold presentation pencil-cases
Silver pencil-cases, various patterns
Ivory pencils, with thermometer, compass, &c.
Ivory pencils, with penknife and penholder
Ivory pencils with inches
Leads for pencils
Silver-mounted scent bottles, spring tops
Silver pocket compass, size of shilling, superior
Photographic albums, elegant and cheap.

SURVEYING AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Singer's Patent night compass
Patent aneroid barometers, size of watch, fully compensated. The smallest barometer invented, and perfectly reliable.
Pocket aneroid barometers, in sling cases
Society of Arts' prize microscopes, £4
Hydrogen lamps, for instantaneous light
Exhausting and condensing syringes, for experiments
Comic slides for magic lanterns
Ordnance protractor, 12-inch
Brass circular protractors, 6, 8, 9, and 10 inch
Optical squares, beam compass fittings
Spring bow pens, in sets, needle points
Pillar and Napier compasses, hair dividers
Scales for chain and feet, ebony angles.
Architects and engineer's ivory pocket rules

BOOKS.
Belville on Aneroid Barometer
Medical Application of Electro-magetism, 10s.
The Improved Induction Coil, by Noad, with numerous brilliant experiments
The Prize Microscopes of the Society of Arts, and How to Use them, 2s. 6d.
Marvels of Pond Life, 5s.
Half-hours with the Microscope, 3s. 6d.
Handbook of Chemical Manipulation
Telescope Teachings, and other works on science.

BRUSH and MAC DONNELL, 326, George-street, Sydney; and 23, Collins-street, Melbourne.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned.—
Port and sherry wines, in hogsheads and quarters
B. P. rum, 32 o.p.
Salt's bottled ale and porter
Bridges' bottled stout
York hams
Day and Martin's blacking, A. B. C.
Colman's starch
Sardines, halfs and quarters
Currants, in barrels
Soda crystals
Soda ash, 52 per cent.
Price's Belmont candles
Bath bricks
Flour sulphur
Wine corks
Three-bushel bags
Woolpacks
Woolbagging
Candle cotton
Ash and lancewood gig shafts
Manila rope, assorted sizes, steam laid
Shot, assorted Nos.
American shovels, long and short handles
Yellow metal, sheathing, and nails
Invoice boots and shoes
Invoice China ware
Canvas, assorted
Manila sugars, C. N. R. and M. O.
Watches, by the celebrated maker Roskell.

SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

ON SALE, by the undersigned.—
Offley, Cramp, and Co.'s port wines
Burdon and Gardner's, Grellet's crown, and other sherries.
Bishop's old tom, ginger brandy, and British wines
Hennessy's brandies, in hogsheads, quarters, and cases
Claret, hock, champagne
Dunbar's bottled stout and ale
Mauritius, China, and Java sugars
Teas in chests, halves, and boxes
Arrowroot, shell almonds, salt
Ox tongues
Warrick's jujubes and pastilles de gomme, Batty's jams
Nutmegs, mace, Japan soy, and vinegar
Adelaide flour, silk dressed, and others
Pigon and Wilks' blasting, sporting, and rifle powder
Anglo-Australian Company's phospho-guano
Patent sperm candles
Lumgair's canvas, tarpaulins, pig iron
Woolpacks, gunny bags
Colman's starch and mustard
West of England toilet soap, soda crystals
Black lead, ink, blacking
Plaster of paris, Norfolk Island dripstones
American clocks, waterproof leggings, and
Invoices of boots and shoes, drapery, &c.

WOLFEN, BROTHERS, 21, Macquarie-place.

EX SUPERB and other VESSELS.—
One 10-horse power stationary high pressure steam engine, with large Cornish boiler, complete
One ditto 12-horse power, portable, with extra large fire box, and all connections complete
Muspratt's caustic soda, in iron drums
Sardines, ¼-lb. and ½-lb.
Colza oil, in hogsheads and drums
Congou tea (from London), very superior quality.
GILFILLAN and CO.

TO MILKMEN and others.—The MILK of ten cows for SALE, on contract, per month or year. Address FARMER, HERALD Office.

CHURCHES AND INSTITUTIONS.—All interested in the erection or beautifying of chapels, mansions, or institutions, should peruse HEATON, BUTLER, and BAYNE'S Illustrated Treatise on the History and Use of Stained Glass for Windows. A copy of this work can be seen at the office of this journal, or will be forwarded from England on receipt of 3s.

Memorial and Decorative windows designed and executed by HEATON, BUTLER, and BAYNE, and carefully shipped.

Works,—Cardington-street, Hampstead Road, London.

*** Their new 13th Century Window for St. Alban's Abbey will be shown at the International Exhibition.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—AGENTS for this journal must lodge their orders for the quantity they may require of the Town Edition with the counter clerk not later than 8 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING.

TO SETTLERS and others.—Wools classed and repacked at one farthing per lb. Damaged wools dried, re-packed, and made merchantable.
FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Exchange-buildings.

LUXURY in BOOTS.—The "Pannus Corium" Boot, pliant, cool, gentlemanly, and durable. B. COCKS, George-street.

BUNNETT and CO., Engineers and Founders.—Works: Deptford, Kent. Offices: 17, Queen-street, City; and 435, Parliamentary-street, Glasgow.—Patentees of the Revolving Thief-proof and Fire-proof Shutters, and makers to:—

Royal Exchange, London	Phœnix Insurance Office
Bank of England	Imperial Fire Office
London and Westminster Bank	Alliance Fire Office
	Law Life Office
London Joint Stock Bank	Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co.
Union Bank of London	„ Jones, Lloyd, and Co.
City Bank	„ Coutts and Co.
London and County Bank	„ Child and Co.
Unity Bank	„ Barclay, Bevan, and Co.
Agra Bank	„ Robarts and Co.
Union Bank of Australia	„ Smith, Payne, and Co.
Bank of Australasia	„ Williams, Deacon, and Co.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	„ Barnett and Co.
Bank of New South Wales	„ Curries and Co.
Bank of Victoria	„ Hanbury and Co.
Bank of Ireland	„ Overend, Gurney, and Co.
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company	„ Rothschild
	„ Baring, Brothers
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company	„ F. Huth and Co.
	Stock Exchange
General Steam Navigation Company	British Linen Company
	Duke of Wellington
War Office	„ Bedford
Ecclesiastical Commissioners	Earl Spencer
Sun Fire Office	Marquis of Salisbury
Britannia Insurance Office	Messrs. Swan and Edgar
Globe Insurance Office	&c., &c., &c.

Steam engines and machinery of all kinds.

TOBACCO SEED on SALE. FERRIS, SON, and CO., 289, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

CALIFORNIA OATS For SALE. Apply COBB and CO. Coach Office, Royal Hotel, George-st., Sydney.

MUNTZ'S Patent METAL and NAILS, all sizes, at CUTHBERT'S Ship Yard, Miller's Point.

COIR ROPE, small sizes, suitable for fishermen. LANE and CO., 170, George-street.

BILLIARD TABLES.—Hopkins and Stevens'.—To land ex Canaan.—For SALE, two of Hopkins and Stevens' very best billiard Tables, complete, with 16 pyramid balls, revolving marking board, &c., &c. ROSSITER and LAZARUS, auctioneers, George-street.

FLOUR.—Magarey's always on SALE. HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO., 229, George-street.

HAY, very superior brands of Lucerne Hay on SALE, at W. PRITCHARD'S, Market Wharf.

COALS, cargoes supplied on the shortest notice. W. PRITCHARD, Market Wharf.

HORSE, Spring-cart, and Harness, on SALE, at W. PRITCHARD'S, Market Wharf.

SADDLE and Harness HORSE on SALE, at W. PRITCHARD'S, Market Wharf.

KAURI PINE SPARS, and log timber, all sizes, at CUTHBERT'S Ship Yard.

300,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, the best assortment in Sydney. W. JOLLY and CO.

200,000 FEET Deals, Clear Pine, T. and G Flooring Boards, Laths, Doors, Sashes Cedar, F. O. Shingles. W. JOLLY and CO.

IRONBARK Girders, Piles, Posts and Rails, Palings, Dray Poles, Shafts, Spokes, Blue Gum Felloes, &c. W. JOLLY and CO., timber wharf, Bathurst-street. Branch yard—Sydney Railway Terminus.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles, palings, battens, &c. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

400,000 FEET Baltic, American, and Scotch Flooring, Oregon and clear pine. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

2500 DOORS, glazed windows, mouldings, architraves, skirting, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street.

75,000 FEET Colonial, cut to sizes, at reduced prices. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills.

200,000 FEET Clear PINE, assorted thicknesses, G. and T. flooring, and lining, weatherboards, H. T. palings, shingles, and timber. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street. Branch Yard, Parramatta-street, near Railway.

GROOVED and tongued flooring and lining, any thickness, made to order, on the shortest notice. GOODLET and SMITH.

AMERICAN ASH OARS, from 10 to 18 feet. LANE and CO., 170, George-street.

FOR SALE, the Goodwill, Furniture, and effects of the WELCOME INN, Valley, Bathurst Road, near Penrith. The house is well situated, is a coaching house, and commands a good business. Terms moderate. Apply to J. G. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square.

FOR SALE, the GOODWILL, FURNITURE, and FITTINGS of a Public House, in one of the very best situations in Sydney. Terms, moderate. Apply to J. G. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—To Wine and Spirit Merchants and others.—To be DISPOSED OF (on account of ill-health of the proprietor), the Business of a Wine and Spirit Merchant, established ten years. The stores, occupied at a low rental, are situated in the heart of Sydney, and are known to possess advantages scarcely now to be met with in the metropolis. No charge for goodwill; but plant, such as scantling, bins, bottle racks, cistern, &c., and all the best copper implements, must be taken at a lump sum, or by valuation. To young beginners this will be found an opportunity that should not be lost sight of, the trade being an established one, and from which, with prudence and perseverance, a fortune may be realised. For further particulars apply at JOHN G. COHEN'S, Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

10 SHARES in the H. R. N. S. N. COMPANY, and an Allotment of LAND and Two COTTAGES in Pacific-street, Newcastle, for SALE by private contract.

The allotment measures 2 chains by 1 of frontage to Pacific-street, on which is erected two cottages, now let to respectable tenants at one guinea per week.

Apply to BOYCE and EWBANK, shipbrokers, Newcastle.

COROMANDEL, Township of Kapanga.—The above property so well-known as that of Joseph Pagitt, Esq., is now being surveyed into convenient allotments, and will be sold by public auction early in October next. MICHAEL WOOD, Queen-street, Auckland.
July 31st.

FOR SALE, Two Brick COTTAGES, Regent-street, Kingston, Newtown, opposite Railway Station; stone foundation, slated roof, verandah; good well of water, and well finished, and in good order. Apply to RICHARD COZANS, Enmore; or JAMES CONLEY, Kingston.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN.—Allotments of LAND for SALE, on LONG CREDIT, or in exchange for labour. To respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars, apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

SHEEP STATION for SALE, in Western District, lambing and shearing at hand, with about 10,000 choice sheep, splendidly watered, open myall and saltbush, very fattening; 4000 to 5000 can be run in flocks. Improvements very good, capacity large. FORBES, 78, King-street.

BLIGH DISTRICT.—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the following first-class fattening RUNS, known as TEREMBONE, TEREMBONE NORTH, and TEREMBONE SOUTH, comprising about SIXTEEN MILES on BOTH SIDES of the TEREMBONE CREEK, and adjoining the well-known stations of Messrs. Hall (Uriwilkie), M'Kenzie (Waugan), Blackman's (Bullaroora), Colwell, Orr, Evans, Rundle, and Parsons, and other well-known properties.

The improvements are a good four-roomed cottage and kitchen (shingled and floored), two-stall stable, shed, store, &c., &c., all shingled; stockyard, &c.

With the TEREMBONE STATIONS will be sold a quiet well-bred herd of about 3858 CATTLE. The above runs are admirably adapted for sheep.

Full particulars on application to JOHN BREWSTER, stock and station agent, Squatter's Exchange.

STORE CATTLE for SALE.—
150 head on the Barwin, or at Rockhampton
2000 head on the M'Intyre, or at Rockhampton
800 head on the Murrumbidgee
1000 head near Walcha, or at Rockhampton
2000 head on the Darling, near Fort Bourke
1500 head on the Balonne, Queensland
500 head on Darling Downs, Queensland.

For further particulars apply to JOHN BREWSTER, stock and station agent, Squatters' Exchange, George-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1481396

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK, SYDNEY.—GENTLEMEN,—On the 26th of February last I obtained a verdict against the Bank for £3500 for a breach of contract, since designated by his Honor the Chief Justice as of a most gross and flagrant description.

A new trial was moved for on various points, afterwards narrowed by the Court to the single ground that the damages were excessive.

The argument of the rule nisi for a new trial took place in June last, when the Judges stated that as a majority of the Court thought the damages excessive, a new trial should be granted unless I consented to the verdict being reduced to £2000.

To this reduction I, with a view to put an end to litigation, and out of deference to the opinion of the Court, submitted; and I was greatly surprised when I ascertained that the Directors of your Bank had thought proper to file a petition for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. I have no doubt they have done this with the hope of being able to WREST from me by delay some further concession than that I have already made. Such further concession I am RESOLVED—and I now publicly state—that I will never make; but should your Directors be really desirous of terminating the litigation, I now offer that the whole case should again be submitted to a Jury, on the sole condition that each party be finally bound by the verdict to be given on a new trial, and that my costs of all proceedings had in the case should abide the result of such verdict. It appears to me that this would be a better course for each party than going on with the appeal to the Privy Council, which is now being proceeded with by the Directors, without regard to the recommendation of the late half-yearly meeting.

I am, Gentlemen, yours most obediently,
R. M. ROBEY.
60, Margaret-street, Sydney, August 6th, 1862.

THE BISHOP OF SYDNEY and the Rev. GEORGE KING. — To the Parishioners and Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral Church — BRETHREN, — As the guardians of the temporalities of St. Andrew's Church, we deem it our duty, now that the correspondence on the subject of the withdrawal of the £25 per annum which our clergyman received in lieu of glebe, has ceased, to bring the case fully before the members of our Church. The facts are as follows: —A sum of £50 was appropriated to the two parishes, St. Andrew's and St. Lawrence, by Bishop Broughton, and confirmed by Bishop Barker on his arrival here, to be paid out of the Moore estate in lieu of glebe; £25 per annum to each. Mr. King's predecessors in St. Andrew's received this allowance; and on HIS coming to the parish, he was assured by Bishop Broughton that he should receive this £25 as part of his salary, and he did receive it for ten years, namely, until the 1st October, 1859. It is true that, AFTER the appointment of the Rev. W. M. Cowper as Dean of St. Andrews, and Mr. King's protest against that appointment, on the 23rd August, 1858, as being illegal in itself and unjust towards him, that certain communications were issued from the Bishop's office, threatening the withdrawal of this sum, but until October, 1859, these communications ended in THREATS. But from THAT PERIOD the threats were carried into execution, and the £25 per annum was withheld, which sum our minister was as justly entitled to as to the other portion of his income, which fortunately did not come through the Bishop's office. We remonstrated at the time, and Mr. James, the Bishop's secretary, gave us distinctly to understand that the whole £50 was withdrawn; but this we now learn was not correct; for Mr. Walsh, of St. Lawrence's, we are informed, received his portion, and STILL DOES RECEIVE IT. But the Bishop had pledged himself TO BOTH clergymen in this matter, and BOTH clergymen EQUALLY AND AT THE SAME TIME RECEIVED IT until the dispute about the appointment of a Dean of St. Andrews by the Bishop, and then one £25 was taken away by Bishop Barker, and one left.

The Bishop's secretary, in his published letter, states that "the real cause arose from the floods, which caused a partial remission or suspension of the current rents of the estate," but these floods, it appears, did not affect Mr. Walsh's portion; nor did they affect the Bishop's own portion, which, according to his secretary's letter, is about £100 per annum out of the same estate, and which he still continues to receive. On the contrary, the rental is now higher than it was before the floods, and the estate always paid regularly: this pretext is a mere sham. We have seen the printed circular addressed to the Rev. Mr. King, stating that the dividend sent to him of this portion of his salary, which he received for ten years, was "AN ANNUAL ALLOWANCE ANNEXED TO ST. ANDREW'S PARISH," and yet, it has been withheld from our minister for two years and ten months; and we cannot feel that we have discharged our duty in this matter until we record our protest against it as oppressive and unjust.

F. R. ROBINSON,
ALEXANDER ALLERTON,
HENRY SELBY,
Churchwardens of St. Andrew's Cathedral Church.
St. Andrew's Vestry, August 19.

THE BENTLEY PERSECUTION.—To the Editor of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SIR,—In deference to public opinion, as expressed in the columns of some of your contemporaries, I beg to state that the Depositions in reference to the unparalleled persecution of Mrs. Bentley and myself were completed some days since; but, as they are very lengthy, and as two copies have to be made, some days must necessarily elapse before they can be placed in the hands of the authorities.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS C. BENTLEY.
67, Elizabeth-street North, August 21st.

FIRE INSURANCE.—KEROSENE OIL.—The undersigned companies, carrying on the business of fire insurance in Sydney, announce that in consequence of the very hazardous nature of the recently introduced volatile oils known as kerosene, paraffin, petroleum, &c., it is deemed necessary to increase the rate of premium on all places of business where these oils are stored or used.

In the case of private dwellings no alteration in the rates at present charged will be made.

The following additions will be made to the present scale of rates on all policies issued or renewed on and after the 1st of September proximo.

On shops or stores where it is used for the purpose of illumination, or sold retail, 3s. 6d. per cent. additional.

On all warehouses or stores where it is kept in unbroken packages, 2s. 6d. per cent. additional.

Persons storing or using the same in places of business are requested to give notice to the office in which they are insured.

Signed, August 14th, 1862.
The Sydney Insurance Company—Joseph Dyer, Secretary.
The Liverpool and London Insurance Company—A. Stanger Leathes, Resident Secretary.
The Royal Insurance Company—Laidley, Ireland, and Co., Agents.
The Northern Insurance Company—William Rae, Resident Secretary.
The Alliance Insurance Company—Thacker, Daniell, and Co., Agents.
The Victoria Fire and Marine Insurance Company—William Yeck, Resident Secretary.
The Colonial Insurance Company (Victoria)—Cook and Co., Agents.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, London—Henry Moore, agent.
The Unity Fire Insurance Association—George A. Lloyd and Co.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of WILLIAM CURRIE BOTTS, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, merchant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the New South Wales GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate of the last will and testament of the above named WILLIAM CURRIE BOTTS, deceased, may be granted to Benjamin Darley and William John Munce, the executors therein named.

Dated this twentieth day of August, A.D. 1862.
SPAIN and ROXBURGH, Proctors for the said Executors, Exchange, Sydney.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the will of NATHAN WILSON, late of Cleveland-street, Redfern, householder, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given,—That THOMAS PALMER and ROBERT CLIFFORD BARTLETT, the Executors named in the above will, intend, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, to apply to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, that probate of the said will may be granted to them.

Dated this twentieth day of August, A.D., 1862.
ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK, Proctors for the Executors, 120, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

PURSUANT to the decree of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in its Equitable Jurisdiction, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight and sixty-two, made in a cause wherein ROBERT GLASSCOCK, on behalf of himself and all other the creditors of THOMAS SPICER, late of Meroo, in the colony of New South Wales, deceased, is plaintiff, and wherein JOHN WALKER FORRMAN and her Majesty's ATTORNEY-GENERAL for the colony of New South Wales are defendants. The creditors of the said Thomas Spicer who died on or about the seventeenth day of January last, are by their solicitors, on or before the twenty-second day of September next, to come in and prove their debts before the Master in Equity, of the said Court at the Supreme Court-house, King-street, Sydney; or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said decree.

Dated this eighteenth day of August, A.D. 1862.
GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL,
Master in Equity.
WILLIAM RUSSELL, plaintiff's solicitor, No. 177, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CIRCULAR.—Mr. GEORGE A. F. YORRIS, many years auctioneer to, and managing the auctioneering business of, M'EWEN and CO., begs respectfully to announce to his friends and the community in general that he has retired from the above firm, and will continue, in connection with Mr. F. M. HARSAUT, to carry on the business of Underwriters, and General Auctioneers and General Commission Agents, under the style and firm of BOWRA and CO., and trusts, by careful attention to any commercial interests confided to their care, to merit a share of patronage. Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 5th, 1862.

TO the TRUSTEES of the SAVINGS' BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES.—I hereby give notice that, in conformity with the provision of the 33rd clause of the Act of Council 17th Victoria No. 24, I claim as the father of Henry Miller, deceased, to receive the sum of seventy-nine pounds seven shillings and fourpence, being the amount of the credit of my said deceased son in the said bank.

Your obedient servant,
J. MILLER,
Plumber, &c., 507, George-street South, Sydney.
JOHN FAIRFAX, } Witness.
DAVID JONES, }
August, 1862.

A LIGHT PHAETON for SALE, with hood, at HUNT'S Furniture Rooms, Jamison-street.

BAGATELLE BILLIARD TABLES, all sizes and prices, at HUNT'S, Jamison-street.

FURNITURE, of the Best Quality, at low prices, at HUNT'S, Jamison-street.

JAMES MACGREGOR has always in stock—
Epps' cocoa, highly recommended to invalids and others
Fry and Son's chocolates, &c.
Nelson's patent gelatines and isinglass
Swinburne's ditto ditto
Robinson's prepared oatmeal, barley, and greats
Brown and Polson's corn flour
Crosse and Blackwell's pickles, sauces, and condiments
Genuine chutney sauces and pastes
The celebrated Sultan's coffee
Imperial gunpowder and young hyson teas
True rich congous
Finest raw and refined sugars
With every other article in the trade.
Victoria Tea and Coffee Hall, Family Grocery and Italian Warehouse, 204, Pitt-street, opposite the Theatre.

ASH OARS, PADDLES, and SCULLS, at Boat Shed, 24, Sussex-street. T. DAY, junior.

FOR SALE.—6 and 8-horse power portable steam engines on wheels
Sheet zinc and nails, boiler plates, angle iron
Muntz's yellow metal and nails
Blasting powder, patent safety, and tape fuse
3 to 6-inch V.I.R. belting, oakum, cordage
White lead, white zinc, black and green paints
Whiting, soda crystals, parrafine oil, candles
Wotherspoon's confectionary, Glenfield starch
Printing, writing, brown, and coloured papers
Envelopes, inks, cards, and general stationery.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

TO CAPITALISTS and others.—Eligible Investment. —For positive SALE the unexpired term (fourteen years) of a valuable Leasehold Property, consisting of a public house, doing a good trade, and five cottages; all are now let to good tenants and bring in £4 16s. per week. Apply to ALLAN and HILLS, auctioneers, 143, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To Wood Cutters, Brickmakers, Lime-burners, and others.

Sale by Auction
of the Leases for Five Years of the Right to Cut and Remove the Timber of
1000 Acres of Land,
Situate on the Dogtrap Road, and known as the Glebe Land.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR has been instructed to sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, Church-street, Parramatta, on SATURDAY, 30th August, at 11 o'clock,
Leases for five years, to commence from the 1st day of September, 1862, for the right to cut and remove timber from the above described land, which, for the convenience of purchasers, has been subdivided into 15 lots, varying in size from 40 to 100 acres.

The timber comprises box, ironbark, gum, &c. The entrance to the land from the Dogtrap Road is about one and a half miles from Parramatta. It possesses an extensive frontage to the railway line (from Parramatta to Liverpool), thus affording every facility for Sydney wood dealers and others to avail themselves of the advantages of railway carriage.

Further particulars may be obtained by applying at the office of the Auctioneer, Church-street, Parramatta, where a plan of the land showing the subdivision can be seen.

In the Insolvent Estate of John Mulligan.
By order of F. W. Perry, Esq.
Freehold Cottage on Block of Land, 38 ft. by 100.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, on the ground, situate in Paddington-street, near the Point Piper Road, all the Official Assignee's right, title, and interest in the above estate, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of August, at 11 o'clock.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Important Unreserved Sale of
Damaged Oil Stores
Damaged Starch
Congou Teas
Patna Rice
Currants, in barrels
Eleme Raisins
Albert's ½ and ¼ sardines, &c.
To close accounts for the Mail.

THURSDAY, 21st August.

To Grocers, Country Buyers, Storekeepers, &c.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, THIS DAY, 21st instant,
Large parcels of the above goods, to close accounts for the mail.
Particulars in future advertisements.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Magnificent Collection of Rare and Valuable Oil Paintings, by celebrated ancient and modern Artists.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Signor Cipriani to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day,
A beautiful collection of most rare and valuable oil paintings.
Terms, cash.
Full particulars will be published, and catalogues will be issued in a few days.

Damaged Door Mats
Ditto White Ground Prints.

To Drapers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August 21st, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Crest of the Wave, Steele, master, from London,
All more or less damaged by sea water,
D in diamond,
1135—One bale 117 door mats
1137—One bale 78 ditto.
DC&Co over M,
2162—One bale, 40 pieces, white ground prints.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers
To Shippers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, August 22nd, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
77 packages of boots and shoes, just landed ex Primula, comprising a well selected assortment.
Further particulars will be duly advertised.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THURSDAY, 21st August.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Bellissima,——master, from Liverpool.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Z over H W & Co.
16 cases each 4 dozen No. 3 Bass' bottled ale.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
THURSDAY, 21st August.

On account of whom it may concern.

Pearl Barley
Wax Vestas
Glassware.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Sharpshooter, ——, from London.
2 cases, each 1 cwt., pearl barley
Ex Bellissima, from Liverpool.
1 case wax vestas
Ex Oaklands, from Liverpool.
2 casks glassware.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

Thomas Bradford's Washing and Mangling Machines.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
Six of Thomas Bradford, of Fleet-street, London, washing machines, which have been acknowledged by all the directors of public institutions, superintendents of hospitals and asylums, and hotelkeepers, to be the best ever invented.

This machine, the first offered to the Australian public, is, for the simplicity of its construction, the compactness of its form, the perfection of its working, along with the great saving of labour, coals and soap, &c., renders it by far the best substitute for hand labour yet known. With it one can do the work of six persons.

They are used in the Royal laundry.
Those interested can now see the machine at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
THURSDAY, 21st August.

On account of whom it may concern
Ex Bellissima, ——, master, from Liverpool.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
16 bags, each 1 cwt., Liverpool salt,
All more or less damaged by sea water.

POSTPONEMENT OF AUCTION SALE OF DRAPERY.

The sale of the stock of Mr. J. Broughton, of Newcastle, advertised by the undersigned at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, for Wednesday and Thursday next, is unavoidably POSTPONED until the ensuing week, due notice of which will be given.
CHARLES TEAKLE, 7, Wynyard-street.
August 18th.

Newcastle.
Highly Important Auction Sale,

In the Assigned Estate of Mr. John Broughton, storekeeper.
By Order of the Trustees.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions from the trustees in the above estate, to sell by auction, on the premises, Newcastle, on FRIDAY, August 22nd,

The entire stock-in-trade (excepting drapery, which will be sold in Sydney on the following Wednesday and Thursday) of Mr. John Broughton, comprising:—
GROCERIES.
Teas, sugar, pickles, rice
Candles, oatmeal, jams
Chocolate, capers, sauces
Mustard, vinegar, pepper, salt
Bottled fruits, arrowroot, soap, groats, &c., &c.
WINES and SPIRITS.
Port, sherry, rum, brandy
Old tom, ale in bottle, cider.
IRONMONGERY.
Axes, boilers, kettles, cutlery, locks, corkscrews, masons' and carpenters' tools, brushware, &c., &c.
SHOP FIXTURES, &c.
Counters, glasses, shelving, chairs, gas-fittings
Horse and dray
Chaff-cutting machine
Steps, ladders, &c., &c. Also, the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising
Drawing-room chairs and tables
Dining room ditto ditto
Easy chair, card tables
Pier-glasses, bedsteads
Wardrobe, chests of drawers
Dressing-tables, shower-bath
Sideboard, pictures
Kitchen utensils, mangle
Lot of sundries, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Drapery, Fancy Goods, Slops, &c.

Just Landed ex Crest of the Wave, and Alfred the Great.

THURSDAY, 21,
FRIDAY, 22,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
Seasonable drapery, fancy goods, slops, &c., just landed.
Terms, liberal.

Preliminary Notice.

The Ironmongery saved from the late Fire, portion of Messrs. E. C. Weekes' and Co.'s stock.
By order of the Sydney Insurance Company.

MONDAY, 25th,
TUESDAY, 26th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their old Sale Rooms, next Messrs. Foss and Co.'s, Pitt-street, on the above days,
The whole of the ironmongery, &c., saved from the late fire.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues will be ready in a few days.

Preliminary.
Unreserved Sale Drapery, Clothing, &c.
By order of Messrs. Brierly, Dean, and Co.
Two Days Positive Unreserved Sale.

THURSDAY, 4th September.
FRIDAY, 5th ditto.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock sharp each day, half an hour for lunch, and to continue till 5 p.m.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Dealers, and the Trade.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Brierly, Dean, and Co. to sell by auction, on their premises, on
THURSDAY, 4th September,
FRIDAY, 5th ditto.
The whole of their stock of general goods, drapery, slops, &c., in consequence of their dissolution of partnership.
Their instructions are to close every line as it comes to hand.
The sale will commence the first day with the original packages,
The second day with the opened goods.
Terms will be liberal.
To large buyers every encouragement will be given to close this valuable stock in the advertised time.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

SHEPHERD'S NURSERY ESTATE.
Two stone-built Houses, Nos. 57 and 59, Shepherd-street, and stone-built House at the rear.

Title, unquestionable. For particulars of which apply to G. F. Benbow, Esq., solicitor, 114, Elizabeth-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 29th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, being lot 11 of block 8 of the Darling Nursery estate, having a frontage of 28 feet to Shepherd-street, 90 feet to a side lane, and 28 feet to a lane at the rear, on which are the following stone-built premises:—TWO HOUSES, Nos. 57 and 59, Shepherd-street, containing each five rooms, and detached kitchen, with yard, &c., at the rear; also, a HOUSE, fronting the side lane, containing five apartments.

These houses are substantially built of stone, with verandahs in front. They are situated within a few yards from Myrtle-street, now being made by the Corporation, and which is the only thoroughfare between the Newtown Road, Chippendale, and Redfern. As a paying investment they can be recommended, for their position commands for them constant tenants.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.
Beautifully situated Villa Residence, with two and a half acres of grounds, orchard, &c., adjoining M'Guinnes' property.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. R. Hawkins to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 29th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, containing 2½ acres, being lots 3, 4, 14, 15, and 16 of section 25, fronting Falcon and Ernest streets, TOWN OF ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE, on which is a remarkably neat VILLA RESIDENCE, built of stone and brick, having front and back verandahs, six rooms and kitchen, with yard, shed, pigsties, abundance of good water, both from a well and reservoir at the rear.
The grounds are enclosed with a close paling fence, and are cleared and partly trenched. They are formed into orchard, with upwards of 100 fruit trees, mostly bearing, paddock, &c.

This valuable suburban homestead is very favourably situated in St. Leonards, about twenty minutes' walk from the ferry, adjoining the well-known property of Mr. M'Guinnes, and fronting on one side the reserve square for public recreation, and on the other the reserve for access to water. The land is elevated, commands fine views, which cannot be built out. As the sale will be positive, the attention of the admirers of this beautiful suburb, or of those seeking a well situated residence, with grounds, is directed to this opportunity for investing.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

LIVERPOOL-ROAD, BURWOOD.
BLOCK OF LAND, containing upwards of TWO ACRES, adjoing the DOVE INN, Liverpool Road, a short distance from the
BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 29TH AUGUST.
at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, containing two acres twenty perches more or less, being part of the Brighton Estate, being a third part of 6 acres 1 rood and 28 perches on the Sydney side thereof, bounded on the north by the high road from Sydney to Liverpool, running westerly 1 chain on the east by No. 3 allotment formerly purchased by Mr. Egan 21 chains 15 links on the south, by a line running easterly along land formerly belonging to the late Francis Stephen 1 chain, and on the west by another part of the said allotment of 6 acres 1 rood and 20 perches, being a line of 21 chains 15 links or thereabouts to the point of commencement.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

BOURKE TOWN, FIVE DOCK.

By order of the Mortgagee.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 29th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, containing one acre one rood and seventeen perches and a half, situated at Bourke Town, Five Dock, bounded on the north-west by Plunkett-street, on the north-east by Barney-street, on the south-east by Broughton-street, and on the south-west by Ullathorne-street.

This block of land is close to Sisters' Bay, Five Dock, and, on the completion of the proposed bridges connecting the estate with Balmain and the city, will be greatly enhanced in value.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

WITHOUT RESERVE.
By order of the Mortgagee.
VILLAGE OF ASHFIELD.
Cottage and Allotment of Land on the Liverpool Road, opposite Rawlins' orchard, and known as Everett's property.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 29th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land having 41 feet frontage to the Liverpool Road, with a depth of 102 feet, extending to the railway, on which is a weatherboard cottage containing 3 rooms, &c.

This little property is only a few minutes' walk from the Railway Station, and will be sold to the highest bidder, on the above date.
Terms at sale.

BELLAMBI.

VALUABLE FARM and HOMESTEAD, on the Towradgee Creek, about three miles from Wollongong.
Title—Unquestionable. For full particulars apply to Messrs. Teale and Garrett, solicitors, King-street.
Without any Reserve.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 8th September, at 11 o'clock,
All that two blocks of land, being lots 31 and 33 of the Bellambi Estate, containing 58 acres 1 rood and 4 perches, situate on the Towradgee Creek, about 4 miles from Wollongong, and one mile from Bellambi, adjoining the lots purchased by Messrs. Hale and O'Connell.

It is all enclosed by the creek and a three-rail fence. About thirty acres are cleared, and about fifteen acres have been under cultivation. The dwelling-house is built of wood, lined, and shingled, containing six rooms; and in addition there is a barn, dairy, well of water, and a number of out-offices; also a capital garden of about an acre.

This is a well-known good farm in the centre of this important and rapidly improving district, and, as the sale will be WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, those in search of a favourably situated homestead, with well-watered farm and numerous improvements, should not neglect this opportunity of advantageous investment.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms, liberal.

For, on, and account of whom it may concern.

Ex Clara Novello, Hingston, master, from London.
Copland's Oilmen's Stores.

TUESDAY, August 26th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
C in diamond, G outside,
49—One case pint pickles, 3 dozen
69, 89, 79, 98,
Four ditto cabbage, 3 dozen
113, 121, 109, 103, 116, 119,
Six ditto quart pickles, 2 dozen
147, 137—Two ditto black currants, 2 dozen
157, 170, 180, 190,
Four ditto bottled fruits, 2 dozen
193, 205, 216, 200,
Four cases jams, assorted, 6 dozen
228, 229, 232,
Three ditto sauces, ditto, 4 dozen
279, 273, 270, 274, 277,
Five ditto vinegar, ditto, 2 dozen
281—One ditto jams, 2 lb., 2 dozen
296, 310—Two ditto ditto, 1 lb., 6 dozen
316—One ditto potted meats, 6 dozen.
Terms, cash.

To Drapers
To Clothiers
To Outfitters
To Warehousemen.

FRIDAY, August 22nd.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, August 22nd,
87 packages new and seasonable goods, just landed,
Ex Alfred the Great,
Comprising
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 superior Witney blankets
94, 10-4, scarlet ditto ditto
9-4, 10-4 genetian ditto ditto
9-4 woollen knitted rugs
9-8 new pattern prints
Fine dressed hollands
Ditto rough ditto
Ditto cream ditto
Ladies' steel skirts, 12 to 40 hoops
Crinoline steel, ⅛ to ½ inch
Ladies' swiss and gilt belts
Rich black and coloured moires
18 to 24-inch black glaces and gros
20-inch coloured glaces
Chenille and braid nets
Scarborough rolls
Rich oriental ribbons
Ladies' silk umbrellas'
Ditto ditto parachutes
Ditto and children's underclothing
Plain French delaines
Printed French reps
Winceys, in piece and skirts
Infants' cashmere cloaks and hoods
White marcella jackets
Brown and black straw hats
French thibets, assorted colours
Ditto merinos, ditto
7-4 parramatta cloths
6-4 7-4 coloured coburgs
Ladies' fine white cotton hose
Ditto Spanish brown ditto
Men's brown cotton half-hose
Habit's coloured kid gloves
Ditto ditto gauntlets
Ladies' white and grey coutille stays
Ladies' plush ties
Ditto crossovers
Children's knickerbockers
Ditto rep frocks and pelisses
Ditto cashmere embroidered ditto
Rich velvet bonnets
Ditto garibaldi vests
Ditto velvet mantles
Ditto sealskin ditto.
The auctioneers invite the especial attention of the trade to this bona fide unreserved sale of really new goods.
Terms, liberal.

Loaf Sugar
34 Tierces.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Java, ——, master, from Rotterdam.
Slightly sweated.
To Grocers
To Confectioners
To Storekeepers
To Lemonade Manufacturers, and others.

For auction sale, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at the Stores, Wynyard-lane.
Time: Quarter to 11 o'clock sharp.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, Wynyard-lane, THIS DAY, the 21st instant, at a quarter to 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Java,
WM and CO.,
34 tierces Dutch loaf sugar, slightly sweated.
Terms, cash.

Bass's Ale
Truman's XX Stout.
108 Cases.
Pints and Quarts.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex various Ships, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Clara Novello,
WM & Co. over CN—
7 cases Bass's pyramid brand ale, each 3 dozen quarts
2 ditto ditto ditto, each 6 dozen pints
8 ditto Truman's XX stout, each 3 dozen quarts
3 ditto ditto ditto, each 6 dozen pints.
Ex Primula,
WM & Co. over PA—
22 cases Truman's XX stout, each 3 dozen quarts
5 ditto ditto ditto, each 6 dozen pints.
Ex W. W. Smith,
WM & Co. over WWS—
28 cases Truman's XX stout, each 3 dozen quarts
11 ditto ditto ditto, each 6 dozen pints.
Ex Hotspur,
WM & Co. over HR—
21 cases Truman's XX stout, each 3 dozen quarts
1 ditto Bass's pyramid ale, each 6 dozen pints
Terms, cash.

Bottled Ale and Porter.
106 Casks,
Pints and Quarts.

For Positive Sale, THURSDAY, the 21st instant.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Publicans
To Shippers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
P over H,
72 casks Sacell Brewery Co.'s ale, each 4 dozen, quarts
22 ditto ditto ditto stout, each 4 dozen, ditto
12 ditto ditto ditto, each 7 dozen, pints.
Terms at sale.

Ogleby's Candles.

80 Boxes.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Clara Novello, ———, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
DG&Co in triangle,
80 boxes Ogleby's sperm candles, each 25 lbs.
Terms, cash.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Flour
Candles
Vinegar
Currants
Mess Beef, &c., &c.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Shippers
To Country Buyers, and others

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
15 barrels prime new currants
50 bags fine flour
80 boxes Ogleby's candles
50 quarter-casks Potts No. 24 vinegar
16 tierces prime mess beef
20 casks B. and C. blacking
50 ditto whiting
100 boxes Stiebel's light blue
50 cases pint pickles
20 ditto quart ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To the Farmers of the Nepean and surrounding districts.

POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.
REGENTVILLE ESTATE, near Penrith.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

All those valuable lands forming a portion of the above estate, and known as
FROGMORE,
situate in the County of Cumberland, on the east side of the COWPASTURE and RICHMOND ROADS, and comprising as follows:—
86 acres, more or less, part of B. Single's 240 acres
600 acres, more or less, part of S. Lord's 1000 acres
135 acres, more or less, part of W. Bradley's 400 acres
400 acres, more or less, grant to Henry Fulton
1170 acres, more or less, grant to J. Lord.

Total 2391 acres, more or less.

Also, that portion of the property known as
LITTLE FROGMORE, CONTAINING 500 ACRES,
adjoining Lord's 1170 acres on the east.

Terms, very liberal, at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by public auction, at PENRITH, on TUESDAY, 23rd September, at 12 o'clock
The whole of the above lands, forming portions of the celebrated REGENTVILLE ESTATE, as recently surveyed and subdivided into farms, some of which have extensive frontage to the Cowpasture and Richmond Roads, and distant only about HALF A MILE FROM THE PENRITH RAILWAY TERMINUS.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 9, 11, 14, 22, and 37, all front the Camden and Bringelly Road, and vary in extent from 36 ACRES to 66¾ ACRES EACH.

Nos. 4 to 8, 10, 12, 13, 15 to 21, and 23 to 36, have all frontages to good reserved roads, and vary in extent from 40 acres to 51½ acres each.

PROCTOR'S FARM contains 74 acres, partly enclosed, and partially cleared and under cultivation, with a slab cottage upon it, and other improvements.

COFFEE'S FARM consists of 54 acres, also partially enclosed, cleared, and cultivated, with slab cottage upon it.

ZOLITHER'S FARM consists of 115 acres, fronting the CAMDEN and BRINGELLY ROAD. There is a slab cottage upon it, and is enclosed and part under cultivation.

HOGAN FARM also fronts the BRINGELLY ROAD, and contains 100 ACRES, enclosed, and part under cultivation.

THE HOMESTEAD FARM, at present occupied by Captain Russell, contains 278¾ acres, situate almost in the centre of the Frogmore property. The greater portion of it is enclosed and subdivided into cultivation and grass paddocks, garden, &c. There is also a cottage residence and other buildings, stockyard, &c., upon it.

*** This is a very snug farm and homestead. The cottage is very prettily situated. There is also a constant supply of water upon it.

LITTLE FROGMORE joins Frogmore on the east, and extends to South Creek, to which it has nearly three-quarters of a mile frontage. It contains 500 ACRES, and is bounded on the north by MAMRE, the estate of ROBERT FITZGERALD, Esq. The land along the bank of the creek is very rich, while the back land also consists of good tillage and grazing land. The property is enclosed, and it is beyond doubt one of the FINEST DAIRY AND AGRICULTURAL FARMS IN THE DISTRICT.

There are few indeed of the colonists of New South Wales who are unacquainted with the EXTENT AND VALUE OF THE LANDS OF REGENTVILLE ESTATE, and the fact that the great facilities for acquiring property possessed by the LATE SIR JOHN JAMISON enabled him to secure some of the VERY FINEST LAND IN THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

The great want of the practical farmer is a convenient-sized farm, which it is hoped the present subdivision of the Frogmore lands will supply. It is rarely indeed that an opportunity of selecting from so large an extent of FIRST-CLASS TILLAGE LAND occurs, more particularly within so easy a distance of the metropolis. The Penrith terminus is within about half a mile of the Frogmore property, so that these farms are within a COUPLE OF HOURS DISTANCE OF THE SYDNEY MARKETS, an advantage which cannot be too highly rated.

This sale also offers an excellent chance for securing CONVENIENT GRAZING FARMS or PADDOCKS for the reception of stock pending sale. Butchers and others interested in our cattle trade would do well to inspect this estate, as by purchasing one or more of the farms, they can secure to themselves whatever extent they require.

Persons in search of a vineyard and orchard lands will find them here with all the advantages of climate necessary for their successful culture.

MORT and CO. beg to assure the public that THE SALE WILL POSITIVELY BE WITHOUT RESERVE, and they feel that the announcement of this fact must ensure for it that attention which its extent and importance entitle it to.

Title unquestionable.

For fullest information apply to Messrs. HOLDEN and M'CARTHY, solicitors, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

LITHOGRAPHS of the property are now ready, and may be had at the ROOMS, Pitt-street, Sydney, or from Mr. JACKSON, surveyor, Penrith. By means of these, intending purchasers will have no difficulty in selecting their lots.

LARGE PLANS are also on view at the ROOMS, PITT-STREET, as well as at BEATSON'S COMMERCIAL HOTEL, PENRITH.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

TWO GOTHIC SIX-ROOM COTTAGES, POINT PIPER ROAD, PADDINGTON.

Title, Unquestionable.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 27th August,
The residue of 99 years' lease having about 94 years to run, of all that block of land situate in DENISON-STREET, POINT PIPER ROAD, having about 50 feet frontage to Denison-street, by a depth of 110 feet, on which is erected TWO GOTHIC VERANDAH COTTAGES, each containing verandah, two sitting-rooms, two bedrooms, kitchen and servants room, with outer conveniences, shed, well, pumps, &c.

The above property in the market for POSITIVE SALE, is well worthy attention, having been only recently completed; it is in thorough order, and fit for immediate occupation. The situation is one of the choicest in the locality, commanding a most pleasing view of the gardens in Rushcutter's Bay, the harbour, the North Shore, and Sydney, and is so situated that the view can never be interfered with. The land is held under a long lease, nearly 94 years, at the remarkably low rental of £9 per annum.

The property is well suited for any one who is in search of a respectable and cheerful residence, and who by living in one house, would command a choice of tenants for the adjoining one.

Preliminary Advertisement.

MANEROO DISTRICT.

MOUNT PLEASANT RUN, together with 600 HEAD of Quiet Cattle.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 16th September,
That choice little station known as
MOUNT PLEASANT, in the MANEROO DISTRICT.

For its extent it is one of the finest dairy and fattening runs in the district.

The cattle to be sold with Mount Pleasant are as follows:—
200 cows, more or less, about 50 of which are broken to bail
100 bullocks, more or less, 3 to 4 years
200 heifers and steers, more or less
100 yearlings of both sexes.

Total, 600 head, more or less.

*** Full particulars will be published shortly.

ROCKHAMPTON.

VILLAGE OF ATHELSTANE, distant about one mile from the flourishing City of Rockhampton, at the junction of the DAWSON and PORT CURTIS ROADS).

Title—Direct from Crown to vendor.

Terms.—The purchaser to have the option of having half the purchase money secured upon the property.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 27th August,
The whole of the lands in the VILLAGE OF ATHELSTANE, as recently surveyed and subdivided into BLOCKS of from 2½ to 4 ACRES EACH, with extensive frontages to the Dawson and Port Curtis Roads, the
GREAT THOROUGHFARES LEADING INTO ROCKHAMPTON.

The site for the beautiful
VILLAGE OF ATHELSTANE
was among the early land selections in that neighbourhood. It is distant only about
ONE MILE FROM ROCKHAMPTON,
and possesses greater prospective advantages than any other position round about that
RAPIDLY RISING CITY.
It is surrounded by the properties of W. H. Wiseman, Esq., C. C. L., Sir Charles Nicholson, and Messrs. Rowley, Frank, Chad, Larnach, Captain Cottier, and other wealthy and influential proprietors.
It is situated immediately
OPPOSITE THE WATER RESERVE,
the great camping place for drays, and is also bounded on the South by another Government reserve, intended doubtless for
A PLACE of PUBLIC RECREATION.
From the peculiarity of its position, its many local advantages, and its proximity to Rockhampton, there cannot be a doubt that within a very short period ATHELSTANE will become PART OF THE CITY.
The proprietor has, however, with praiseworthy liberality had it subdivided into BLOCKS of 2½ to 4 ACRES, leaving room for further subdivision, and therefore the CERTAINTY of great PROFIT to the first purchasers.
To the foregoing simple description, MORT and CO. have only to add that the whole of the allotments will be positively sold.
Large PLAN on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

DAWSON'S RAILWAY PRODUCE AUCTION DEPOT.—SALES twice a week—TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, commencing each day at half-past 11 o'clock.
THOMAS DAWSON, auctioneer and commission agent, 421, George-street.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, THURSDAY, 21st instant, at a quarter before 11 o'clock sharp.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from John Hoskins, Esq., to sell by auction, as above,
1000 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

Imported Prize Pig. Imported Prize Pig.

At the Railway Auction Depot, on THURSDAY, 21st instant, at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, as above,
1 magnificent imported sow, reputed to weigh from 600 to 700 lbs.

Imported Boar, Breeding Sows, Porkers, and Store Pigs.
At Hearne's Sale Yards, Petersham,
On MONDAY next, 25th August, at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON has been instructed by Robert Scott Ross, Esq., of Broughton House, Austenham, to sell by auction, as above,
1 very superior boar, 18 months old, imported by Mr. Arthur.
20 breeding sows, among which are two pure bred Berkshire, one having four young slips by the imported boar, and most of the others in pig to him.
15 prime porkers, from 50 to 70 lb.
30 slips, fit for store purposes, mostly of the imported breed.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Cope, to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
209 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.
The character of the COP brand is too well known to require any comment from the auctioneers, suffice it to say that this lot is in the hands of a careful drover.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR is instructed from Mr. Smith, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 21st August, at 12 o'clock,
320 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

WEDNESDAY, September 3.

Important Notice.
To Squatters, Sheep-breeders, and others.
Annual Sale of valuable and highly-bred Rams, the direct progeny of imported French merino rams, selected from the celebrated Rambouillet Flocks.

ROW, KIRK, and CO. beg respectfully to call the attention of squatters, sheep breeders, and others interested in the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, to the first of a series of annual sales, to be held at the station of R. J. Glass, Esq., Wharparilla, Echuca, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September next ensuing, when they will offer
About 500 rams, the progeny of rams selected from the celebrated Rambouillet flocks, by Mr. Goldsbrough (who visited France for the purpose), out of ewes picked from the well-known stock of the late John Bett, Esq., by rams of the late John Aitken.
The auctioneers deem it unnecessary to dilate on the advantages of possessing this invaluable breed of sheep, so admirably adapted to our Australian pastures, but would merely direct the attention of those concerned to the very full and interesting report of Baron Durier, director of the imperial flocks at Rambouillet, published in the ECONOMIST of the 21st March and 4th July, 1862, and PASTORAL TIMES of 16th May last, as a guarantee to intending purchasers of the character of the stock now about to be submitted to them for competition.
They would only further add that the ewes are all fine framed, healthy, heavy fleeced animals, not surpassed in these respects by any others bred in the colonies, and possess the best and purest blood in Australia.
Mr. Glass, the proprietor, has determined to bring all the rams under public competition, without reserve, and upon the most liberal terms, which will be duly announced.
N.B.—Wharparilla is situate on the banks of the Murray River, within two miles of the post town of Echuca, thus offering by its central position every facility to the settlers in the Adelaide and New South Wales districts for conveyance by steamer.

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TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

WINDSOR.

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

HAWKESBURY RACES.

MAIDEN PLATE.—Tarragon 1, Volunteer 2.
ALL-AGED STAKES.—Shamrock 1, Ben Bolt 2.
SQUATTERS' PURSE.—Wild Dayrell 1, Dan O'Connell 2.
FREE HANDICAP.—Ben Bolt 1, Transit 2.

Robert Cole was committed to-day, under warrant of the coroner, for the wilful murder of John Large.

LACHLAN.

Tuesday.

Fatal accident.—Three men were suffocated in Block claim No. 47, South lead, yesterday. It is supposed that an old drive in the adjoining claim had been pricked, and that foul air and water rushed in. An inquest has been held on the bodies of the unfortunate men, and the verdict given was accidental death from suffocation by foul air and drowning.

Burgiss' boring machine struck gold again, in claim No. 117, on Saturday.

The dispute between the miners of the Caledonia and Victoria leads is temporarily settled. The Caledonia are to sink ten claims within the Victorian frontage parallel, and the Victorians are to continue to trace the gutter towards the supposed junction, but any shaft beyond No. 41 is to be sunk at their own risk.

On the Britannia reef, eighteen tons from No. 3 South were crushed last week, and yielded 2 ozs. 17 dwts. to the ton.

A proposition for a local court is being agitated.

Weather fine.

BRISBANE.

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

His Excellency Sir G. Bowen and party went down to the Bar this morning in the river steamer Brisbane to see the dredge set to work, and the first puntload of silt removed.

It is currently reported that Mr. Moffatt, if defeated at the election for the Western Downs, will continue to hold office as Treasurer without a seat in the Assembly, until a chance of vacancy offers, or until Parliament meets.

The Chatsworth is still in quarantine.

The weather continues very dry, but is getting warmer.

MELBOURNE.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.

Societies in connection with taking up agricultural areas are spreading since Mr. Duffy's expression of approval.

The case of Little against the captain and owners of the ship Mary Scott, for breach of charter, occupied two days; the jury being unable to agree, were discharged. Application for a new trial was made and granted to day.

Mr. C. B. Brewer, barrister, late of Sandhurst, is appointed County Court Judge.

After two days sunshine, the weather is again threatening.

At Sandhurst, the first stone of the monument to Burke and Wills was laid with due ceremony. The municipal and other bodies and about five thousand persons marched in procession, and highly eulogistic speeches were made.

Inferior tobacco was offered at auction to-day, but not sold.

At Goldsborough's sale of rams and ewes from the flocks of F. D. Ricks, of New Zealand, prices ranging from £10 to £26 were obtained.

Flour is firmer, from £14 to £15; Hart's silk dressed is held for £15 10s. Oats, rising.

ARRIVED.—Japanese, from Liverpool.

The Wellesley cleared for London with 34,000 ounces of gold.

BEECHWORTH.

The Ovens contribution to the Lancashire Relief Fund amounts to £700, of which £200 was subscribed by the Oddfellows in the district.

ADELAIDE.

Tuesday, 7 p.m.

The next meeting of the Rifle Association will far surpass that of last year as regards prizes. A cup is to be given in honour of Lady Macdonnell.

The Chief Justice presided at the Criminal Sittings to-day, in place of Mr. Justice Boothby, who, though much hurt, is somewhat better.

Flour continues firm, at £13 to 13 10s. Wheat, 5s. 6d to 5s 7d.

The weather continues very fine.

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

Mr. Heslop is the successful tenderer for landing the English mail at Glenelg.

A child, two years old, has been lost in the bush near Lake Victoria.

A respectable female, named Jessie Hale, was tried to-day before the Chief Justice, for larceny. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the announcement was hailed with applause.

Wilson has been committed to take his trial for the Salt Creek murder.

The meeting to-day on behalf of the Lancashire operatives was very successful.

The Government have received information that the New South Wales Ministry intend placing the sum of £2000 upon the Estimates, to be devoted to improving the navigation of the river Darling.

Flour, £13 5s. to £13 10s. per ton; wheat, 5s. 6d. per bushel.

ERRATUM.—The gold by escort from Braidwood was 1238 ozs. 9 dwts. 3 grs., instead of the amount stated in the telegram yesterday.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

DURING the past month a considerable amount of business has been got through in the Legislative Assembly. After a succession of protracted debates the State-aid Bill has arrived at a final stage, and is to be read a third time to-day. The Cotton Cultivation Encouragement Bill has been passed by the Assembly, and is now before the Council. The financial policy of the Government has been discussed, and a commencement has been made with the Estimates of Supply. No measures of importance have been debated in the Council during the past month, the two Government bills originated in that Chamber—the Upper House Bill and the Insolvency Amendment Bill—having been referred to select committees, which have not yet brought up their reports. The second reading of the Church and School Lands Bill has been from week to week postponed in the Council, pending the decision of the Assembly with reference to the State-aid Bill.

The debate on the second reading of the Bill to abolish Grants in Aid of Public Worship, which had been commenced when we published our last Summary, was, after extending over four sittings, terminated on the 24th ultimo, when the measure was read a second time by a majority of twenty-nine to twenty-eight. The bill, which proposes that the stipends to ministers shall, on the death of the recipients, fall into the consolidated revenue, was strongly opposed by the supporters of State-aid, and also by those who did not approve of that mode of discontinuing it. It was a vital objection with the latter class of members that the bill did not repeal schedule C of the Constitution Act, under which the stipends of the clergy are at present paid; and, accordingly, on the bill being committed, an amendment was proposed for the express repeal of that portion of the Constitution Act. Mr. Cowper objected to the amendment on the ground that it would make the abolition of schedule C absolute, instead of conditional, as he proposed; but he contended that his bill did virtually abolish that schedule. The amendment was negatived, as were also others for giving the clergy pensions to the amount of their stipends, and for providing for commutation of the stipends at the election of the recipients. A firm stand was made by the opponents of the bill, who called for a division on every clause, the majorities being about two to one in favour of the measure. Many of the members who disapproved of the bill accepted it simply as a compromise. The principle which Mr. Cowper stated had guided him in preparing the bill was the desire to alter the policy with regard to State-aid, so as to prevent future grants without injuring vested interests, and so to legislate that the Home Government would agree to the change; the refusal of the Secretary of State to sanction the bill passed by the Tasmanian Legislature being referred to as showing that no measure was likely to receive the royal assent which did not fully provide for existing interests. The bill was on the paper for a third reading yesterday afternoon, and its opponents, comprising both the advocates of State-aid and those who objected to the measure in its then shape, mustered their forces, anticipating that they would be able to throw out the bill. Mr. Cowper, finding that there would be a majority against the third reading of the bill as it then stood, moved its recommittal in order to make the amendment for the abolition of Schedule C, which he had before refused to adopt. This amendment was, after some discussion, agreed to; and, some further amendments having been made, the bill was reported, and the report adopted. By thus retracing the course he recently pursued, Mr. Cowper has obtained the support for the third reading of his bill of those members who were intending to vote against it on account of its not containing an express abolition of Schedule C.

On the 7th instant, the Assembly went into Committee of Supply, when the Colonial Treasurer made his financial statement. He congratulated the House on the satisfactory state of the material interests of the country, and entered into particulars respecting the various sources of revenue and the proposed expenditure. The only fiscal alteration which the Government proposed was the reduction of the gold duty, which is now 2s. 6d. per ounce, in the first instance to 2s., and afterwards to 1s. 6d., when it would be assimilated to the tax levied in Victoria. The reason adduced for not at present proposing any alteration of the tariff was, that arrangements were being made with Victoria and South Australia for a conference of delegates to settle the question of an intercolonial tariff. The Budget was discussed at considerable length at a subsequent sitting of the Assembly, but no concerted opposition was offered; there was, indeed, nothing to oppose. The Government were censured for their vacillating policy, having repeatedly promised, but never carried out, the revision of the tariff. The unfairness of the present system of taxation was complained of by several of the members, who expressed their desire to see a scheme of direct taxation introduced. The gradual increase of the public debt—now amounting to four millions and a half—was the subject of general dissatisfaction; and the advocates for protection urged the desirability of imposing taxes on articles that could be produced in the colony to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the debt. The retention of the duties on tea and sugar, after a virtual pledge that they should be taken off as soon as they could be spared, was also a ground of attack. But little reliance was expressed in the results of an intercolonial conference,—it being affirmed that the colony of Victoria would not consent to any arrangement by which she would abandon a portion of her present revenue.

The Government bill for the reconstruction of the Upper House on an elective basis is still under consideration by a select committee of the Legislative Council, of which Mr. Wentworth, the framer of the present Constitution, is the chairman. The delay in bringing up the report is understood to be owing to disagreement amongst the members with regard to the franchise. It seems not unlikely that in consequence either of the advanced period of the session at which the bill will be brought up, or of the diametrically opposite opinions of the two Houses as to the construction of the second Chamber, the settlement of this question will be again thrown over to another session.

A bill to encourage the cultivation of cotton has passed through the Assembly, and is now before the Council. An association for promoting the growth of cotton having been formed, a bill was introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Hay, providing that the Government should grant 5000 acres of land upon the subscription by the Association of £5000, the land to be granted for five years, and at the end of that time to be sold in the event of a loss having been sustained by the Association. During the discussion that took place on the measure in the Assembly it encountered much opposition; some of the members attacked it as being a protective measure, and others chose gratuitously to impute to the promoters of the enterprise a desire to derive a profit from the transaction. On the committal of the bill some important alterations were made in it, one of which was, requiring that the capital should be paid into one of the Sydney banks to the credit of the Association. On the motion for the third reading of the bill an amendment was proposed for its re-committal, for the purpose of expunging these alterations, which it was affirmed would seriously cripple the movements of the Company. The House decided, however, by a majority of 26 to 14, to retain the amendments. It is probable that the passing of the bill into law will be communicated to England by this mail.

A Matrimonial Causes Bill, based on recent English legislation, has been the subject of prolonged discussion in the Assembly. The measure has the support of a majority of the members, but is strongly opposed by the Roman Catholic body. Several alterations were made in committee with the view of ultimately defeating the bill; amongst other clauses carried by its opponents was one for making habitual drunkenness, as well as infidelity and cruelty, a cause of divorce. When the bill was last committed, the House was counted out, and the bill was consequently thrown off the paper; the mover has, however, given notice of a motion for its restoration.

It is generally known that Mr. Wentworth has intimated his intention of leaving the colony for England in October next. Rumours are rife respecting his successor in the Presidency of the Council, and it has been surmised that Mr. Murray, the Speaker of the Assembly, will be offered the appointment. It appears probable, however, that no determination in the matter has been come to by the Government, but that they anticipate being able to bring the session to a close before it becomes necessary to make the appointment.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

ON the 26th of June, the Orpheonist Society gave their fourth quarterly concert at the Masonic Hall, in York-street, and the performances were of a very superior character, that spacious apartment being densely crowded. All the available musical talent of Sydney was placed in requisition on the occasion. The programme was divided into three parts—sacred, miscellaneous, and operatic. On the following Tuesday, the sixth concert of the Sydney Philharmonic Society came off with great *éclat*, in the same place, in the presence of a large and fashionable audience. The programme was selected from the works of eminent composers, the second part being chiefly distinguished by the brilliant instrumentation of the pianist—M. Boulanger. During the past month there have been three concerts given at the Masonic Hall, for the benefit of the Lancashire Distress Fund. The first was that of the Orpheonist Society, on the 31st July, the members of which provided for the occasion a programme of an unusually attractive character. The prices of admission were considered too high, and the greater portion of the community having already subscribed to the distress fund, will account for the thin attendance. Musically, however, it was very successful.—A number of gentlemen amateurs gave an Ethiopian concert on the 14th, which was very well attended.—On Monday, the 18th instant, Madame Jaffa's fourth subscription concert took place. The attendance was numerous, and Madame Jaffa's playing on the pianoforte elicited much applause. Madame Sara Flower and Mr. Farquharson also sang at this concert. On the 14th a concert was given by the members of the choir of the Sacred Heart. The room in which it was held was crowded to excess, and the programme, which was very judiciously arranged, was gone through with very great credit to the amateurs who took part in it. The opera has been well patronised by all classes, and during the season Mr. Lyster has produced Maritana, Linda di Chamouni, Lucrezia Borgia, Traviata, the Rose of Castile, Satanella, La Favorita, Fra Diavolo, Lucia de Lammermoor, and Le Nozze di Figaro.

In theatricals—as distinguished from the opera—the principal circumstance to record, during the last two months, has been the cessation of dramatic performances (in the more ordinary sense of the term) at the Victoria, and the re-opening of the Lyceum. This last-named popular and commodious place of public amusement was opened, under the able stage management of Mr. C. W. Barry, on the 21st of June, and has ever since been visited nightly by large and highly respectable audiences. The pieces selected on the occasion referred to were the excellent comedy of "The Factory Girl, or All that Glitters is not Gold," and the highly attractive burlesque of "Lalla Rookh." Miss Fanny Morgan, for many years a well-established favourite in the principal theatres of Sydney and Melbourne, and elsewhere in these colonies, re-appeared as the heroine of the comedy, and, afterwards, in her impersonation of Lalla Rookh in the burlesque. Mrs. Frederick Younge, an accomplished *cantatrice* as well as clever actress, between the pieces sang several Irish ballads, and sustained the part of the Poet Prince in the burlesque with complete success. In "The Factory Girl" Mr. Frederick Younge also made his appearance, and met with an enthusiastic reception from the house, delighting every one with his intensely comic and admirable representation of the ubiquitous and friendly footman, Toby. Mr. F. Younge has since deservedly become a great favourite with the play-goers of Sydney, who appreciate, and not without good cause, the general efficiency of the Lyceum company. From the opening night to the present date crowded houses have uninterruptedly assembled, before whom have been presented, in varied succession, a well chosen series of entertainments—ranging from the highest walks of the drama down to the *agrémens* of the merry, noisy farce. Amongst the performances thus produced are Macbeth, Richard the Third, The Stranger, Ingomar, The Factory Girl, The Chimney Corner, La Tour de Nesle, Nick of the Woods, The Lost Heir, the Willow Copse, the Jacobite, The Cabinet Question, The Queen's Husband, Pizarro, Rob Roy, The Rose and the Thistle, Gilderoy, Don Cesar de Bazan, the Green Bushes, the Hunchback, and many other pieces—not to mention a great variety of farces. In addition to the foregoing list, burlesques have also been brought out, and have proved highly attractive. The abovementioned burlesque of Lalla Rookh (which had a long run) was succeeded by the burlesque of Once upon a Time there were Three Kings, and that of the Lady of Lyons. The present favourite is Miss Eily O'Connor. The theatre is, as we have intimated, well supported, but an unusually great attraction was afforded by the performances of a New Zealand troupe, who appeared in two dramas, written expressly for them by Mr. R. P. Whitworth, and respectively named The Pakeha Maori, and the Rangatira Wahena. After a short but highly successful engagement, the Maori troupe ceased to appear, but have not yet left Sydney. The spirited and original impersonation of the Maori Queen by Miss Fanny Morgan, elicited much cordial and discriminating approbation, her realisation of the impetuous affection of the half-civilised savage being precisely what might have been anticipated by those who have seen her sustain the character of the Indian Girl, in Jibbenainosay, or Nick of the Woods. In the Stranger, Ingomar, the Green Bushes, and in the many other pieces of a similar nature which have been judiciously selected by the management, it is only justice to say that Miss Morgan has fully sustained that high opinion long generally entertained in these colonies as to her eminent talent—a degree of artistic ability which only requires a wider field of development to be still more extensively appreciated. The success of the pieces produced at the Lyceum is also, in a great degree, owing to the grace and spirited acting of Mrs. Frederick Young, whose husband is an unrivalled comedian,—his very appearance on the stage being the unfailing signal for shouts of laughter. Mr. P. C. Cunninghame, from the English and American theatres, has also played out a short and highly successful engagement at this theatre. The new burlesque is founded upon the admired drama of Colleen Bawn, and is a very brilliant and amusing affair, with new scenery and other attractions. It promises to have a long run. His Excellency visited this theatre, for the first time, on Tuesday last, when the performances were for the benefit of the distressed operatives of Great Britain.

ST. STEPHEN'S ASSOCIATION, NEWTOWN.—The fourth lecture of the course was delivered in the schoolroom on Monday evening, by Mr. Alexander Gordon, on "The manner in which our forefathers travelled in England." The lecture was listened to with attention, and at its termination Mr. Gordon was warmly applauded, and, a vote of thanks having been given to him, the meeting separated.

MANSLAUGHTER.

AN inquest was held by the City Coroner, at his office, yesterday, on the body of a man named George Lintern, who, as stated in our issue of yesterday, died in the Infirmary on Tuesday from the effect of injuries received by a fall from an omnibus, during a collision with another omnibus, on Monday last. The inquest, as indicated by the above heading, resulted in the committal of one of the drivers for manslaughter. The facts of the case as adduced in evidence were briefly as follows:—

The deceased George Lintern, by trade a stonemason, was the father of a family residing at Paddington. He worked latterly at Pyrmont, but was not at work on Monday last. At about eleven o'clock on that morning he came into Sydney, and after transacting some business in the Colonial Architect's Office, he mounted the front seat of an omnibus, with the driver, for the purpose of returning to Paddington. The omnibus, No. 73, was a small two-wheeled 'bus, drawn by one horse. At the corner of George and Bathurst streets the 'bus stopped, and took up another passenger, a Mr. Hitchins, who made the third inside passenger, the other two being a lady and child. No sooner was this gentleman seated than the driver, according to the evidence of some witnesses, drove on at a smart speed, with a view, as it appeared, of catching an opposition 'bus that had gone on a-head. Others maintained that he only drove at the ordinary pace. At the same time another 'bus, with four wheels, also drawn by one horse, was proceeding down the street toward George-street, at the usual pace, and when about half way between Pitt and George streets the two came into collision, the fore wheels of both being locked together. The shock was so great that Lintern was thrown violently off and fell heavily to the street, head foremost. The driver, named James Taylor, was also thrown off or dragged off by the horse (who broke away from the shafts), but he did not receive any injury. The inside passengers were knocked down by the force of the concussion, but beyond some bruises were uninjured. There was but one passenger on the other 'bus, and he, Mr. Blizard, foreman of the Gas Company, seeing the probability of a collision jumped off, and escaped uninjured. No sooner had Lintern fallen in the street than he was picked up by a passer-by, and a few minutes afterwards Dr. Moffitt came up. On examination, he found the injured man quite unconscious, with blood flowing from his left ear. Upon Dr. Moffitt's recommendation, the unfortunate man was removed to the Infirmary by senior sergeant Waters, who also had the drivers of both 'buses arrested. Lintern, upon his admission into the Infirmary, was placed under the care of Dr. Nathan. Symptoms of pressure on the brain, from extravasation of blood, soon became apparent, and these symptoms increased in intensity till he died on Tuesday morning. The two men, Taylor and John Mahoney, were brought before the Central Police Court on Tuesday morning, and remanded to the coroner's court.

It appeared that the collision took place opposite Mr. Jones' wine and spirit store, and in front of the door of this store were a horse and a dray standing diagonally across the street. This dray, therefore, prevented Mahoney from keeping as far to the left as he otherwise would have done; and Mr. Blizard stated that the 'bus passed so close to the horse attached to the dray that he could have touched his head. On the other hand Taylor was not so close to the north side of the street as he might have been, as it was found, after the collision had taken place, that the 'bus was about fifteen feet from the kerb stone. Mr. Blizard called Mahoney's attention to the position of the 'bus coming up the street, and he (Mahoney) stood up and called to Taylor to rein in his horse; this, unfortunately, was not done—probably from the fact that Taylor is rather deaf, and did not hear him, and hence the collision and its results.

The jury, after patiently listening to the evidence, and deliberating thereon, returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, George Lintern, came by his death from injuries received by being thrown off an omnibus driven by a man named James Taylor coming into collision with another omnibus driven by a man named John Mahoney; and we consider the occurrence happened through the negligence and carelessness of the driver Taylor. We acquit Mahoney of all blame."

Upon this verdict the coroner committed Taylor to take his trial for manslaughter at the next sitting of the Central Criminal Court—bail allowed.

The deceased was a native of Devonshire, England, and had been six years in the colony. He was represented as being a sober, industrious man, and highly respected in the neighbourhood in which he resided. He leaves a wife and several children.

Several omnibus proprietors were present during the inquest, and after it was finished they expressed regret that the regulations to prevent one 'bus from leaving the stand till the expiration of ten minutes after the one that preceded it on the same line had left, were not enforced, the result being that at present two or more start at nearly the same time, and for the purpose, as it would appear, of running each other off the line.

JUROR FINED.—Mr. George Sweeney, bootmaker, of Market-street, having been summoned as a juror in the above case, and failing to appear when called on, was fined £5, under the Act 11 Victoria, No. 20, section 40. This, we understand, is the first fine inflicted for non-attendance as a coroner's juror, for some years past.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. J. O. BRADLY.—On the Ground, Paddington-street, near the Point Piper Road, at 11 o'clock, Cottage and Land.
MR. CHARLES MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Kangaroo Dogs, Pack Saddles, Carriages, Gigs, Spring and Dogcarts, Drays, Trucks, Harness, Saddlery, &c.
MR. JOHN G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Door Mats, White Ground Prints, &c.
MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At the Treasury Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Liverpool Salt, Bottled Ale, Pearl Barley, Wax Vestas, Glassware, Washing and Mangling Machines, Fire Grates, Self-acting Water Closets, Fancy Goods, &c.
MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Stores, Wynyard-lane, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Loaf Sugar; at their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Ale and Stout, Bottled Ale and Porter, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Flour, Candles, Vinegar, Currants, Mess Beef, Damaged Candles.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their New Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Flannels, Slops, Fancy Goods, &c.
MR. R. MURIEL.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Tobacco Pipes.
MESSRS. LYONS, STOKES, AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Damaged Starch and Oilmen's Stores; Dried Apples, Currants, Raisins, Congou Teas, Rice, Sardines, Soda Ash, Pickles, 3-bushel Bags, Capers, &c.
MR. O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at half-past 10 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Hair, &c.
MESSRS. RADFORD AND GRANT.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Office Tables, Woolpacks, Rock Salt, Isinglass, Bottled Fruits, Salad Oil, Jams, Lobsters, Bottled Ale, Rum, Brandy, Burgundy, Port and Sherry Wine, Bitters, Kirsch Water, &c.
MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Musical Instruments, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Cutlery, Watches, Jewellery, &c.
MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, American Wagons, Springcarts, &c.
MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At the Homebush Sale Yards, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Fat Wethers; at the Railway Auction Depot, at 12 o'clock, Prize Pig, Calves, Lambs, Poultry; at 1 o'clock, Cows, Hay, Straw, Grain, Butter, Eggs, Honey, Bacon, and Cheese; at half-past 2 o'clock, Horses, Dogcart, Plough, and Harness.
MR. W. FELLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.
MESSRS. ALLAN AND HILLS.—On the Premises, Glebe Point Road, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Cooking Utensils, and Sundries.
MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

A COLONIAL "AFFAIR OF HONOUR."—A curious, though, unfortunately, not a novel scene occurred in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday evening. The hon. member for West Sydney (Mr. Dalgleish), perhaps from a love of mischief, reported to the Speaker that the hon. member for Mudgee (Mr. Terry) had called the hon. member for Morpeth (Mr. Buchanan) a "blackguard." Mr. Buchanan, who is accustomed to pour out adjectives in large volume, demanded that this expression should be retracted, at the same time threatening refusal with a meeting "outside." In some older countries this might be supposed to mean "coffee and pistols" at an early hour in the morning; but in New South Wales, with Mr. Buchanan for a principal, the only risk Mr. Terry ran was that of being pummelled in the most democratic and unscientific manner. During the adjournment for refreshment the antagonists met in the lobby. Mr. Buchanan demanded an explanation. Mr. Terry refused to give any reply to "impertinent questions," at the same time stating that he was quite prepared to defend himself. After all the braggadocia uttered on this and some former occasions by the hon. member for Morpeth, those who have not frequently seen verified the old adage in reference to boasters would naturally have supposed a breach of the peace inevitable. The result, however, was simply this: Mr. Terry did not run; consequently, Mr. Buchanan did not chase him—Mr. Terry showed a bold front, and Mr. Buchanan the "white feather;" or, as it is facetiously remarked in official circles, "the Government cock *turned tail*."

UNITARIANS.—The Unitarians of Sydney and the neighbourhood are engaged in making arrangements to bring out an additional minister for this city and colony; and, from the liberal way in which the scheme has been responded to, there seems every reason to believe that it will be successfully carried out. It is expected that in a short time instructions will be sent home, and money transmitted for the above object.

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.—A dinner, to which about seventy operative stonemasons sat down, was given on Monday, at the Oddfellows' Hall, to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the eight-hour system. Mr. W. Collinson presided. After the repast and the usual loyal toasts, a bumper was drunk to "the Eight-hour Labour Principle," to which Mr. S. Brown, the father of the movement, responded, who gave a history of the movement in the colony. The toast of the "Operative Stonemasons' Institution" was responded to by Messrs. Roberts and Brown, who stated that the library of the institution now contained all the standard works upon architecture, engineering, history, biography, light literature, &c., and for this they were indebted to the efforts of Mr. Glasdall, who had struggled in the cause against much opposition. A few more toasts having been given, vocal harmony succeeded, and the evening was spent in the most agreeable social enjoyment.

OPERATION OF THE LAND LAW.—The number of acres selected under the 13th section of the Crown Lands' Alienation Act (commonly known as the Free Selection clause), up to 30th June last, was 227,247 acres. The number selected during the month of July was 19,579 acres; making altogether 246,826 acres selected since the coming of the Land Law into operation. The amount of deposit paid on these selections was £61,706 10s., leaving to be paid £185,119 10s.

LAW PROCEEDINGS.—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

JURY COURT.—Dibbs v. the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company, Turner v. Whyte, Looney v. Long, Adams v. Alton and another, Radley v. Moffat.

BANCO COURT.—The Australian Joint Stock Bank v. Horgan; Bowman and another v. Beard.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Turner v. Turner, to tax costs of S. Ranger; same v. same, to tax costs on petition; Woodman v. Hunt, adjourned general advertisement of sale; same v. same, adjourned particulars and conditions of sale; Clerihew v. Joss, adjourned plaintiff's discharge; Ramsay v. Underwood, defendant's costs.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	£148	12	2
Gin	396	11	0
Rum	884	2	0
Perfumed spirits	10	6	1
Wine	41	12	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	2	11	8
——— (in bottle)	9	10	0
Tobacco and snuff	357	16	0
Tea	153	14	3
Sugar, unrefined	700	0	0
Opium	68	6	3
Pilotage	7	10	0
Dues	1	0	0
Total	£2276	11	5

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Australian Gas-Light Company was held (to-day) at two o'clock. A dividend was declared at the rate of 7½ per cent. for the half-year, including bonus. The report was adopted, and Messrs. J. Maughan, M. Metcalfe, R. Old, and W. B. Walker were elected new directors in the room of those who retired by rotation and otherwise. The other directors were re-elected.

The Spirit of the North arrived to-day, from London, with a cargo of general merchandise.

Business during the past month has been exceedingly dull, and the transactions generally have been very limited. The cause of the cessation of business is attributed to several circumstances. In the first place, a number of ships from London and Liverpool have lately arrived, and buyers are therefore not anxious to supply themselves in the present state of the market, except at reduced rates, which holders do not appear disposed to submit to. Again the storekeepers in the country are mostly well supplied, having laid in heavy stocks during the first six months of the present year. There is also no inclination to enter into speculative transactions, but as the acounts from the diggings continue to be satisfactory it is expected that this dulness in trade will soon wear off. This is usually the dull season of the year, and as holders of goods have had very good times during the first portion of the year, they can hardly complain of the present state of affairs. The following is the latest report of our markets:—

FLOUR.—The market during the month has hardly been so firm, and prices have given way about 10s. per ton. Adelaide is quoted at £14 15s. to £15 10s. per ton. The millers' quotations are still £14 per ton for fine flour. Wheat is steady, and worth from 5s. 6d. to 6s.

LIQUIDS.—Ale, in bulk, is steady. First brands are quoted at £8 5s. to £8 10s., and sales have been made to arrive at £8; second brands, £7 10s. to £8. Porter, in bulk, is scarce; Taylor's is worth £7 to £7 5s.; second brands, £5 15s. to £6 12s. 6d. Bottled ale and porter are in fair demand at from 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. for first brands. Brandy: Stocks are moderate; Martell's is quoted at 12s. 9d. to 13s.; Hennessy's, 12s. 6d. Rum is not so firm, and has given way about 2d. per gallon; 30 o.p. is quoted at 3s. 7d. to 3s. 9d.; 10 o.p. is also dull of sale, and nominally 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. Geneva is not so much in request, and as heavy shipments are expected, prices have given away about 1s.; JDKZ and key brands range from 13s. to 14s. 3d. Whisky is scarce, and Scotch and Irish are quoted at 5s. to 5s. 3d. In wines there have been some transactions at auction, and prices are not so firm, stocks being heavy; sherries are quoted at 5s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; port, 6s. 6d. to 17s. Light wines and liqueurs are in very limited demand, and prices nominal.

TEAS are firmer and prices have ruled higher than last month. Holders are not disposed to force sales, consequently, most of the parcels offered at auction have been withdrawn. Congous are quoted at from £6 to £8 per chest. A few very fine teas are held for £9 10s. to £10 per chest. Green teas are scarce, and worth 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. Gunpowder, 3s. to 3s. 3d. Young Hyson, 2s. 9d. to 3s. Scented pekoe, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.

SUGARS are dull of sale, and prices have again given way during the month about £2 per ton, as compared with the rates ruling last month. The following are the latest quotations, but sales are with difficulty effected:—Loaf, £56 to £58; Cossipore, £45 to £46; Mauritius crystals, £38 to £40; yellow, £34 10s. to £36 15s.; grey, £31 10s. to £34; brown, £24 to £29; Manila refined, MO, £36 to £37 6s.; O, £33 to £34 10s.; C. and N. R., £29 10s. to £30.

COFFEE is not quite so firm owing to late arrivals, but stocks are still small. Plantation, 11d. to 12d. in bond; Manila, 8½d. per lb in bond; Java, 8½d. to 8¾d. per lb. in bond.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.—There has been very little doing in wool during the past month. The small parcels to hand not being sufficient to test the market, prices therefore are quite nominal. The news from England of the public wool sales is, however, of such a character as will doubtless cause a decline in price should any parcels that have been held over be forced for sale. Sheepskins are not quite so firm, and range from 5d. to 7d. per lb.

TALLOW.—The market is firmer, and shipping parcels of beef have brought an advance of 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton on last month's rates. The latest quotations are beef, £35 to £35 10s.; mutton, £35 to £37; station, £28 to £32.

HIDES have somewhat recovered from the decline noticed last month. Good heavy hides have brought, at late sales, 13s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. each. The present quotations, heavy, 11s. 9d. to 13s. 9d.; light to middling, 5s. to 10s. 6d.

CANDLES are very dull of sale, and prices nominal. Belmonts are quoted at 1s 1d. to 1s. 1½d.; nevas, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d.; light weight, French and German, 8½d. to 10½d.

RICE is firm, and has again advanced about 10s. per ton. Patna is worth from £25 to £26 per ton; Java, £18 10s. to £22 10s. per ton.

SALT.—Stocks are heavy and prices rule lower. Liverpool, £4 to £4 5s. 6d. Fine, £4 to £4 2s. 6d. Rock, £4 to £4 5s. A large sale of rock was made last week at £3 10s. per ton, to be taken at the ship's side, and expenses paid by the purchaser.

OILMEN'S STORES.—Pickles are in fair demand, but other articles are dull of sale, stocks being heavy.

TOBACCO.—The transactions in tobacco have been limited, and prices seem at last to have come to a standstill, but holders are, however, very sanguine that a further advance must take place as soon as any demand springs up. The American war has already more then trebled prices, and there is no knowing how high they may reach should the war continue much longer, and the policy of burning their stocks of tobacco be carried out by the South. The following are the latest quotations, but in the absence of business they must be regarded as nominal:—Barrett's anchor brand, 6s. 3d. to 6s 6d; crown, 5s. 9d. to 6s.; eagle, 5s. 7½d. to 5s. 9d.; lion, 6s. to 6s. 3d.; honeydew, half-pound lumps, 3s. 3d. to 4s.; ditto tens, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. In cigars there has been very little doing, No. 2 Cortados, 62s. 6d. to 65s.; havanah-shaped, 65s.

We have Melbourne papers to the 18th instant. The *Argus* says:—

The week has been an unsettled one. The English June mails arrived on the 13th, and were very eagerly perused, with a view to their probable effect on the Australian markets. Little or no change has, however, taken place. The shipments advised are moderate, and of a class which the markets can readily find room for. The policy of the banks in maintaining the rates of discount and of exchange has been very freely discussed, as has also that of the Chamber of Commerce in their recent action in this matter. The latter is very generally condemned as calculated to bring the representative body of the merchants of this city into some contempt. The committee appointed by the chamber to convey to the Chief Secretary the chamber's views, after having obtained an appointment for an interview, declined to attend, and the Government are left in ignorance of the chamber's opinion. The discussion has, however, had some effect. The banks have lowered their rate of discount on four months' bills to 9 per cent. per annum.

From Tasmania we have dates to the 14th instant. The *Hobart Town Mercury* reports as follows:—

There is nothing to remark upon in the wheat or flour markets to-day, prices remaining without change, and the quotations at mills being also unaltered. It may therefore be taken that flour is in good local demand at £13, and that the highest price for wheat, for late sales, is 5s 3d.

There is no difference to note in the rate of any other article, prices for English and Cape barley, oats, bran, potatoes, onions and loose and pressed hay remaining unchanged.

COMMERCIAL.

STOCK AND SHARE LISTS.

[BARTON AND SON.]

IN our last monthly report we noticed that the accumulation of capital seeking investment had induced the projection of several new undertakings—amongst them that of the Pacific Fire and Marine Insurance Company; nearly four times the number of shares to be issued were applied for. In addition, we have now to notice the establishment of another insurance company, styled the United Fire and Life Insurance Company, with a nominal capital of £500,000 in 25,000 shares of £20 each; nearly four times the number of shares were applied for by subscribers to this company. Both these companies having been launched under the favourable auspices of a numerous and wealthy local proprietary, unlimited in their liability to the public, they will doubtless obtain favour with the inhabitants over the numerous foreign establishments in the business of insurance susceptible of extension, especially in the fire department.

Another issue of debentures by the Government has been made to the extent of £50,000, which were all taken at from 98½ to 100 per cent. By advices now to hand, we find that the value of our debentures in the London market has increased. The premium of exchange in bank bills has also increased 10s per cent., which facts make our debentures more valuable for remittance, and have established the value at par.

The principal cause that has induced the establishment of new undertakings—namely, the state of the money market—has operated upon the value of previously existing securities, and the share market has been comparatively inactive.

Banks.—Very few transfers have taken place, and those have been to a moderate amount. New South Wales have advanced 10s per share, and there are buyers beyond the rate of £42 10s. Union and Commercial are much sought after, but no sales have been made in either. Nominally we quote Union at £44, and Commercial at £47. Joint Stock shares since the meeting on the 29th July have slightly declined in price, but they are now more enquired after.

Steam.—Australasian shares continue in favour at an advance of 10s per share for the £20 share, and 20s per share for those now £5 paid; the prices being £30 10s and £11 10s respectively. In Hunter River shares little has been done, and the price is as before, namely, £16 15s per share. Illawarra remains at £4 12s 6d and Clarence and Richmond nominally £13.

Insurance.—General Assurance shares are saleable at £9 10s, and Sydney Fire Insurance at £3 6s., notwithstanding the establishment of the two new companies before mentioned. Of these, the Pacific has commenced business, and the share £2 paid has been sold at 7s 6d and 5s premium.

Miscellaneous.—Gas Light shares are worth £13 for £6 paid. Wallsend coal have advanced to the extent of the dividend; prices now £10 paid, £13 10s.; £8 paid, £11. Coal and copper shares are inactive; we still quote £15 for £22 paid. Tomago coal shares are at £4; the same in price now as before the dividend. The new Moruya silver mine shares have been sold: the £5 share at £7, and the £1 share at £3; but no enquiry pending further development of the mine.

Debentures.—Government debentures are saleable at par, for those terminable and remittable, and companies debentures yielding from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum upon investments are inquired after at the respective rates.

The quotations and sales during the month will be found in the share table.

[LENNON AND CAPE.]

Since our last circular of 19th July, per mail steamer Bombay, the half-yearly meetings for dividend, in many of our companies, have taken place, and the favourable reports exhibited at most of them, have given increased firmness to our share market, and were it not for the scarcity of stock offering a considerable amount of business would have been done.

Banks.—The business done in these securities continues very limited, the market being almost bare of bank stock. New South Wales are very firm, and although we report sales at £42 and £42 10s., there are none now to be had, even at an advance on these rates. Commercial—we have buyers, but no sellers. Australian Joint Stock—the half-yearly report on the 29th ultimo, was not so favourable as could be wished, and the shares have, therefore, suffered a slight temporary decline, but are not pressing on the market. Union Bank have not been offering.

Steam.—Australasian Steam continue a favourite investment, and we have made some large sales since the dividend, at £30 10s. Hunter River New Steam.—We report sales at £16 15s.; holders wait the result of the half-yearly meeting, advertised for the 28th instant. Clarence and Richmond Steams are scarce, and in demand. Illawarra Steam have met with ready sale at £4 12s. 6d., holders are asking an advance on this rate.

Insurance.—Sydney Fire Insurance—Some few sales have been made of this stock at full rates, with but few offering. New South Wales Marine—We have no sales to report. Australian General Assurance have been readily dealt in at £9 10s. ex dividend. Pacific Fire and Marine—The shares of this new company, referred to in our last circular were taken up, and we have sold considerable amount of the stock at 5s per share premium; we also report a sale at 7s 6d premium: the company have commenced business. United Fire and Life Insurance Company.—The prospectus of this company has also been before the public during the last month, with a capital of £500,000 in 25,000 shares of £20 each, £1 to be paid up; applications were received up to the 16th instant, from 334 applicants for 93,259 shares.

Miscellaneous.—Australian Gas-light: We report some few sales at £13. Newcastle Coal and Copper Company: we have no sales to report. Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company have been freely dealt in at an advance on last month's prices. Tomago Coal shares have changed hands, since the meeting, at full rates. Moruya Silver Mining Company. Some few sales have been made at £3 for the £1 share, and £7 for the £5, paid up; the accounts from this mine continue favourable.

Debentures.—New South Wales Government.—Another issue of £50,000 have been taken up at from 98½ to 100 and interest. The total tenders received amounted to £109,900. Sales during the month have been from 99 to par. The debentures of the Australasian Steam, Colonial Sugar Company, and Newcastle Coal and Copper Company have been dealt in at rates to return 6½ per cent. per annum on capital invested.

The quotations and sales during the month will be found in the share table.

[J. MULLENS.]

THERE has been a good business done during the month, notwithstanding that some of our dividend paying stocks have not been for sale. The various meetings held since my last report have had their usual influence on prices, as my price current and investing tables show.

Banks.—Australian Joint Stock Bank shares have declined somewhat since last month, owing to the lower rate of dividend declared. The uncertainty as to settlement of outstanding claims against the company has also had an unfavourable effect in checking enquiries for this stock. Bank of New South Wales shares have improved 10s per share, and are still wanted. Commercial and Union Bank shares are in demand, but none are offered for sale.

Steam Companies.—Australasian Steam shares have changed hands at £30 and £30 10s. At the former price there are plenty of buyers, but there is very little stock in the market. The new shares are to be had at £11 10s. I have sold Hunter River and Illawarra shares at £16 15s and £4 12s 6d respectively, and have orders for the former at the same rate. Clarence River shares have not been procurable.

Insurance Companies.—Some large parcels of General Assurance and Sydney Insurance shares have changed hands at full rates, but nothing has been done in New South Wales Marine Assurance shares. The Pacific Company has commenced business, and the shares have been sold at £2 7s 6d and £2 5s. The shares of the United Fire and Life Insurance Company were largely applied for, and this company also will be shortly in operation.

Mining Companies.—Wallsend Coal shares have maintained their price, with good demand; and Tomago shares have been sold at £4 since the half-yearly meeting. Moruya Silver shares have been inquired for, and I have placed some good parcels at £7 and £3.

Miscellaneous Companies.—I have sold old has shares at £13—the new shares are to be had at £9, but buyers refuse to purchase at this rate. I have placed Exchange shares at £3 15s.

Debentures.—The Government has made a further issue of £50,000, which was taken up at 98½ to £100. The tenders amounted to £109,900. The high price of these securities in London may partially account for this large excess. The debentures of our companies offered for sale have been placed at former rates.

The quotations and sales during the month will be found in the share table.

133, Pitt-street, Sydney, 20th August.

SYDNEY EXPORT REPORT.

[F. EBSWORTH.]

Gold.—We have still increasing receipts from the gold-fields, and as soon as the warm weather sets in the returns will be larger. The product from the various quartz reefs is so promising that, should large capital, with machinery, be employed, extraordinary success must result in a few years. The price is principally regulated by the rates of exchange, which have been nearly stationary for the last six months.

Wool.—Previous to the arrival of the mail some large parcels that had been held over for full rates have been sold at a reduction of a penny per lb.; few lots remaining in the market which cannot be in time for the last series of sales, unless shipped at once. Of the year 1861-2 3000 bales principally scoured, are all that will leave during the next two months, when the early wools will be ready for shipment. Some seedy parcels have been sold since the result of the June sales was announced at a decline of 3d per lb. The proposition of selling 4000 bales in London daily (unless the whole be in one warehouse) is considered detrimental to shippers, from the impossibility of buyers examining the lots, unless the brokers allow more than one day (as at present) for that purpose.

Tallow has gradually advanced, and cannot be purchased under £35 12s 6d per ton. The quantity that will leave during the next month will be 2000 tons, after which shipments will be very trifling. There has been a fair demand for the neighbouring colonies, Mauritius, and for machinery in the East.

Hides have been in good demand, average shipping parcels being worth 13s 3d, establishing an average of 1s 6d per hide during the month. The ships on the berth take 35,000, and as the boiling establishments are doing but a limited business, only a moderate quantity will remain to be forwarded.

Oils.—No parcels of fish have been offered except for the Sydney trade. Cocoanut is required on foreign account, and the quantity expected to arrive about 300 tons; the small portion of which that will be for sale will, therefore, command high rates—£36 per ton.

Coals.—The price is without alteration, while the demand, if anything, exceeds the supply; but as the warm weather advances this will be remedied.

Horns, hoofs, and shank-bones are dull of sale. Common are worth 3s., for manure or refining purposes.

Freights to London, without alteration, and tonnage plentiful. A few charters are in the market, but vessels prefer taking coals to the East, and seeking, rather than engaging for the round, and loading back from Java or Manila. The intercolonial trade continues brisk.

Exchange fell ½ per cent at the beginning of the month, and is now, as last quoted, 60 per cent. Bank bills 1½ premium. No alteration in specie freight and insurance per P. and O. Co.'s boats.

LYONS, STOKES, and Co. beg to call the attention of the trade to their sale of damaged starch, currants, oilstores, &c., at their rooms, this day, at 12 o'clock.—ADV.

IN the Assigned Estate of J. Broughton, Newcastle.—Important sale of groceries, wines and spirits, ironmongery, furniture, fixtures, &c.—We are requested by Mr. Charles Teakle to direct the attention of buyers to his sale by auction, on the premises, Newcastle, to-morrow, Friday, August 22nd, to commence at half-past 10 o'clock. See advertisements.—ADV.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. D. M'INNIS (brother-in-law of the late Dr. M'Garvie) are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, which will move from his late residence, St. Leonards, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, and Windmill-street Ferry at half-past 3 o'clock. R. STEWART, undertaker, corner of Pitt and Bathurst streets.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late ABRAHAM HORT, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to move from Campbell's Wharf, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. WILLIAM CRANE are most respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, which will move from his late residence, Castlereagh-street South, on SATURDAY next, 23rd instant, at a quarter before 3 o'clock precisely. JOHN HILL, Jun., and CO., undertakers, King-street and Riley-street.

THE SYDNEY MAIL this week will contain the latest American news. To be had of the agents.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPEAL in behalf of the Fund for the Relief of Distress in the Manufacturing Districts of the United Kingdom, occasioned by the American Civil War.

The committee appointed to promote the collection of money for the relief of distress in the cotton manufacturing districts, earnestly solicit the attention of their fellow colonists.

It is with gratification they record the sum already confided to their care. Five thousand pounds are now on the way to London, collected within a week, from persons of every class and condition. A movement so prompt justifies the belief that, although a long trial awaits our suffering fellow-country-men, it will be sooner exhausted than your sympathy and resources.

The reality of the distress is shown in the facts accumulated by the Press down to the latest date. The hundreds of thousands already pauperised or impoverished by the suspension of the cotton trade form a part only of much larger masses threatened by this disaster, and these its long continuance must engulph.

The most favourable views of the future give no hope that the supply of cotton and the revival of trade will take place for a long time to come. Every day adds to the number of the sufferers, and advances towards the season when their sufferings will be more intense; while every day takes from others the power to succour.

It is shown that the savings of years have been exhausted—that decent operatives have been compelled to part with their ornaments, their books, their clothing, their cherished household goods—and that, after bravely battling with poverty, they have been obliged with unutterable grief to abandon the noble independence of the British artisan, and to take their places beside habitual mendicants and paupers.

Next to the greatness of the distress, we commend to your consideration the attitude of the sufferers. Witnesses of all ranks have attested the noble resignation, the sober sense, and manly fortitude of the factory people. They have borne the hardest of trials in silence, while their faded garments and wasted looks have told their sorrows. We recognise the growing intelligence and moral feeling of the working classes in this submission to inevitable affliction, and we believe that those who would have thought it a duty to give relief in any circumstances, will find in the patience of the sufferers a still more persuasive motive to compassion.

The distress of the operative class, which proceeds from no fault of their own, might perhaps have been shortened by an interference with the belligerent powers. But the principle of non-intervention—both equitable and pacific—has forbidden England to mingle in the strife which afflicts a friendly nation. The distressed classes have not asked for the violation of this principle, but by their passive courage enabled their Government to maintain a neutrality required by the interests of the empire, and the liberties of the world. Assenting to this great principle, as of priceless value, we are bound with heart and hand to uphold those who suffer for it, and to share those trials which may lead to its final and universal triumph.

We believe that from this heavy calamity important effects will issue—that great social changes will be wrought in the condition of the slave; that a perilous dependence on a single nation for cotton will be diminished, and that the return of a similar scarcity under circumstances still less favourable will be prevented.

The promotion of the growth of cotton within the Australian colonies is one result which may be well anticipated from the suspension of the American supply. We shall at a time not remote see plantations cultivated by willing hands, and our cotton among our most extensive exports. At the same moment that a cry of distress arrives in Australia, caused by the failure of the American staple, we learn that the cotton of this colony is found to be absolutely the finest in the world.

The marvellous national wealth of this country, the prevalence of comfort among all classes, and the boundless prospects unfolded to enterprise and industry, are considerations which may well stimulate our benevolence. But the woes of our fellow-countrymen appeal to our warmest affections. To be told that their industry is stopped—that their savings are exhausted—that a long dreary, hopeless winter awaits them—is to awaken the most anxious solicitude and exertion. They are our fellow subjects, our kindred, and our brethren. To refuse our aid would be unchristian, inhuman, and criminal.

We have another occasion to manifest our unity as one great people; members of a glorious empire, subjects of a noble Queen—great even in adversity, and majestic in sorrow. England will recognise a kindred voice in the sympathy and succour we send; she will feel the worth of that moral tie which binds her children in one common relation, and we shall offer the best evidence to the world that neither time nor distance can render us insensible to the claims of our country.

Influenced by such considerations, which appeal with a like force to the understanding and the heart, we doubt not you will enable us to maintain the highest rank among the Australian colonies in the generous rivalry of fraternal sympathy and bounty.

The uprising of the colony at the cry of distress is the noblest spectacle it can offer. By local co-operation, a much larger sum than has been contributed may be forwarded by the next mail without any sensible decrease of enjoyments bestowed on us by Providence with a liberal hand.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

J. OATLEY, Mayor, Chairman.
CHARLES KEMP, } Honorary
W. HANSON, } Secretaries.

Town Hall, Committee Rooms, July 24th, 1862.

MR. H. BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, on the new self-sustaining principle, on gold or flexible vulcanite palates. This method obviates the removal of stumps, protects the remaining teeth, and renders mastication perfect. 27, Hunter-street.

TOOTHACHE CURED, and Decayed Teeth preserved without pain. Mr. BERTRAND, 27, Hunter-street.

SYDNEY EYE INSTITUTION, for the Cure of Diseases of the Eye and Ear. Apply to Dr. BERNCASTLE, surgeon, accoucheur, oculist, and aurist, from 9 to 11, 2 to 3, or 6 to 8. 229, Macquarie-street.

WINDSOR.—DENTISTRY.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, surgical and mechanical dentist, of 330, George-street, Sydney, begs most respectfully to inform the gentry and inhabitants of Windsor and the surrounding district that (by general request) he will be in attendance the first Saturday in every month at Mr. JONES', chemist, from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m.

Artificial Teeth fixed from one to a complete set (without extracting teeth or stumps, or causing the slightest pain), with all the latest improvements. Best materials and workmanship guaranteed. Teeth and stumps extracted. Teeth stopped and cleansed; and every operation in surgical and mechanical dentistry skilfully performed.

N.B.—Mr. Emanuel's first visit, SATURDAY, the 6th September next.

NEW COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL MAGAZINE.
THE EXCHANGE.
1s. 6d. per number; 16s. per annum, in town; 20s. post free to the country.
A Home and Colonial Monthly Review of Commerce, Manufactures, and General Politics.
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3. The Present and Future of China
4. On Labour
5. Notes on the Levant Trade: a New Market for British Cotton Manufactures
6. A Visit to the Iron-cased Frigate Warrior, with an Illustration
7. The Explorations of Australia
8. The German Confederation
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London: Sampson Low, Son, and Co., 47, Ludgate-hill.
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CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—Just received, upwards of three thousand, comprehending most of the literary, artistic, musical, political, and ecclesiastical celebrities of the day.
Photographic Portrait Albums, in great variety; prices, from 4s. 6d.
J. R. CLARKE, 356, George-street, Sydney.

PUBLISHING, second edition, The STAR OF LOVE, as sung by Mr. Squires in Lurline, illustrated, 3s. Also, second edition of Some One to Love, 2s. 6d.
J. R. CLARKE, music seller, 356, George-street.

THE HERALD SUMMARY, THIS DAY, for home, enveloped, stamped, and posted to order, can be obtained from T. PIERCE, agent for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

THE SYDNEY MAIL this week will contain the latest European news per Northam. To be had of the agents.

THE SYDNEY MAIL this week will contain the whole of the latest English news per Northam.

THE LATE FIGHT between White and Sullivan.—Full particulars (extending over four columns) in BELL'S LIFE IN VICTORIA, ready done up for posting. E. FORD, news agent, 348, George-street, Sydney.

BELL'S LIFE IN SYDNEY" Office, August 20.—We have appointed Mr. DAVID ROBERTS, 284, Pitt-street, Agent for the sale of Dr. La'Mert's Essay. PICKERING and NICHOLS.

No. 62-52. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 19th August, 1862.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—TENDERS will be received at this office, until three o'clock on MONDAY, the 1st September, for the removal of the Steam Engine from the Lachlan Water Reserve, and its re-erection, with other machines, at the Lime-street Wharf, for working Appleton's Stone-breaking Machinery.

Specifications and plans to be seen at the office of the City Engineer.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 62-53.
Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 20th August, 1862.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE AND CAB STANDS.—NOTICE is hereby given that, by a resolution of the Municipal Council of Sydney, of date the 18th instant, the Stands for hackney carriages and cabs in Pitt-street, between Hunter and Bridge streets, has been abolished, and that in lieu thereof, the undernamed places have been appointed public Stands, viz., the west side of Pitt-street, between Hutchinson-street and Bridge-street, for twelve vehicles, and the north-west side of Spring-street, from Gresham-street to Pitt-street, for eight vehicles.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 62-54. Town Clerk's Office,

TO BRICKLAYERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 1st September, for the construction of TWO BRICK KERBS, for protecting the Water-main in Albion-street, in accordance with the Specification and Plan, to be seen at the Office of the City Engineer.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO MASONS and others.—TENDERS, either separately or in one sum, are required for Excavation, Stone Walls, and Iron Railings at St. Philip's Church. Plan and specification may be seen and all particulars obtained at the office of Mr. W. E. KEMP, architect, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

TENDERS are required for the completion of the Excavation of an allotment of land in Sussex-street. W. E. KEMP, architect, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

TO CARPENTERS and others.—Se[illegible] TENDERS, (endorsed "Tenders for Fencing,") [illegible] vited by the Hyde Park Improvement Committee, for fencing in certain portions of Hyde Park. A specification of the work required may be seen at the residence of the undersigned, to whom all tenders are to be addressed on or before SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant

W. H. CATLETT, secretary.

260, Elizabeth-street, 19th August.

PARRAMATTA CRICKET CLUB.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a two-rail fence on the new cricket ground, Parramatta Racecourse. For information respecting the plan of fence apply to the secretary. Tenders will be received up till 6 o'clock, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, August 21st.

JOHN DOBSON, hon. sec.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.
Incorporated by Act of Council.
Capital, £375,000, in 37,500 Shares, of £10 each, fully paid up.

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The agents of the Bank in the colonies are for:—
Melbourne and Victoria generally—The Bank of Victoria.
Hobart Town and Launceston, Tasmania—The Bank of Van Diemen's Land.
Adelaide—The South Australian Banking Company.
New Zealand—Bank of New Zealand.
FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
London—Messrs. Heywood, Kennards, and Co., Lombard-street.
Edinburgh and Scotland generally—The Royal Bank of Scotland.
Dublin and Ireland generally—The Provincial Bank of Ireland.
FOR NEW YORK AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Messrs. Brown, Brothers, and Co.

The Bank grants drafts and credits on all its Agents and Branches at current rates; negotiates produce bills with documents; discounts commercial paper; collects dividends on local stocks for its customers, free of commission; and is open to transact every kind of banking agency.

INTEREST BILLS.—(Bank Post Bills) payable to order and always negotiable are issued, with interest added at current rates, for periods of 3, 6, and 12 months.

By order of the Board,
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

W. HOWES, Tailor.—Best materials, fit, and workmanship, at the following low charges:—
Complete suit, all wool, to order, £3 10s.
Suit of black, made to order, from £4
Riding pantaloons, made to order, 30s.
Black dress trousers, to order, 28s.
Black cloth vest, to order, 14s.
W. HOWES, 264, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's.

JAMES H. ADGER begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally that he has secured the services of the most competent assistant available, and trusts, together with his own undivided attention to business, to merit a continuance of that patronage with which he has hitherto been honoured. Central Hair Dressing Rooms, 410, George-street, three doors north of King-street.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BANK COURT,
at the rear of AUSTRALIA HOUSE,
No. 404, George-street.
DAMAGED STOCK to be SOLD
WITHOUT REGARD of COST.

JOHN SKINNER respectfully announces to his numerous friends and the public generally that his establishment will be RE-OPENED THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, for the continuance of the
SALE OF DAMAGED GOODS,
consisting of silks, shawls, mantles, dresses, flannels, blankets, counterpanes, sheetings, longcloths, table linen, hosiery, and fancy goods.

A LARGE AMOUNT of STOCK has been brought forward for THIS WEEK, to be CLEARED AT ANY PRICE, in order to make room for large shipments of spring goods now landing.

SEE the Damaged Sheetings and Blankets, at Australia House, 404, George-street.

HOUSEKEEPERS, lay in a stock of useful goods, at less than half-price. Australia House.

LATE FIRE in Bank Court.—The Damaged Goods are now being sold at unheard-of prices

AN OPPORTUNITY like the present to secure bargains may never occur again. Australia House, George-street.

J. SKINNER begs respectfully to inform the many ladies that could not be attended to yesterday, that the same class of goods are on SALE This Day. Australia House, 404, George-street.

FIRE IN BANK-COURT.—SKINNER'S Sale of Damaged Silks, Shawls, Mantles, &c., This Day. The goods damaged at Australia House, 404, George-street on SALE, This Morning.

FAMILIES requiring Sheeting, Longcloths, Table Linen, Blankets, Flannels, Towelling, Glasscloths, &c., &c., &c., should see the damaged goods, at Australia House, 404, George-street. Bargains to be had this morning. Open at 10 a.m. Close at 5 p.m.
JOHN SKINNER, Australia House, 404. George-street.

FIRE IN BANK COURT.—SKINNER'S GREAT SALE will be resumed this morning, at 10 a.m.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.—From the great influx of Customers, shop will be closed mid-day for one hour.

BARGAINS to be had, THIS MORNING, at JOHN SKINNER'S, Australia House, 404, George-street.

SEE the Damaged Blankets, Counterpanes, Table Linen on SALE at Australia House, George-street.

DAMAGED and Soiled Blankets, Sheetings, and Longcloths, on SALE This Morning, at SKINNER'S, in George-street.

ENGLISH SEEDS.—PETER LAWSON and SON, Edinburgh, and 27, Great George-street, London, S.W., the Queen's Seedsman. send out cases of agricultural, vegetable and flower SEEDS, to all parts of the world, packed carefully, so that no damage can happen, and of a purity that may be relied on.

P. L. and S. also export all sorts of farm seeds, clovers, lucerne, sainfoin, rye grasses, with tree and shrub seeds, of the laburnum, sweet-briar, gorse-broom, and the like. Boxes of horticultural implements of various sizes and prices.

Colonial lists may be had on application to their agents. Messrs. BEILBY and SCOTT, New Pitt-street, opposite Oriental Bank.

TO INVALIDS.—Just received. Guinness' XXX Dublin Porter. H. MACHEN and CO., 183, Pitt-st.

SUPERIOR IRISH WHISKY, pure malt, in quarters and hogsheads, H. MACHEN, 183, Pitt-street.

SHIPPING SUPPLIES.—The undersigned are prepared to furnish supplies of Live Stock and Produce on the shortest notice, at wholesale prices. RICHARD NESBITT and CO., produce dealers, Lower George-st.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—L. MOSS informs the musical public, clergy, &c., &c., that, in addition to the stores already erected at the rear of his present premises, he has taken those at No. 10, Macquarie-place, where he has the largest stock of HARMONIUMS, PIANOFORTES, MILITARY and every description of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS ever offered at one establishment in the colony. These will be sold at the lowest possible rates. The exposition of these instruments will give the purchaser the opportunity of hearing them to the best advantage, and of receiving a complete explanation of their peculiar construction.

PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood, Collard, Chappell, for sale, hire, or by easy mode of purchase.

The Opera Season.—The OPERAS Rose of Castile, Satanella, Traviata, Martha, &c., &c., performed by the talented Lyster Company.

Chappell's Magazine, Boosey's Cabinet, and Drum and Fife Journal, and Novello's sacred Works.

Having engaged workmen of acknowledged experience, L. MOSS is enabled to guarantee that every instrument leaving his establishment will be delivered in perfect order, and the mechanical conveniences attached to his new workshops permit him to undertake the repairing of pianofortes, harmoniums, and other musical instruments, in every condition.

MOSS, 5, Hunter-street. Wholesale store—10, Macquarie-place.

PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood, Collard, Cadby, Murphy, &c., on the most equitable terms. HURFORD and CO., pianoforte makers, Castlereagh-street. N.B.—Instruments tuned, repaired, silked, polished, packed, removed, lent on hire, and taken in exchange. Pianoforte materials of all kinds on sale.

ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS, all sizes and descriptions, from the cheapest model upwards. New and popular Music, vocal and instrumental. French and Italian Violins. Roman violin, violoncello, guitar, harp, and double bass Strings, imported from Italy direct.

W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

W. H. PALING begs to solicit the attention of his friends and the public to his large and varied assortment of PIANOFORTES, ex Sharpshooter, Hollinside, Independant, Shand, and Crest of the Wave, consisting of

ERARD'S grand Pianofortes, in handsome rosewood and mahogany, with all the latest improvements.

ERARD'S cottage Pianofortes, of 7 octaves, three strings throughout, with soft and loud pedal.

BROADWOOD and SONS' rosewood and walnut cottage Pianos, in the newest and most elegant designs.

COLLARD and COLLARD'S Pianos, in handsome rosewood, with all the latest improvements.

AUCHER'S celebrated cottage Pianofortes, of 7 octaves, trichord and patent repeater action.

AUCHER'S upright Pianos, with the "folding keyboard," so very convenient for small rooms.

AUCHER'S oblique Pianofortes, having as much power as semi-grands, at half the price.

MURPHY'S cottage and semi-cottage Pianos, in elegant rosewood and walnut, of chaste and elegant designs.

D'ALMAINE'S Albert Royal Pianos very cheap.

Any of the above lent on hire, with the option of purchasing.

W. H. PALING, agent for Erard, 83, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

ON EASY TERMS, a large 16-feet Church Organ, with free pedal and swell. W. H. PALING.

SYDNEY MUSIC HALL.—J. H. ANDERSON respectfully informs the musical public of Sydney and its environs that his NEW and extensive PIANOFORTE and HARMONIUM SHOW-ROOM is now opened, where the finest specimens of modern Pianofortes by Erard, Collard, Broadwood, Kirkman, Murphy, Cadby, &c., &c.; also, Harmoniums, by Alexandre, Evans, Wheatstone, and Cadby, are displayed for the purpose of giving visitors and purchasers an invaluable opportunity of forming a true estimate, by comparison, of the different qualities in tone and touch of the special excellence of each of the above. Every instrument is warranted, and sold at the lowest prices. Should any instrument fail to give satisfaction, it may be exchanged any time within six months from the date of purchase.

ERARD'S oblique and Cottage Pianofortes, 7 octaves, 3 strings, 2 pedals, in superb walnut and rosewood.

COLLARD and COLLARD'S patent model Pianofortes, with all the latest improvements.

BROADWOOD'S PIANOFORTES, in new and elegant designs.

KIRKMAN'S 7 octave (trichord), in chaste rosewood.

MURPHY'S PIANOFORTES, in elegant walnut and rosewood, combining all the modern improvements.

CADBY'S PIANOFORTES, with and without the patent iron truss bracings, in the most elaborate designs.

HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDRE, EVANS, WHEATSTONE, and CADBY.

The Drawing-room, the Church, the Cottage, and School Harmonium, from 1 to 22 stops; also 4, 4½, and 5 octave, at very reduced prices.

BOOSEY'S and DISTIN'S Instruments for military and volunteer bands; also the celebrated Contra Basso Profundo. Concertinas by Case and Wheatstone; also, Anglo-German.

POPULAR OPERATIC MUSIC.—All the songs, duets, pianoforte arrangements, and dance music, from all the operas, as performed by Lyster's Opera Company. An extensive list of all the favourite and established music of the day.

J. H. ANDERSON, 360, George-street, next to Threlkeld's Auction Rooms.

PIANOFORTES, by Collard, Broadwood, Murphy, Cadby, and other celebrated makers.

HARMONIUMS, from 1 to 16 stops, by Alexandre, of Paris, and Wheatstone, of London, in oak and rosewood cases, five octaves, two treadles, at prices from nine guineas upwards.

The Minima Harmonium, an entirely new model, in handsome rosewood case, 4 octaves, keys, 5 octaves, notes, 4 stops, and made to close in box.

The Piccolo Model Harmonium, 5 octaves, 2 treadles, 1 stop, and wind indicator, in polished oak case.

German Concertinas, ex Spirit of the North. A large case of the above instruments of a very superior description will be landed in a few days.

Bass, side, and quadrille drums; tenor, baritone, bass, and contra bass sax horns; clarionets, fifes, cymbals, rifle bugles, and every description of musical instruments suitable for military bands.

Best Roman Strings for violins, violoncello, harp, double bass—the finest sample ever imported.

Every description of musical instrument tuned and repaired. D. BUIST and SON, George-street.

BROADWOOD and SON'S Grand PIANOFORTES, just landed, ex Southern Cross, rosewood, with 2 and 3 unisons, brass ridge, harmonic bars, carved legs, and with all their latest improvements. W. KING, 71, Market-street.

PIANOFORTES just landed, ex Hotspur, in rosewood and walnut; the newest designs and improvements, from £35. W. KING, pianoforte maker. N.B.—Pianofortes tuned and repaired, 71, Market-street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—L. GOLDRING begs to inform his friends and the public in general that he has just unpacked a large assortment of musical instruments, consisting of BOMBARDONS, B, 4 valves; bass, baritone, and alt SAXHORNS, B C and E, 3 and 4 valves; CORNETS, first-class quality, by Courtois and Binckes; CLARIONETS, brass, B, 13 German silver keys on pillars, with patent tuning slides, in morocco cases; DRUMS, bass, tenor, and side on the rope and screw regulation model; TURKISH BELLS for volunteer bands; ditto CYMBALS, TRUMPETS, soprano; CORNETS and FRENCH HORNS, by French and London makers.

L. GOLDRING, 291, George-street, Sydney.

RELINQUISHING THE RETAIL TRADE.—C. and J. ABRAHAMS beg to inform the public and their numerous patrons, that they are about relinquishing the retail trade, and wish to dispose of the remainder of their opened stock, and therefore offer them at the following low prices:—

Carpenter's, Mavor's, Vyse's, and Fleming's Spelling books, 6d each	Ditto bracelets, 1s pair
Coloured twine, 4½d ball	Hair brushes, good, 1s each
Large bead collars, 1s each	Playing cards, 6d pack
Back rolls, 9d ditto	Gold watch and chain, 6d
2s novels, 1s 6d each	Large day books, 1s 6d each
1000 matches, long, 1s	Cricket bats, 1s each
500 ditto, ditto, 9d	Walking sticks, 6d each
250 ditto, ditto, 6d	Brass match boxes, 6d
O. P. beads, 1d bunch	1 dozen drawing pencils, 6d
5 quires note paper, 9d	4-sided razor strops, 1s
Large dice, 1s set	Half-pint lavender water, 1s bottle
25 envelopes, 3d	Rimmel's violet powder, 4d packet
Large wax dolls, 6d	Nail brushes, 6d
Telescopes, 1s	Tooth brushes, 6d
Rimmel's marrow oil, 6d	Dominoes, 1s box
Jet brooches, 6d each	Steel spectacles, 1s pair

and various other articles at equally low prices, at the noted cheap house, C. and J. ABRAHAMS, 77 and 79, King-street, near Ashdown's, ironmongers.

TO STOREKEEPERS and SETTLERS, &c.—Brandy superseded—Dublin LL whisky, equal to any pale brandy, in wood or bottle, 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases Guinness's Dublin porter, prime condition, warranted genuine; also London-bottled ale and porter
Highland malt whisky, Islay, Glenlivet, and Stewart's
Rum, Demerara and Jamaica; also pineapple rum
Champagne, hock, moselle, sauterne, claret, marsala
Liqueurs, ginger wine, raspberry syrup, lemon syrup
Sparkling champagne, cider, port and sherry wines, &c.
SAGE, MILLER, and CO., 52, New Pitt-street North.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—
Mauritius crystal and counter sugar
China sugar, in small bags
Manila rope, assorted sizes
Manila cigars, Havana-shaped
China oil
China matting and rattan chairs
Patna opium, in bond and duty paid.
Prepared opium, in tins, Took-Loong and Chew-Loong.
MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

REVALENTA ARABICA.—Barry du Barry's health-restoring Revalenta Arabica Food, to be had at the principal chemists and grocers. Wholesale agents, LOTZE and LARNACH, Lower George-street.

THE AUSTRALIAN TEA MART, 478, George-street, opposite the Markets.

To Captains and others interested in Shipping.

Gentlemen,—In soliciting your orders for cuddy and ships' stores, we beg respectfully to inform you that our stock consists of a varied assortment of goods required for the cabin and general ships' use. The reputation we have already gained in supplying ships with stores of the best quality is a sufficient guarantee that all orders you may favour us with will be promptly and faithfully executed.

Your obedient servants,
METCALFE and LLOYD,
(late Hanks and Lloyd).

METCALFE and LLOYD have had the honour of supplying stores to the following vessels:—

H.M.S.S. Orpheus	Hargraves
H.M.S.S. Pioneer	Iconium
H.M.S.S. Miranda	Achilles
H.M.S.S. Fawn	Isle of France
H.M.S.S. Pelorus	Margaret
Balclutha	Creole
Lord Ashley	Tiger
Tasmania	Wild Wave
Hunter	Clarence Packet
Kembla	Elizabeth
Illawarra	Liberator
Paterson	Eveline
Airedale	Sardinian
Prince Alfred	Light of the Age
Rapid	Albion
Boomerang	Cheetah
Eagle	Marian
Canaan	Dart
Electra	Star of Hope
Storm King	Goldseeker
Jeannie Dove	Lady Milton
Thames	Otago
Policeman	Hirondelle
Emilie	Daring
Australia	Moselle
Leonidas	Waverley
Crest of the Wave	Black Dog.
Planter	

MOCHA COFFEE.—METCALFE and LLOYD have much pleasure in stating that, by the Crest of the Wave, they have received direct from the celebrated house of Peek, Brothers, London, a fine PARCEL of Mountain Mocha Coffee, each bale bearing the brand of their firm—M and L over S in diamond.

METCALFE and LLOYD in calling the attention of an Australian public, beg respectfully to inform them that they have been induced to import the above at the solicitation of their customers, as also from the scarcity of good coffee in the Sydney market, and the determination of keeping up the character of the Australian Tea Mart.

MOUNTAIN MOCHA COFFEE, two shillings per pound. METCALFE and LLOYD.

MOUNTAIN MOCHA COFFEE.—METCALFE and LLOYD have had the honour of supplying (during this last week) the officers of her Majesty's army and navy and the leading families of this city with pure Mocha coffee.

MOUNTAIN MOCHA COFFEE.—METCALFE and LLOYD beg to inform residents in the country that this, the finest coffee that ever came to the colony, is roasted and ground by steam every morning on the premises, and packed in canisters of 3, 7, 12, and 20 lbs.

THE AUSTRALIAN TEA MART, 478, George-street.—METCALFE and LLOYD beg respectfully to notify that in consequence of their large shipping business, they have taken out a license as Wine and Spirit Merchants, and will be happy to supply Ale and Porter and Wines and Spirits, of the first brands, either in or out of bond.

AMERICAN STOVES, all sizes, at F. R. ROBINSON'S, importer, 486, George-st., opposite Markets.

STEVEN'S PATENT Dough-making MACHINES, of various sizes, attached and detached, as now used by the leading bakers and public institutions in the United Kingdom, for Sale, by BEILBY and SCOTT.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Port wine, four-diamond, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Burdon's sherry, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
B. P. rum, 10 o. p.
Vine-growers' brandy, pale and dark, in quarters
Dawson's No. 3 ale
Whitbread's XX ale
Whitbread's stout
Findlater's bottled stout
Gold water liquor, in 1-dozen cases
Kent hops, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861
Tin plates, ic., ix., ixx.
Steele's Liverpool soap, in ½ and 1 cwt. boxes
Stearine candles, full weight
3-bushel bags, 2½lb.
Rifles, Enfield, with bullets
Boiler plate
Railway chairs and rails
Weighbridges and flax packing
Colza oil, in drums
Olive oil, in ditto and quarter-boxes
Sardines, ½ and ¼ boxes
Oilmen's stores, assorted invoices
Pickles, Crosse and Blackwell's
Soda water bottles, in small cases
Portland cement
French burr millstones
Leather belting
Kip, calf, sole, and kangaroo leather,
Fishing nets and twine
Earthenware, assorted invoices
Books, assorted invoices
Malt, oatmeal.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

VINEGROWER'S BRANDY, pale and dark, in quarter-casks. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

DAWSON'S ALE, Whitbread's Stout, to land. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

OATMEAL, Bencraft's Victorian, in bags. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

MALT, a small parcel of Walmsley's for SALE. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,—
Woolpacks, full 10 lbs.
Three-bushel sacks, full weights
Boots and shoes, assorted invoices of well-selected goods
Soda water bottles, in 1 gross cases
White lead
Paints, assorted colours
Vinegar, No. 24, in bulk
Java rice
Liverpool salt
Ehrensperger's thumb blue
Barry's chicory
Arrowroot
Carbonate soda
Brown ginger
Kent hops, various growths
Sauces
Sheepwash
Pipes
Patent French wire nails, assorted
Galvanized iron wire netting
Ships' hearths
Bed screws
Iron railing for balconies.
BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE.—
Negrohead Tobacco, various brands, first quality twist, in half-tierces
Barratt's
Lion
Cheeve's Eagle
Emeu
Raven
Black Diamond
St. George
Kerr's. Also
Small invoice assorted meerschaum washed pipes, in gross boxes, 10 gross cases.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

FOR SALE.—
Turkey Opium, in and out of bond—small tins
Saltpetre, English refined
Bluestone
Fleur sulphur
Oil peppermint
Soda crystals
BEILBY and SCOTT.

FOR SALE.—ADELAIDE FLOUR—
Beeby and Dunstan's silk-dressed
Stevens'
Magarey's
Hart's
White Valley
Dunn's
Duffield's
Merri Mills.
Adelaide Oaten Hay, bales and half-bales.
BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street.

BAR IRON.—For SALE, to land ex Travancore, a small assorted invoice, about 20 tons.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

JACQUES' PURE EXTRACT OF TOBACCO.—The undersigned, being agents in Sydney for the sale of this new and highly valuable preparation of Sheep-wash, invite the attention of Stockowners and others to its use.
BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE.
Brandy—Martell's dark
Imperial Cognac Company's, in quarters, pale and dark
Jules Robins', pale, in quarters
Mixing brandies, dark and pale
Imperial Cognac Company's, in bottle
Rum—Demerara, in barrels, 33 per cent.
Lemon Hart's, 12 and 30 per cent., in hogsheads
Old Tom—Lowndes', in quarters
Pim's, in white bottles
Port Wines—in hogsheads and quarters
Butler's, in bottle
Sherry—various qualities and brands, in wood
Claret—in bottle
Beer—Byass', Bass's, and Allsopp's ale, in bottle
Barclay's porter, in bottle.
BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Brandy, in wood and bottle
Geneva
Sherry, in wood and bottle
Port, ditto ditto
Claret
Marsetti's champagne cider
Morice Cox and Co.'s bottled ale and porter
Ind, Coope, and Co.'s Burton ale, in wood and bottle
Kent hops, 1860
Salt
Rock salt
Macaroni and vermicelli
Barry's mustard
Bran bags
Boots and shoes
Toys
Drugs
Pipes
Ginger beer bottles
Nails
Galvanised iron
Ditto wire
Ridge capping
Grocers' weights and scales
California flour
Crucibles
Rum, W.I.
Cork butter
Cement
Seltzer water
Tonic water
Lemonade
Soda water
Cheese
Fireworks.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

PRIME CALIFORNIAN BARLEY, on SALE, by the undersigned, at moderate rates. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, Golden Gate and other brands, on SALE, by the undersigned. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

MACARONI and VERMICELLI, in splendid condition, for SALE, by the undersigned. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

MORICE, COX, and CO.'S Bottled STOUT, to land ex Hotspur, on SALE by the undersigned. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

NO. 1. CALDER PIG IRON.—To land ex Canaan, for SALE by the undersigned. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

MACHINERY.—
Marine, locomotive, stationary, and portable engines and boilers of every variety
Patented machinery, for the manufacture of peat and coal fuels
Patent high speed propelling engines, with surface condensation for gun-boats or shallow river navigation
Blowing and exhausting machinery, for iron works, mines, &c.
Patent rapid disc condensers for surface condensation, and for vacuum pans for sugar refining, &c.
Patented centrifugal pumps, fan blowers, and hydraulic machinery in general
Patent oblique-action screw propellers, for shallow river navigation
Steam and water valves, hydraulic and screw presses, double and single purchase crabs, hydraulic and screw jacks, punching and shearing machines, hydraulic lifts, &c.
General machinery for mines, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, dye-houses, chemical works, colonial and beetroot sugar works, saw mills, &c.
Designs, drawings, and estimates for engineering works, and machinery executed with promptness and dispatch.

The undersigned having been appointed sole agents in this colony for the celebrated mechanical and hydraulic engineers, Messrs. Gwynne and Company of London, are now prepared to receive orders for their manufactures, and will be happy to give any information respecting them to parties requiring machinery.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.,
362, George-street, Sydney.

N.B.—Illustrated catalogues can be had at our office.

THE STEPHENSON METAL TUBE AND COPPER ROLLER COMPANY (limited), Liverpool-street, Birmingham, manufacturers of solid and brazed copper and brass tubing, for
Marine and locomotive boilers
Superheating steam
Pump cylinders
Distilling
Condensing
Paper manufacturing
Gas
Hydraulic purposes, &c.

The undersigned have received the appointment as sole agents for the above company, and will be happy to give every information to parties likely to require their manufactures, or to take orders for importation.

GEORGE A LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

SPRING CARTS, Drays, Barrows, &c., warranted, at ENEVER'S, 506, George-st., large wheel over gateway.

AT AYTON'S, 373, Pitt-street.—Paperhangings, in great variety, from 6d. per roll; Chance's sheet, stained, cathedral, and ornamental Glass. AYTON'S, 373, Pitt-street.

DRAPERY and FANCY GOODS.—Invoices of dress materials, rich broche goods, embroidered mohairs, percales, children's dresses, skirts of all the newest styles, stays, belts, holland and diaper goods, buttons, shirts, collars, ties, scarfs, French steel, cambrics, sunshades and parachutes—eighty-five packages.
S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

DRUGS and CHEMICALS.—The undersigned will execute indents for all descriptions of drugs and chemicals from his friends Messrs. Langton, Scott, and Edden, London (on the most favourable terms).
S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

OILMEN'S STORES and PROVISIONS.—Copland and Co., 30, Bury-street, London, will execute all orders, for the above goods, on the most favourable terms, to be agreed upon with their Sydney agents,
S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

PERFUMERY.—The undersigned is prepared to execute INDENTS for every description of fashionable Perfumery, Soaps, and Fancy Goods, from the celebrated house of Phillipson and Co., No. 1, Budge Row, Watling-street, London. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED,—
Brandy, Martell's, Hennessy's, dark and pale; Vine Grower's, in quarter-casks
Ditto, Hennessy's and various brands, in case
Rum, 10 to 35 o.p.; geneva, key brand
Old tom, Vicker's, Brownings'
Whisky, in wood and bottle
Port and sherry, in wood and bottle, various brands
Champagne—Jacquesson's, pints and quarts
Claret, hock, burgundy
Bass' No. 3 ale, in hogsheads
Barclay's porter, and Allsopp's ale, in bottle
Schweppe's soda water and lemonade
Corks—wine, soda water, and ginger beer
Soda water bottles, seidlitz powder boxes
Teas—Congou, in chests, halves, and boxes, all choice samples
Orange pekoe, hysonskins, &c., &c.
Coffee—plantation, Manila, and Java
Chicory, Barry's, in tins; Jordan almonds
Sugars—Mauritius and Java counter sugars, loaf and crushed lump in casks
Rice—New Patna, Java, and Carolina
Currants, muscatels, nuts, prunes, raisins
Opium, finest Smyrna in small cases
Cigars, No. 2 Havannah shape Manila
Tabacco, negrohead, tens and ½-lb. lumps
Candles—Ogleby's, nevas, and foreign light weights
Oilmen's stores of all descriptions; entire shipments of Copland and Co.'s constantly for sale to arrive
Bottled fruits, jams, and jellies, various brands
Albert's sardines, Moir's salmon, lobsters, oysters
Colman's mustard, blue, starch, black lead
Ehrensperger's royal laundry blue, Stiebel's blue
Lea and Perrin's Worcester sauce, vinegar
Whiting, soda crystals, soap
Robinson's barley, oatmeal, liquorice (Solazzi)
Castor oil, Phillipson's ½-pint hair oils
Carbonate soda, epsom salts, alum
Tartaric acid, cream of tartar, saltpetre
Split peas, biscuits, confectionery
Matches, I.N.E. saloons, and vestas
Linseed oil, boiled and raw
Colza oil, kerosene
White lead, black paint
Muntz metal and nails, all sizes
Navy canvas, Manila cordage (Keating's patent)
Invoices of wrapping paper, in bales
Perfumery, scented soaps, violet powder, hair oil, essences and every variety of fashionable perfumes and toilet preparations, from the celebrated manufacture of Phillipson and Co.
Combs, brushware, cutlery, toys, playing cards, razors, Skinner's riding whips
Boots and shoes, drapery, printed cambrics, skirts, underclothing, shirts, parachutes, &c., &c.
S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

GEOMETRICAL MOSAIC PAVEMENTS.—The undersigned, agents for the manufacturers, Messrs. Maw and Co., beg to inform architects and others that they are now in receipt of sample tiles, and complete pavements, specimens of flooring, and illustrated catalogues of the celebrated mosaic movements, and encaustic tiles, universally adopted in Europe, in public buildings, and first-class private residences, as the most elegant and lasting material that can be used for flooring. Orders for designs can be promptly executed, of any dimensions, style, or colours; from plain to the most elaborate. BEILBY and SCOTT.

FOR SALE, the Goodwill, Stock-in-Trade, and Fixtures, of an old established TOBACCONIST SHOP, now doing a good trade, situated in George-street. The parties are about to proceed to the Coromandel Gold-fields. Apply to Mr. A. H. SHORT, Crooked Billet, Lower George-street, Rent low.

NOW LANDING, ex Travancore and Fanny Fisher—
Magarey's superfine Adelaide flour
Duffield's ditto ditto
Adelaide wheat
Ditto bran.
N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

ON SALE, ex LATE ARRIVALS—
Chinese sugar, in 56 lb. mats; cassia
Chinese oil, in tins; gunnies, chutney
Extra fine souchong, good congou
Claret, champagne, lobsters
Hart's flour, oats, salt for curing hides.
A. TANGE and CO., 8, Wynyard-square.

£5000 WORTH of DRUGS now on hand.—LARMER'S Drug Establishment, 313, George-street.—Just landed, one hundred and three packages of drugs, and to arrive by the Lochiel and Jason eighty cases of all the most valuable drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, &c.
Medicine chests, in great variety
Howard's and Pelletier's quinine, 200 ozs.
Chlorodyne, chloroform, sal volatile, sweet nitre
Hockin's seidlitz powders, Bishop's citrate of magnesia
Ash's artificial teeth, gold and silver stopping
Cream of tartar, and tartaric acid, in 1 cwt. casks
Carbonate soda, Rochelle salts, in casks
Epsom salts, bluestone, nitre, ditto
Corn flour, isinglass, arrowroot, baking powder
Cases of Townsend's sarsaparilla, Davis' pain killer
Essence of pineapple, jargonelle pear, raspberry, &c.
Cases of pastile de gomme, medicated losenges
Oxley's essence ginger, Nerton's chamomile pills
Patent feeding bottles, trusses, elastic stockings, &c., &c.

BILLIARD and BAGATELLE TABLES, with 3 holes, 6 pockets, 11 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 2 inches, slate bottom, 8 stout legs, a thorough good finished article, complete; also, a Bagatelle Board, 10 feet 6 inches long, 3 feet 6 inches wide, 4 pockets, slate bottom; can be used for a dining table if required. On view at E. ZUCCANI and CO.'S, Wholesale Looking-glass and Cabinet Warehouse, No. 3, Bridge-street.

BILLIARD TABLES.—Hopkins and Stevens'—To land, ex Canaan.—For SALE, two of Hopkins and Stevens' very best Billiard Tables, complete, with 16 pyramid balls, revolving marking board, &c., &c. ROSSITER and LAZARUS, auctioneers, George-street.

JUST LANDED, ex Superb, from Liverpool, a splendid assortment of earthenware, also a choice sample of glass of unequalled quality, at THOMAS PEARSON'S, importer, 280, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO BUTCHERS.—Saddler's Chopping and Filling Machines, Spare Knives, Knife Carriages. J. M. NIEBEL, Surry Hills.

COLONIAL TOBACCO, "Norris's" make, just received, in prime condition. E. T. PENFOLD, 438, George-street.

FOR SALE, CARRIAGE and HARNESS; one open carriage, fit for one or two horses, in good condition. Apply to W. ROSSITER, corner of Pitt and Park streets.

FOR SALE, a HORSE and Spring CART, warranted sound. 147, Lower George-street. JAMES KELLY.

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS.

HOWARD'S CHAMPION PLOUGH has received fourteen first prizes from the Royal Agricultural Society of England, being much the largest number of prizes awarded to any kind of plough ever exhibited.

HOWARD'S HARROWS and HORSE RAKES have also received sixteen first-class prizes from the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

J. and F. HOWARD have long devoted considerable attention to the manufacture of COLONIAL IMPLEMENTS, and are the largest exporters in the world of PLOUGHS, HARROWS, and HORSE RAKES.

JAMES and FREDERICK HOWARD,
Britannia Iron Works, Bedford, England.

Agents at Sydney, BEILBY and SCOTT, New Pitt-street, opposite Oriental Bank.

BEST SHEEP COUNTRY in QUEENSLAND.—
6 blocks on the Barcoo, 280 square miles
8 ditto on the Suttor, 300 square miles.
For SALE by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

SEED POTATOES on SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

TIMBER, &c., for SALE, at the Liverpool-street Saw Mills:—
Colonial hardwood, floor boards, T. and G. and planed and shot
Cedar boards, in any quantity
Pitch pine, logs, deals, planks, and T. and G.
Colonial hardwood on hand, or cut to order
American T. and G. pine and shelving boards
Ditto white oak, ash, and hickory
Baltic and Oregon deals, solid and cut
Clear pine, various dimensions
Furniture, portable for shipment, or set up
Wooden houses and stores, prepared, with plans, &c.
Soap, candle, and fruit boxes, wine and packing cases
Turnery, of every usual pattern
Cane and wood seat cedar chairs
Doors, sashes, sash doors, casements, &c.
Skirtings, mouldings, architraves, rolls and beads.
☞ Prices generally reduced.
*** Wholesale and retail. A liberal discount to the trade and country buyers.
HENRY MOON.

MARBLE and SLATE Chimney-pieces; Register Grates to match. R. WYNNE.

MOREWOOD and CO.'s and Hamilton's Galvanized IRON, 6, 7, and 8 feet. R. WYNNE.

CITY Cement and Drain Pipe Depot. Bangor Slates, &c., &c. R. WYNNE.

VENTILATION.—Dr. Arnott's ventilators; Ewbank's nails, and sheet lead. R. WYNNE.

SHEET LEAD, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 lbs. to foot, by the roll or cut to sizes. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

BUILDING LAND for SALE, 7 years' credit, at 5 per cent., or will be leased for 99 years, with choice of purchase, without building or improving restrictions, in blocks to suit all classes; choice villa sites, facing the University and Colleges at South Sydney, Surry Hills, Waverley, and Bondi. F. O'BRIEN, 320, George-street.

FOR SALE, a Four-roomed COTTAGE. Apply to J. COOMBER, Raglan-street, Mount Lachlan.

MESSRS. C. H. ROOKE and CO. have for SALE the following properties:—
Lachlan River, a station capable of maintaining from 8000 to 10,000 sheep, with frontage to both sides of the river.
Murrumbidgee River, a station partly stocked (1500 head of cattle more or less), with improvements, capacity 1000 head of cattle and 10,000 sheep.
Fitzroy Downs, Queensland, three blocks of well-watered country of five square miles each.
Clarence River, a farm of 50 acres, all cleared, fenced, and cultivated, one mile from Ulmarra, and three from Grafton, with a substantial 6-roomed house (shingled), garden, orchard, and orangery, barn, stockyards, sheds, &c.; a great bargain.
Parramatta River, two improved farms of 100 and 120 acres each.
Wollongong, a compact little farm of 60 acres, with house, garden, paddocks, &c.; good rich land.
Liverpool, 200 acre farm improved; North Shore, a 60 acre farm, residence, garden, and orangery.
Several houses for SALE and to LET; also £3000 to be lent at 7 per cent. on city property.
C. H. ROOKE and CO., stock, station, estate, and general agents, Criterion Chambers, King-street.

NORTH SHORE.—BUTCHER'S SHOP and HOUSE.—To LET, or for SALE, that airy and convenient Butcher's Shop, House, and out-offices, including stable, barn, and piggery, with a good well of water, being the premises formerly occupied so successfully by Mr. Macaness as a butcher's establishment, situate on the top of hill, main road from Ferry, a few yards from Blue's Inn. Will be let to a respectable tenant at a low rent, or for sale a bargain. Apply to the Executors of J. L. Spencer's Estate, care of HENRY FISHER and SON, agents, corner of Argyle and George street, Sydney.

SPENCER'S ORCHARD, HOUSE, and GROUNDS, Lane Cove, for SALE or to LET.—That delightfully-situated estate at Lane Cove, known as Spencer's Orchard and Grounds, is for Sale or to be Let on very reasonable terms. If sold, a considerable portion of the purchase-money may remain at bank interest; or will be let to a respectable tenant on an improving lease on advantageous terms to the lessee. A considerable portion of this estate is cleared, divided into paddocks, together with a fine orchard, orangery, and vineyard; a genteel six-roomed cottage residence, together with detached kitchen, bakehouse, stables, barns, huts, &c., which will all be put in thorough order for a tenant. The fruit alone, by careful superintendence, will produce a handsome income. Persons willing to purchase or to rent will be liberally treated with by applying to the executors of J. L. Spencer's estate, through their agents, Messrs. HENRY FISHER and SON, corner of Argyle and George streets, from whom all further information can be obtained.

MAIDEN EWES.—For SALE, 4250 prime Maiden Ewes, out of the well-known Collaroy flocks. Apply to R. J. TRAILL, Esq., Royal Hotel; or to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Spring-street.
Also 20,000 fat sheep, deliverable after shearing.

IMPORTATION OF PURE BRED MERINO AND NEGRETTI SHEEP.

The undersigned begs to inform the flockmasters and breeders of sheep in New South Wales and Queensland that he expects, per Alster, which sailed from Hamburgh in April last, a shipment of
2 pure bred superior Merino Rams, and
18 pure bred Negretti Rams,
all of which he offers for SALE.

The Merinos are from the celebrated flocks of A. Stieger, Esq., in Leutewitz, in Saxony, who, as a breeder of pure Merino blood, stands unrivalled in Germany, and whose sheep have gained the prize medals at various exhibitions.

The Negrettis are chosen from the well-known flocks of Count Hahn, in Basedow, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, and are selected by a competent person, who has had a long experience in the Australian colonies.

The undersigned will be happy to show the wool samples and pedigrees of these animals immediately after arrival of the vessel, and furnish full particulars.

LOUIS STYPMANN, care of S. A. Joseph, Esq., 249, George-street, Sydney.

AMERICAN Hoisting Apparatus. Papier mache centres for ceilings. HENRY SELFE, Pitt-street.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES, all sizes and prices, at F. R. ROBINSON'S, 486, George-street.

FOR SALE, a Slide-seat Buggy, second-hand. MOORE, coach builder, 203, South Head Road.

CHILDREN'S Perambulators, all kinds; Invalid Chairs, &c. T. MOORE, manufacturer, South Head Road, opposite Court-house.

FOR SALE, Grey PONY, thoroughly quiet in saddle or harness, suitable for a gentleman's son. Apply CHARLES WHITE, Brougham Tavern, 215, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Half an acre of GROUND, all fenced in with hardwood paling fence, and planted with an assortment of fruit trees; with a Hut and quantity of stone dressed for building. Apply Post Office, Hunter's Hill.

IRON STRUCTURES.—The undersigned have been furnished with plans and estimates for first cost of iron bridges, piers, wharfs, and gas works, from one of the principal manufactories in England, and will undertake to procure estimates for any given plan, and arrange for the importation of such.

BEILBY and SCOTT, agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Hair, &c.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 21st August, at a quarter to (for half-past) 10 o'clock,
Bales wool
33 casks tallow
2500 sheepskins
Lot hides, &c.
Bags hair.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale, FRIDAY, 22nd August.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Oil, Shank Bones, Horns, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Sheepskins
Casks tallow
Hides
Black oil
Shank bones, horns, &c.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Office Tables
Woolpacks
Rock Salt
Isinglass
Gelatine
Bottled Fruits
Salad oil, in pints and half-pints
Jams, in 1 lb. tins
Lobsters.

RADFORD and GRANT will sell the above in quantities to suit purchasers, at the Rooms, 108, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

100 Casks Byass' Bottled Ale
10 Hogsheads Demerara Rum, 30 o.p.
10 Cases Brandy
100 Cases Burgundy
5 Octaves Port Wine
5 Quarter-casks Sherry.

RADFORD and GRANT will sell the above in quantities to suit purchasers, at their Rooms, 108, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Boonekamp Bitters.

35 Cases Boonekamp Bitters
25 Cases Kirsch Water

RADFORD and GRANT will sell the above, at their Rooms, 108, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant.
THIS DAY.

To Tobacconists and others.
At 12 o'clock precisely.

MR. R. MURIEL will hold a sale of 250 dozen of pipes.

N.B.—The pipes in question have been expressly imported for the trade, but owing to the pecuniary state of the consignee, this consignment must be sold by Mr. Robert Muriel, by public auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 21st, at 12 o'clock.

Terms, cash.

*** On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant.

☞ After the Departure of the Mail.

FRIDAY, the 22nd instant.

Sale by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock.
By order of the Executors of the late Mr. Robinson.
An Intestate Estate.
Valuable articles of personal and other effects, all of which when detailed particularly, will be found of a most elegant and substantial character.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been instructed from the Executors of the late Mr. Robinson to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
The valuable effects of the late Mr. Robinson.
Terms, cash.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A Sale of 20 Shares, namely,
In the Moruya Silver Mining Company,
will absolutely take place by auction (unless previously disposed of privately), in a few days, at the New Rooms of the auctioneer,
Mr. ROBERT MURIEL,
opposite the Royal Hotel.

N.B.—To those who are in search of paying investments, the above is unquestionably a good one—the mine being so rich, a certain large return can be guaranteed.

Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THIS DAY, Thursday, 21st August.

☞ Notice to Ironmongers, Grocers, Glassware Dealers, Publicans, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind the above that they sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
6 Bradford's washing and mangling machines
3 self-acting water closets
12 registered iron fire grates
10 packages assorted glassware.
☞ On account of whom it may concern,
2 casks pearl barley
2 ditto glassware
1 case wax vestas
16 cases, each 4 dozen, Bass' No. 3 bottled ale
16 bags, each 2 cwt., Liverpool salt.
☞ The sale of fancy goods, commenced yesterday, will be continued to-day.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THIS DAY, Thursday, 21st August.

To Ironmongers and others.
Registered Iron Fire Grates.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
12 registered iron fire grates.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THIS DAY, Thursday, 21st August.

To Ironmongers
To Invalids, and others.
Self-acting Water Closets.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
3 Farmer's patent self-acting water closets,
Particularly suitable for invalids.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Room.

THIS DAY, Thursday, 21st August.

☞ Notice to Fancy Dealers and other.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind the above that the sale of fancy goods, commenced yesterday, will be continued to-day.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
THIS DAY, Thursday, 21st August.

To Glassware Dealers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,
For positive unreserved sale, to close accounts for the mail,
10 packages assorted glassware.
Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1481399

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Pair kangaroo dogs
Pack-saddles
Carriages, gigs, dogcarts, spring-carts, drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 266, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, at WOOLLER'S Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Several good gig and saddle horses; also two heavy draught horses, subject to satisfactory trials; also horses and carts, American wagons, spring carts, &c., &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. James Bishop to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 25th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
133 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. James Cain to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 25th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
60 head of prime fat cattle.

Musical Instruments, Writing-Desks, Work-Boxes, Cutlery, Watches, and Jewellery, &c., &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Large-size musical box, playing eight airs
Violins and bows, flutes, concertinas, &c.
Brass-bound writing-desks, work-boxes, &c.
Razors and razor-strops, penknives
Gold and silver watches, rings, brooches
Albert and guard chains, earrings, &c.
New and second-hand clothing, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c.

FRIDAY, 22nd August, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, FRIDAY, 22nd August, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
Bales wool
Sheepskins
Tallow
Hides, &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Bostock's and Homan's Boots and Shoes.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 26th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 26th August, at 11 o'clock,
104 packages boots and shoes,
Bostock's and Homan's manufacture.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

Preliminary.
To Merchants, Shippers, Grocers, Country Buyers, and others.
Important Sale by Auction.

WEDNESDAY, 27th August.

Groceries, Sugars, Tea, Coffee, Rice, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 27th August, at 11 o'clock,
Parcels of groceries, teas, sugars, rice, coffee, &c. &c.
Terms at sale.

Ex Bella Vista.
100 Half-Barrels Dried Apples.

THIS DAY, 21st August.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, &c.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, THIS DAY, 21st August, at 12 o'clock prompt,
Ex Bella Vista,
100 half-barrels dried apples.
Terms at sale.

Currants, in Barrels
Eleme Raisins.

THIS DAY, 21st August.

To the Trade.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, THIS DAY, 21st August, at 12 o'clock,
34 barrels currants
88 boxes Eleme raisins.
Terms, cash.

Ex Shand.
On account of whom it may concern.
170 cases Damaged Starch.

THIS DAY, 21st August.

To Grocers, Country Buyers, &c.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, THIS DAY, 21st August, at 12 o'clock,
111 cases Colman's starch, each 56 lbs., slightly damaged by sea water
59 ditto ditto, much ditto.
Terms, cash.

Ex Colonial Empire.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged Oilmen's Stores.

THIS DAY, 21st August.

To Grocers and others.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, THIS DAY, 21st August, at 12 o'clock,
1 cask currants
7 cases Colman's No. 1 starch, each 56 lbs.
1 ditto ditto half-ounce thumb blue, 28 lbs.
1 ditto ¼ lb. bull's head mustard, 6 dozen
2 ditto Batty's pint pickles, each 3 dozen
1 ditto ditto pint salad oil, each 3 dozen
2 ditto ditto half-pint ditto, each 6 dozen.
Terms, cash.

Important Sale.
Congou Teas
Patna Rice
3-Bushel Bags
Albert's ½ and ¼ Sardines
Soda Ash
Eleme Raisins
Soft Shell Almonds
Pint and Quart Pickles
Bottled Fruits
Pint Capers, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, 21st August.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, &c.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, THIS DAY, 20th August, at 12 o'clock,
Several invoices of the above goods, to close accounts for the mail.
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, 25th instant.

Cork Rose Butter
Sherry
Port
Gin
Brandy
Bottled Ale and Porter
Biscuit Bags.

MESSRS. ALLAN and HILLS have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank, on MONDAY next, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases citric acid
40 kegs Cork rose butter
14 quarter-casks sherry
24 octaves port
100 cases gin
65 cases pale brandy
60 casks Truman's bottled stout
200 cases Byass' bottled ale
12 bales biscuit bags.
The whole will be sold without reserve, to close consignments.
Terms at sale.

Superior Household Furniture.
Drawing-room Suite
Rosewood Loo Table
Dining Tables
Chiffoniere
Double and Single Tubular Iron Bedsteads, &c.

MESSRS. ALLAN and HILLS have received instructions from Captain Soames, whose family leaves the colony by the outgoing mail, to sell by auction, at his residence, Glebe Point Road, corner of Hereford-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The entire household furniture, comprising
Drawing-room suite
Rosewood loo table
Ditto work table
Chiffoniere
Dining tables
Parlour chairs
Double and single tubular iron bedsteads, and bedding, almost new
Toilet tables and glasses
Double and single washstands and sets complete
Chests drawers
Large meat safe
Kitchen dresser
Cooking stove
Dish covers
Cooking utensils and sundries.
Without reserve.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, 25th instant.

Sideboards
Cheffoniers
Chests of Drawers
Pier Glasses
Sofas, Couches
Dining and other Tables
Office Table, &c., &c., &c.

MESSRS. ALLAN and HILLS have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank, on MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of superior household furniture, consisting of
Pier glasses, toilet glasses
Sideboards, cheffoniers
Couches, sofas
Loo and dining tables, &c.
Tubular iron bedsteads
Chests of drawers, washstands
Glass cases, show glasses, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Surplus Stores.

Government Immigration Department.

MESSRS. ALLAN and HILLS have received instructions from the Government Immigration Agent to sell by auction, at the Immigration Barracks, on TUESDAY next, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of
Beds
Pillows
Blankets, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Drapery, Fancy Goods
Slops, &c.
Just landed ex Crest of the Wave and Alfred the Great.

THURSDAY, 21,
FRIDAY, 22,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Drapery, fancy goods, slops, &c., as follows —
Mole trousers
Scotch twill shirts
Crimean shirts
Blue serge shirts
Blue serge
Light ground fancy prints
Huckabacks
Irish linens
Irish diapers
Checked challis
Blankets
Coloured ditto
Grey domestics
Grey sheeting
White ditto
Cotton ticks
Union ditto
Silesias
White shirting
Cotton pockets
Delaines
White shirts, W. and B.
L. W. shirts and pants
Sac coats
Black and coloured mantle cloths
Inverness capes
Gents' fancy doe trousers
Ditto ditto suits
West of England breads and narrows
Horrocks' longcloths
Welsh flannels
Coutille stays
Umbrellas
Parasols, &c.
Terms at sale.

Retail Stock.
Without Reserve.
Continuation Sale of the Assigned Estate of T. Harpham, Newcastle.

To Drapers, Dealers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, and
TO-MORROW.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the assignees in the above estate to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
The balance of the stock, consisting of
Drapery
Flannels
Slops, &c., &c.
Terms as usual.

Boots and Shoes.
To Boot and Shoe Buyers
To Shippers
To Buyers for the Interior, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, August 22, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
77 packages of boots and shoes, just landed ex Primula, comprising well-selected assortment, viz.—
Gents' French wellingtons
Ditto calf ditto
Ditto kid leg patent boots
Ditto memel leg calf goloshed, E.S.
Men's calf blucher's, H.B.
Ditto military ditto
Youths' and boys' stout bluchers
Ladies' cashmere boots E.S.
Ditto enamelled goloshed boots
Ditto coloured cashmere ditto
Girls' cashmere boots
Women's grain leather boots
Children's enamel Balmoral boots
Ditto morocco, straps, &c.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 25th August, 1862.

Important Auction Sale of
Saddlery, &c.

To Saddlers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, 25th August, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 packages of saddlery, &c., viz.,
Volunteer cavalry saddles, with holsters, valises, flounce, straps, crupper, bridle, bits, &c., breast plate, chain rein, leathers, girths, and stirrups, &c.
All-over hogskin saddles, colonial pattern, stirrups, girths, and irons, complete, &c.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 26th August, 1862.

Manila Rope
Europe ditto
Navy Canvas
Seaming Twine, &c., &c.

Important
To Ship Chandlers
To Shipowners
To Sailmakers
To Tentmakers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 26th August, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned goods, viz.:—
7 tons Manila rope, assorted sizes
5 ditto Europe ditto, ditto
5 bales thrice boiled navy canvas, assorted Nos.
5 ditto ditto twice ditto, ditto
7 ditto merchant navy, ditto
2 ditto seaming twine, &c., &c., &c.
Without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugars.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, August 27th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
42 tons Mauritius sugars
Fine crystals, counters, &c.
Terms at sale.

Fine Congou Teas.
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers.
To Tea Merchants
To Grocers, and
The Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, August 27th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
100 chests fine congou teas
150 ditto ditto ditto
250 boxes ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 28th August, 1862.

Most Important Auction Sale of
Framed Engravings and Prints, plain and coloured.

After Eminent Masters, viz., Herring, Wilkie, Herbert, Burrand, Winterhalter, Eastlake, Claxton, and others.

To Connoisseurs
To Printsellers
To Lovers of the Fine Arts
To Stationers
To Country Buyers
To Private Buyers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, August 28th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 packages of framed engravings and prints, plain and coloured, embracing a variety of first-class subjects, by eminent artists, amongst which may be enumerated Wilkie, Winterhalter, Eastlake, R.A.; Herring, Corbould, Michael Angelo, Raffael, Landseer, Burrand, and other masters equally celebrated.
Detailed particulars will be advertised.
On view to the public on TUESDAY next.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 27th August, 1862.

Extensive and Important Auction Sale of
Oilmen's Stores
Groceries, &c.
All new Goods, just landed ex Crest of the Wave, comprising Batty and Co's, Whybrow's, Feast's, and Hill and Ledger's Oilmen's Stores, &c., &c.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Buyers for the Interior
To Shippers, and
The Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, August 27th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of the undermentioned goods, viz.—
50 cases Batty and Co.'s pint pickles
25 ditto Whybrow's ditto
100 ditto Feast's ditto
20 ditto Hill and Ledger's ditto
50 ditto ditto quart vinegar
50 ditto ditto pint salad oil
25 ditto ditto half-pint ditto
25 ditto ditto bottled fruits
25 ditto Feast's ditto
20 ditto ditto assorted sauces
10 ditto Whybrow's quart vinegar
15 ditto Hill and Ledger's red cabbage
20 ditto Feast's quart pickles
10 ditto Batty and Co.'s ½-pint capers
20 ditto ditto assorted jams
20 ditto ½ sardines
10 ditto ¼ ditto
5 ditto quart Spanish olives
10 ditto pint ditto
10 ditto ½-pint ditto
20 barrels Scotch oatmeal
10 ditto new currants
20 cases Colman's mustard
80 boxes ditto starch
50 ditto ditto blue
10 cases red herrings
100 boxes candles
10 barrels pearl barley
50 bags split peas
5 cases Wotherspoon's confectionery, &c., &c. &c.
Terms at sale.

Ford's Celebrated Cut Glassware,
Just landed, ex City of Quebec,
Comprising
Cut Tumblers, Wines
Ditto Salts, Hocks
Ditto Covered Sugars, Plates
Squat Champagnes, Jellies, Custards
S. W. Glasses, Liqueurs
Decanters, Pints and Quarts
Pint and Quart Jugs
Claret Decanters, Caraffes and Tops
Butter Coolers and Stands, Pickles
Centre Dishes and Stands
Cruet Frames, 3, 4, and 5 holes
Confection Jars and Covers
Pressed Mirror Ales
Candlesticks, with Drops, &c.
Parian Butters and Stands, &c., &c.

Highly important
To Dealers in Glassware
To Shippers
To Buyers for the Interior, and
The Trade generally.

Comprising an Extensive and Well Selected Assortment.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, August 29th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
68 packages of Ford's celebrated cut glassware, comprising:
Cut tumblers
Ditto wines, port, and sherry
Ditto hocks, pomona, emerald, &c.
Ditto squat champagnes
Ditto jellies
Ditto clarets
Ditto custards
Ditto salts
Ditto liqueurs
Ditto tall soda water glasses
Ditto pint and quart decanters, engraved vine, stars, &c.
Ditto quart jugs, antique, &c.
Ditto 3-pint ditto, on foot, &c.
Claret decanters, engraved, &c.
Covered sugars, sweetmeats, plates, centre dishes and stands, obscured, &c.
Raised dishes, 7½, 8, 8½ inches
Caraffes and tops
Ruby stained and cut pickles
Butter coolers and stands, obscured and cut
Oval dessert dishes
Centre dishes and stands
Decanters, pillar mould
Metal cruet frames, 3, 4, and 5 holes, revolving
Black japanned, 5 and 6 holes, ditto
Best metal cruet frames, revolving, with rich perforated band
Rich cut cruets, complete
Confection jars and covers
Ditto glasses, on stem and foot; fancy raised covers
Ditto salvers, 9 to 13 inch
Ditto cake covers, 8 to 11½ inch
Pressed mirror ales
Pillar moulded decanters
Pressed and cut ditto
Quart P. M. jugs, celery glasses
Candlesticks, with drops and sockets
Parian butters, platters, blue grapes, &c.
Carved wood butter plates, thistle, &c.
Confectioners' cake shades
Wide-mouthed stoppered rounds
Gas globes
Goblet champagnes, &c., &c.
Without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

Important Auction Sale of
Mahogany, Walnut, and Rosewood Furniture.

Now landing ex Alfred the Great.

To Furniture Buyers
To Upholsterers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on an early day, of which due notice will be given,
Invoices of superior and modern English furniture, comprising—
Drawing-room suites
Dining ditto ditto
Bed ditto ditto
Library furniture, &c., &c.
Will be on view three days prior to the day of sale.
Detailed particulars will be advertised in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

Ladies' Striped Hose
Ditto Merino ditto
Children's 3-4 Fancy ditto.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, August 22nd,
2 cases ladies' fancy striped hose
2 cases ditto merino hose
1 case children's 3-4 fancy hose.
Terms at sale.

Wines
Spirits
Beer, &c.

THURSDAY, August 28th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day,
A most splendid and extensive shipment of the above goods.
Detailed particulars of which will appear in a few days.

Crinoline Steel
Ladies' Skeleton Skirts
Maids' ditto ditto
Girls' ditto ditto.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, August 22nd,
50 gross white skirt steel, assorted widths
30 dozen ladies' skeleton skirts, 14 to 40 hoops
20 ditto maids' ditto ditto, 14 to 30 hoops
39 ditto girls' ditto ditto, 14 to 20 hoops.
Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, August 23, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
At the risk and expense of the former purchaser.
Household Furniture and Sundries.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, August 23, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of goods at the risk of purchasers who have bought and not paid for them.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, August 23, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
Household Furniture
Grand Pianoforte, in rosewood, by Stoddard
Dining, and Loo Tables
Sideboards and Chiffonieres
Chests Drawers, Wardrobe
Carpets, Rugs, Oilcloth
A quantity of Engravings
Bay Horse, Dogcart, and Harness
Patent Chaffcutter, and Stable Implements
Valuable Books, and Sundries.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, August 23, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 21st August, at 11 o'clock precisely.
25 bales wool
79 casks tallow
3427 sheepskins
738 hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

MORUYA RIVER.

SPLENDID DAIRY AND AGRICULTURAL FARM, of about 800 ACRES, with Cottage, Paddocks, &c., known as
SHANNON HARBOUR FARM,
at the junction of Shannon Harbour Creek with the Moruya River.

TITLE, unquestionable. For particulars apply to Messrs. DUNSMURE and STAFFORD, solicitors, Castlereagh-street.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 1st of October,
A beautiful dairy and agricultural farm, of about 800 ACRES, part of the SHANNON HARBOUR ESTATE, on the River Moruya. It is bounded on the south by that river; on the west by Shannon Harbour Creek, which divides it from the homestead of Shannon Harbour, and also by the property of Francis Fiannigan, Esq., known as Shannon View; on the north by Crown land; and on the east by property belonging to Mr. Walker. The improvements consist of a slab cottage, stockyard, 2 cultivation paddocks, and a grass paddock; and about 50 acres have been under cultivation.
☞ This is one of the best dairy and agricultural farms in the district. A large portion of it is good tillage land, and the rest open forest. It is abundantly watered in all seasons by a creek, which runs through the property. As a proof of the excellence of the land it may be mentioned that the fig tree is found growing luxuriantly together with other good timber.

MOUNT-STREET, ST. LEONARDS.
NEAT COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with stable, &c., now occupied by Mr. Stephenson, and adjoining the properties occupied by Messrs. Kirby and Hawkins.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 29th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land having a frontage of about 50 feet to Mount-street, St. Leonards, with a depth of about 106 feet, on which is a neat verandah cottage containing 4 rooms, stable, yard, out-offices, use of well of water, &c., at the rear.
☞ This is a remarkably comfortable well-situated cottage residence, in one of the best streets in St. Leonards.
Terms at sale.

Produce Sale, Railway Auction Depot.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Auction Depot, commencing at 12 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs (porkers and roasters), pork, poultry.
At 1 o'clock,
Milch cows, hay, straw, grain, butter (roll and keg), eggs, honey, bacon, cheese, and all kinds of dairy, farm, and garden produce.
At half-past 2 o'clock,
Dogcart, plough, and harness
Horses, broken to saddle and harness.
Terms, cash.
No live stock allowed to be left on the premises after five o'clock.

At Alderney Dairy, Waverley-street, Waverley.

SATURDAY, August 23rd, at 11 o'clock,

MR. LEVIN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Alderney Dairy, Waverley-street, Waverley, on SATURDAY, the 23rd of August, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, milking cows, horses, carts, farming implements, &c., &c.

FRIDAY, 22nd August.

To Shipowners and others connected with the Intercolonial and New Zealand Trades.
The Fine substantial barque, MIDAS.

JAMES LAWRENCE has received instructions to sell by auction, at Lloyd's Rooms, Melbourne, on FRIDAY, 22nd August,
The fine substantial barque MIDAS, 1000 tons burthen. She has just arrived from Oregon, with a cargo of timber. She has bow ports, flush deck, and is well known as one of the most profitable ships belonging to the colonies, is copper-fastened and sheathed with yellow metal, stands without ballast, and is worked with only twelve men.
Further particulars to be had at the Rooms of the auctioneer.

FRIDAY, August 22.
At 12 o'clock.

To Shippers interested in the trade to New Zealand, and Queensland, &c.

Iron Lighter, PIONEER.

JAMES LAWRANCE has received instructions to sell by auction, at Lloyd's Rooms, Collins-street West, Melbourne, on FRIDAY, 22nd August at 12 o'clock,
The iron lighter PIONEER, 45 tons burthen.
She is without exception the strongest craft of her size ever afloat in these waters. Her very small draught when loaded (only 3½ feet) is a sufficient guarantee for her utility as a lighter on any of the shallow rivers or bar harbours in the Australian group.
Inventory and further particulars to be had at the auctioneer's Rooms.

FRIDAY, August 22.

A1 British-built brigantine
CHOICE.
To the Merchants, Importers, and others engaged in the Eastern, Intercolonial, and New Zealand trades.

JAMES LAWRANCE has received instructions to sell by auction, at Lloyd's Rooms, Melbourne, on FRIDAY, August 22, at 12 o'clock,
The A1 brigantine
CHOICE,
177 tons register, 300 tons burthen, built at Yarmouth in 1846, classed A1 for 12 years, and continued in 1858 for four years.
She is entirely built of English and African oak, was sheathed with Muntz's heavy metal in 1860, and also throughly overhauled eight months ago. Her model is extremely good. She requires a very small quantity of ballast, works with eight hands, all told, is very fast, well found in masts, sails, rigging, anchors, chains, boats, gear, &c., and is in every respect a vessel that may fairly be expected to run for several years without outlay beyond ordinary wear and tear. She has a neat cabin, fitted up with sleeping accommodation for six passengers, in addition to master and officers, together with all the necessary outfit for the pantry, &c. Her dimensions are—length, 80 ft. 4-10; breadth, 20 ft. 3-10; depth, 13 ft. 8-10.
The auctioneer would earnestly invite inspection of the Choice, now at the Australian Wharf, as it is very rarely so superior a vessel is offered in this market.
Inventories and any further particulars can be had at the rooms of the auctioneer.

DISTRESS in the MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—NINTH SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

		£ s. d.
Collected at St. John's Church, Ashfield	£11 19 7	
Less for advertising	0 2 0	£11 17 7
Church of England, Bowenfells, collected at, August 10		4 1 0
Singleton and Patrick's Plains, as advertised in *Singleton Times*		306 2 4
W. Wyatt		2 2 0
Wyatt, Brothers		3 3 0
Ancient Order of Royal Foresters		58 14 3
Balmain Grammar School:		
J. J. Glassop	0 10 6	
T.	0 5 3	
E.	0 5 3	
Small sums	0 4 8½	1 13 9½
Wesleyan Sabbath School, Waverley		1 4 0
R. M. Robey		5 5 0
Mrs. Robey		2 2 0
Miss Robey		1 1 0
Mr. H J.		1 1 0
Collection, St. James' Church, including £10 15s. from Sunday School children		137 17 0
St. Paul's Primary School, Redfern.		
Boys	2 10 3	
Girls	2 0 3	
Infants	1 9 6	6 0 0
John Birrell		1 1 0
Andrew Valentine		0 5 0
Cowan and Israel		1 1 0
Miss A. Herring		1 1 0
Corporation Stone Breakers		0 8 0
Collected from the children attending St. Peter's Church of England School, Campelltown, by G. R. Evans.		
Herbert Chippendall	0 5 0	
George S. Evans	0 2 6	
Susan Morris	0 3 6	
Nathaniel Payten	0 2 6	
Joseph Fieldhouse	0 2 6	
John Fieldhouse	0 2 6	
Emma Fieldhouse	0 2 6	
Small sums	2 5 0	3 6 0
Jessie's mite		0 10 0
Michael M'Gee		1 1 0
Mrs. M'Gee		0 5 0
Master Edward D. Lomas	0 2 6	
Miss Sarah A. Lomas	0 2 6	
Master William D. Lomas	0 2 6	
Miss Caroline W. Lomas	0 2 6	0 10 0
St. Leonard's Church of England Sunday School		1 12 7
Mr. E. Barton		5 0 0
Mr. Warren, Foresters' Hall, South Head Road, collected by him		4 0 0
St. John's Sunday School, Darlinghurst		1 0 0
Boys and girls in Sussex-street Ragged School, in small sums		1 15 0
Herald Office Composing Department, second list		14 0 0
Bates, Mrs. Ann		0 10 0
Norton, Mrs.		1 0 0
Sutton, Mrs., per Rev. A. Stephen		0 5 0
First instalment, Orange		250 0 0
First instalment, Bathurst		900 0 0
Empire establishment		43 3 6

Collected by Mrs. Williams, Petersham Post Office.

Miss Malavy	0 2 6	H. W.	0 2 6
Miss Magney	0 2 6	Small sums	0 5 0
Mrs. Drake	0 2 6		
J. B. Hicks	0 5 0		£1 4 6
Mr. Durrell	0 5 0		

Sugden, W., and men working at St. Mary's.

William Sugden	0 10 0	H. Young	0 2 6
Thomas Turner	0 5 0		
F. Wilson	0 2 6		£0 19 6

Borton, E., collected by.

Edward Borton	1 1 0	M. Henderson	0 2 6
Mrs. Wickham	0 10 6	Joseph Clark	0 2 6
Mr. S. Wickham	0 10 0	John Trestrail	0 2 6
J. S. Wickham	0 5 0		
Eliza Wood	0 5 0		£3 8 6
C. Richards	0 10 0		

Warburton and Sons, Pyrmont, and Establishment.

John Warburton	1 1 0	Manus Sweeney	0 5 0
C. G. Warburton	1 1 0	Edward M'Nulty	0 5 0
W. Warburton, sen.	1 1 0	Bridget Gallagher	0 2 6
W. Warburton, jun.	1 1 0	John Ross	0 16 0
Hugh M'Carney	0 10 0	Walter Hamburg	0 10 0
Thos. M'Kenny	0 10 6	John Johnston	0 5 0
Michael Maher	0 10 0	Andrew Irving	0 5 0
John Lonergan	0 10 0	Jacob Kershing	0 5 0
Frank M'Farlane	0 10 0	John Simpson	0 5 0
Frank Reynolds	0 10 0	George Joyner	0 5 0
Thomas Ryan	0 5 0	Pat Doolan	0 5 0
Thos. Mulcahy	0 5 0		
			£11 2 6

Collected by Rawdon M'Donall, Warialda.

R. M'Donall	1 0 0	Mrs. Jones	0 5 0
Help us a bit	1 0 0	Miss Smith	0 5 0
S. Whyley	0 10 0		
James Connelly	0 5 0		£3 10 0
Ann Brennan	0 5 0		

Collected by City Treasurer.

James Bellinger	0 10 0	M. A. Johnson	0 5 0
Mr. Dalton	3 3 0	William Ashton	0 10 0
Mrs. Dalton	1 1 0	Margaret Devitt	0 5 0
Mr. Bradley	1 1 0	Small sums	0 7 6
Miss Hunt	0 5 0	Edward Lord	10 0 0
Walter Hunt	0 5 0		
T. Butterfield	1 1 0		£18 13 6

Halliday and Co., and establishment.

Halliday and Co.	3 3 0	W. Fenwick	0 5 0
John Coughoun	0 5 0	Robert Angus	0 2 6
John M'Leod	0 5 0	J. Pinkstone	0 2 6
A. Beaumont	0 2 6		
John Simpson	0 2 6		£4 13 0
Phillip Dacam	0 5 0		

Collected by W. Smith, blacksmith, Sussex-street.

William Smith	3 3 0	J. F.	0 10 0
T. Cromack	0 2 6	Hugh Clelland	0 5 0
J. Oliffe	0 2 6		
E. S.	0 2 6		£7 5 6
D. C. Dalgleish	3 0 0		

Collected by William Hargreaves, Pyrmont Foundry.

W. Hargreaves	0 10 0	T. Hargreaves	0 5 0
John Bradford	0 5 0	T. Grinmun	0 5 0
J. Marchel	0 7 0		
G. Hargreaves	0 10 0		£2 2 0

Penny, Mr. Thomas, and pupils.

Thomas Penny	3 1 6	Samuel Asher	0 2 0
John Armstrong	0 5 0	Lewis Cohen	0 5 0
Herbert Muriel	0 4 0	Adolphus Brodziak	0 2 6
Lawrence Frost	0 2 6	Mark Brodziak	0 2 6
Nigel Herring	0 5 0	W. Bodenham	0 5 0
Moses Saber	0 2 6		
Emanuel Saber	0 2 6		£5 0 0

Sheriff's Department (additional).

Mr. Thomas Jones, Bathurst	2 2 0	Mr. John Brown, Parramatta	1 0 0
Mr. James Prout, Sofala	1 0 0		£4 2 0

Durham, Mr., collected by.

B. Durham	2 0 0	Thomas Shadlow	0 5 0
D. Leury	0 2 6	S. Baker	0 2 6
W. T. Poole	1 0 0	Wm. Dennes	0 2 6
George T. Clarke	2 0 0	Thomas Smith	0 10 0
George Stermin	0 1 0	P. G. King	1 10 0
Hugh Wilson	0 2 6		
Richard Warren	1 0 0		£8 16 0

Lethbridge, J. King, collected by.

R. C. Lethbridge	4 0 0	James Thompson	0 10 0
J. K. Lethbridge	2 2 0	George Nash	0 3 0
Mr. Lethbridge	1 0 0	Thomas Blenese	0 2 0
William Jackson	0 5 0	Andrew M'Phee	0 2 0
J. Payne, jun.	0 5 0	J. Payne, sen.	0 5 0
James Luxford	0 5 0	Arthur Bennett	0 2 6
John Lingard	0 5 0		
Emanuel Cask	0 5 0		£9 19 0
Michael Pidgeon	0 7 6		

Gwyder District.

L. Philip	1 0 0	Martha Ford	0 5 0
J G., 5s.; M. A. G., 5s.; W. B. G., 5s.	0 15 0	R. Cavanagh	0 10 0
		L. A. Byrne	1 0 0
		J. Young	0 5 0
H. G. B. G., 5s.; S. J. A. G., 5s.; G. G. J. G., 5s.	0 15 0	A. A. A.	1 0 0
		John Hemson	0 5 0
		Leopold Yates	0 10 0
Anne, 5s.; C. 5s.	0 10 0	J. Bowan	0 5 0
G. C., 10s.; A. C. 10s.	1 0 0	Ward	0 5 0
Job Solway	0 5 0	R. Abercrombie, 5s.; Mrs. Beerbie, 5s.	0 10 0
James Snape	1 0 0		
Mrs. Snape	1 0 0	Aloise, 5s.; Minmie, 5s.	0 10 0
Miss C.	0 5 0		0 10 0
G. Bowman	0 10 0	Margaret Darcy	0 5 0
Mary Bowman	0 5 0	James Carlyon	0 10 0
J. G. Bowman	0 2 6	Thomas M'Gee	0 5 0
Mary Bowman	0 2 6		
Amelia Howard	0 5 0		£14 0 0

Collected at Phoenix Wharf.

W. R. Boyce	2 0 0	John Susselback	0 2 6
George Harrics	2 0 0	George Douglass	0 5 0
A. K. Pave	1 0 0	P. Moray	0 2 6
A. J. D. Francis	1 0 0	M'Millan	0 2 6
Mr. Pile	1 0 0	William Gardiner	0 2 6
A. C. Ferrier	0 10 0	Thomas Rice	0 2 6
William Keft	0 10 0	Alfred Duke	0 2 6
William Brett	0 10 0	James Wardlaw	0 2 6
H. May	0 5 0	Henry Williams	0 2 6
R. Lucy	0 5 0	John Hogan	0 2 6
Officers and crew of the steamship Kembla	4 17 6	Passenger	0 9 0
		Mrs. Storey	0 2 6
		D. Francis	0 2 6
Steamship Hunter.		R. Talbot	0 2 6
Captain Sullivan	1 1 0	F. Larston	0 2 6
James Furass	0 5 0	Steamship Kiama.	
George Furse	0 5 0	R. Housler	0 10 0
John Hendry	0 10 0	John Gerde	0 5 0
Henry Orr	0 10 0	William Jones	0 5 0
T. Regan	0 10 6	R. Menagle	0 5 0
J. Howard	0 2 6	John Lynch	0 5 0
Jane Taite	0 2 6		
M. Hanlon	0 5 0		£21 5 6

Collected at Chadwick and Co.'s.

William Chadwick	1 0 0	John Jones	0 5 0
Robert Chadwick	1 0 0	William Crane	0 5 0
Richard Smith	1 0 0	Benjamin Cooper	0 5 0
P. Fitz Henry	0 10 0	Thomas Cooper	0 2 6
Thomas Meridith	0 10 0	A friend	0 2 0
Thomas Buttle	0 10 0		
			£5 9 6

Additional per Rev. W. H. Walsh.

John Crow	0 3 0	Hubert Dillon	0 4 0
John Wenman	0 0 6	Mrs. Bennett	0 10 0
John Perigo	0 2 0	J. Bennett	0 10 0
G. Dillon	0 4 0		£1 13 6

Pearson, Mr. Thomas, collected by.

T. Pearson, sen.	1 1 0	Joseph J. Stone	0 5 0
Mrs. T. Pearson	0 10 0	Charles Garnham	0 5 0
Esther Pearson	0 5 0	F. Winkledink	0 5 0
Elizabeth Pearson	0 5 0		£2 16 0

Sutton, Alderman, collected by, in Cook Ward.

James Russell	0 10 0	L. Goldsmith	0 5 0
Mr. Fry	0 5 0	Pearse Power	0 5 0
Mrs. L. Watkins	0 5 0	John Purvis	0 5 0
Mrs. Jilks	0 5 0	Alexander Coulter	0 10 0
Templeton	0 10 0	Mrs. Hilton	0 1 6
James Murphy	0 10 0	Mrs. Spitbell	0 1 6
William Welch	0 5 0	Mrs. B. Cahill	0 2 6
Peter Farrell	0 2 6	Mrs Kember	0 2 6
Henry Rice	0 5 0	A friend	0 1 0
Joseph Sutton	0 5 0		
Gregory Board	1 0 0		£5 16 6

Moore, Alexander, collected by.

Timothy Jones	2 2 0	Miss M. Curby	0 5 0
Ed. Samuell	1 1 0	George Moss	1 0 0
Mrs. Curby	0 10 0		
Miss Curby	0 5 0		£5 3 0

Parishioners of St. Mark's, per Rev. G. W. Richardson, 7th list.

Mr. W. May	0 5 0	Contributions—Moore Hall	3 10 0
Captain Shanks	1 1 0		
Anonymous	1 1 0		
Anonymous	1 1 0		£6 18 0

Per Rev. S. Rabone—Mount Lachlan Chapel (Wesleyan).

W. Moon	1 0 0	Bishopgate Wes. Sunday School	2 0 0
D. Smart	0 10 0		
W. Austin	0 10 0	Hay-street Wesleyan Chapel collection	2 10 6
Miss Gray	0 5 0		
Miss Herod	0 5 0		
Small sums	1 2 6	Hay-street Wes. Sunday School	1 13 0
Mount Lachlan Wesleyan Sunday School	2 13 1	Chippendale Wesleyan Sunday School	4 5 0
Bishopgate Wesleyan Chapel collection	8 6 0		£25 0 1

Oriental Bank, fifth list.

M. A. Marshall	1 1 0	M. Instone	1 1 0
J. B. S.	5 0 0	M. Peden	1 1 0
S. Ashlin	2 2 0		
Mrs. Ashlin	1 1 0		£11 11 0
X. Y. Z.	0 5 0		

Received by the Chapel Wardens of the Unitarian Chapel.

Mrs. T. Williams	1 0 0	A Lady, per Rev. G. A. Stanley	0 10 0
H. G. (further)	0 5 0		
Mrs. H. Freeman	1 0 0		
J. S. Langridge	1 5 8		£4 11 8
Mrs. T. Whitley (further)	0 10 0		

Collected by Mr. William Corderoy, Bowenfels.

William Corderoy	1 1 0	Louisa Corderoy	0 1 0
Thomas Deans	0 2 6	Jane Corderoy	0 2 6
Thomas Norris	0 2 6	Thomas Barrett	0 2 6
P. M'Dermott	0 2 6	George Lee	0 15 0
Thomas Loftus	0 2 6	Sydney A. Lee	0 2 6
Ray Carver	0 2 6	Denis Murphy	0 2 6
J. Greenhalgh	0 1 0	Master G. Lee	0 2 6
Charles Carter	0 2 0	William Mitchell	0 2 6
William Luiford	0 5 0	A friend	0 5 0
P. Hanly	0 5 0	Mr. M. Welsh	1 0 0
Michael Noon	0 2 6	John Retford	0 2 6
X. Y. Z.	0 10 0	Alex. Binning	0 2 6
Charles Black	0 2 6	Thomas Binning	0 1 0
William Welsh	0 2 6	W. T. Corderoy	0 2 6
Charles Corderoy	0 1 0	William Marshall	0 5 0
Thomas Corderoy	0 2 6		
Arthur Corderoy	0 2 6		£7 0 6
Emily Corderoy	0 1 0		

Penrith and Nepean, collected by Mr. Robert Stuart.

Samuel Capps	1 0 0	Samuel Smith	0 5 0
John Brown	1 0 0	Michael Landers	0 10 0
Sarah Higgs	0 2 6	John Purcell	1 0 0
Miss Brown	0 2 6	James Evans	0 10 0
James Bradshaw	0 2 6	John Harris	0 10 0
William Garlick	0 10 0	W. Robinson	0 5 0
Joseph Allen	0 10 0	Robert Brinckley	0 2 6
John Mayhew	0 2 6	Hezekiah Parker	0 10 0
George Slater	0 2 6	John Colless	1 0 0
Samuel Kellett	0 2 6	Edward Carroll	0 2 6
T. Castledine	0 5 0	M. L. Macfetridge	0 10 0
Isaac Wright	0 5 0		
William Banham	0 10 0	Mrs. Gorman	1 0 0
James M'Carthy	1 0 0	Joseph Stanton	0 10 0
James Higgs	0 2 6	Charles Colless	0 5 0
Richard Betts	0 2 6	Daniel Dolan	0 10 0
Henry Collan	0 2 0	William Rolston	0 10 0
Thomas Walsh	0 1 0	John Barlow	0 10 0
James Byrnes	1 0 0	Antonie Fraser	0 10 0
Miss Brownlow	0 10 0	William Coffey	0 2 6
Alex. Mitchell	0 5 0	Peter Gilligan	0 2 6
Samuel Byrnes	1 0 0		
Robert Battley	0 2 6		£18 10 6
Thomas Druitt	0 5 0		

Collected by W. Morgan, on the Great Southern Railway Extensions.

William Morgan	1 1 0	J. Sutcliffe	0 7 0
W. Worchester	0 15 0		
W. Wiles	0 5 0		£2 8 0

National School, Fort-street. Second subscription.

Female pupil teachers	4 13 8	Infants	0 16 3½
Boys	1 2 10½		£11 6 0
Girls	4 13 2		

Collected by J. G. Catley.

P. J. Elliott and Co.	6 0 0	J. Cardiff	0 5 0
		T. Jackson	0 10 0
T. Foley	0 10 0	H. Newman	0 10 0
Mrs. Foley	0 2 6	C. Patterson	0 15 0
Miss Foley	0 2 6	B. Green	0 2 6
J. Burnett	0 10 0	R. H. Seddon	0 5 0
P. M'Guire	0 10 0	Captain Kenny	1 0 0
J. Crofts	0 10 0	A. M'Laren	0 5 0
J. Livermore	0 10 0	J. Irwin	0 5 0
J. Sapwell	0 10 0	T. Lucock	0 10 0
P. Cooney	0 10 0	J. Hammond	0 7 6
D. Venteman	0 10 0		
W. Henry	0 10 0		£16 0 0
J. Williams	0 10 0		

Alderman Sutton (second list), collected by.

C. Kidman	1 0 0	G. H. Johnson	0 2 6
Mrs. Kidman	1 0 0	J. Dixon	0 2 6
T. Kidman	0 5 0	A. Johnson	1 0 0
J. Kidman	0 5 0	J. Challinor	0 5 0
C. Mathews	0 5 0	J. Challinor	0 2 6
Ann Mathews	0 5 0	G. Bryant	0 2 6
P. Kidman	0 5 0	H. Dyment	0 2 6
Alice Kidman	0 5 0	J. Demell	0 2 6
S. Gibbs	0 5 0	J. Mabbrisk	0 2 6
W. Kidman	0 15 0	Mr. Tighe	0 5 0
J. Manning	0 3 0	Miss Goodwin	0 5 0
J. Aland	0 5 0	S. Black	0 10 0
B. White	0 12 6	Mr. Walsh	0 5 0
Mrs. W. Bailey	5 0 0	J. J O'Neil	0 10 0
J. Robinson	1 1 0	Mr. Phillips	0 5 0
J. Stead	0 5 0	Mrs. Phillips	0 2 6
Mrs. Head and Son	0 6 0	Alice Phillips	0 2 6
J. Palmer	0 11 0	Emily Phillips	0 2 6
Mr. Higgins	0 10 6	W. Foster	0 5 0
Mrs. James	1 0 0	W. Brown	0 10 0
R. Hill	0 10 0	John Brown	0 2 6
Mrs. R. Hill	0 10 0	T. Hanner	0 2 6
J. Wilson	0 5 0	John Inglis	0 2 0
J. Mackey	0 2 6	Mr. Meacher	0 10 0
Mrs. Mackey	0 2 6	Mrs. Meacher	0 5 0
Mrs. E Punch	0 2 6	W. S. Southern	0 10 0
E. Punch	0 5 0	Libertas	0 5 0
J. Churchhill	0 10 6	Mr. Pincott	0 5 0
G. Johnson	1 0 0	Mr. Lonergan	0 2 6
R. Dunlop	0 5 0	Small sums	0 14 6
A. Corderoy	0 5 0		
G. Riggott	0 5 0		£26 13 0
H. Triggs	0 2 6		

East Maitland, collected by Mr. William Cains, builder.

W. Cains	1 0 0	Alfred Baiglis	0 10 0
C. F. Anderson	0 10 0	William Miner	0 5 0
Robert Lloyd	0 5 0	William Pinfold	0 10 0
Henry Dubbar	0 10 0	James Cook	0 10 0
D. Coulton	0 10 0		
John Hinton	0 10 0		£5 0 0

St John's College, collected by Richard Hayton.

Richard Hayton	0 10 0	G. Aldous	0 5 0
Robert M'Call	0 5 0	Wm. Surtees	0 1 6
John M'Credie	0 10 0	J. Larner	0 2 0
Wm. M'Credie	0 10 0	James Hay	0 4 0
James O'Shea	0 5 0	Robert M'Credie	0 4 0
Michael Shea	0 2 6	H. Powell	0 2 6
Robert Lishman	0 2 6		
J. B.	1 0 6		£4 5 0

Commercial Bank, Southern Branch, collected at.

James Autrobus	1 1 0	Mary J. Gibbins	0 10 0
Edward Byrne	1 1 0	Thomas Page	2 2 0
Thomas O'Neile	1 1 0	Miss Page	0 10 0
James Bardsley	0 5 0	James Spring	0 10 0
William Bull	0 10 0	Mr. and Mrs. James Rofe	2 2 0
William Baker	1 0 0		
H. M. Levey	0 5 0	W. Mosely	0 2 6
Tayloand Wearing	0 10 0	Con. Molony	0 10 6
Terence M'Ardell	0 10 0	Cavan Byrne	0 10 0
John Rothwell	1 0 0		
Seaporth Proctor	0 3 0		£24 14 6
John Gibbins	1 1 0		

Warialda, collected by D. Capel, Esq.

D. Capel	1 0 0	D. Beahan	0 5 0
Mrs. D. Capel	1 0 0	Mrs. Beahan	0 10 0
John Capel	1 0 0	W. Crowley	0 5 0
Isaac Ruse	0 10 0	Mrs. Crowley	0 10 0
Ben. Barnett	0 10 0	W. Crowley	0 10 0
James Smith	0 10 0	J. Crowley	0 10 0
John Roach	0 10 0	B. Gleeson	0 5 0
Fred. Brewer	0 5 0		
Mrs. Brewer	0 5 0		£8 5 0

Collected at Seaham, by Gavan Carmichael, Esq.

A. Warren, J.P.	10 0 0	David Bruce	0 5 0
George Mossman	2 2 0	Small sums	0 5 0
Gvn. Carmichael	2 2 0	Joseph Bradfield	0 5 0
J. B. Carmichael	1 1 0	H. Campbell, sen.	0 5 0
Gavin Ralston	1 1 0	Mrs. Campbell	0 4 0
Mary Ralston	0 10 0	Jessie Campbell	0 4 0
Ben. Rogerson	0 5 0	H. Campbell, jun.	0 4 0
Joseph Alpress	0 5 0	John Campbell	0 4 0
Mal. M'Gillvray	0 5 0	Donald Stuart	0 5 0
Mary M'Gilvray	0 10 0	H. C. Hardyman	0 5 0
James Leake	0 10 0	Margaret O'Brien	0 2 6
Lillias M'Lean	1 0 0	James Bathgate	0 5 0

James Wallace .. 0 2 6 George Bryant .. 0 2 0
John M. Ireland 1 0 0 William Searles.. 0 5 0
George Johnston 0 2 6
Mrs. Conroy .. 0 2 6 £24 4 0
Hugh Manion .. 0 2 6

Messrs. Loveridge's men, at University Job.—Collected by Mr. Robert Symon.
A. & S. Loveridge 0 10 6 James Brearey .. 0 5 0
John Jones .. 0 5 0 John Roberts .. 0 5 0
Robert Symon .. 0 5 0 William Stewart 0 5 0
Alfred Hobson .. 0 5 0 George Dunn .. 0 5 0
John Whitehead 0 5 0 Henry Hodgson.. 0 5 0
B. W. Binion .. 0 5 0 James Kirk .. 0 5 0
James M'Donagh 0 5 0 William Sutton .. 0 5 0
Isaac Brown .. 0 5 0
John Kelly .. 0 5 0 £4 5 6

Ebenezer Chapel, Surry Hills.
Col. by Mrs. Humphreys. A Friend .. 0 2 6
Rev. S. Humphreys .. 1 0 0 Alfred Brindle .. 0 1 0
Miss Bones .. 0 2 6
Mdm M. Webb.. 0 10 0 Robert Rolfe .. 0 2 6
Miss S Webb .. 0 10 0 Mrs. Hickson .. 0 2 6
E. M. Massy .. 0 10 0 Small sums .. 0 7 6
James Bateup .. 0 10 0
Henry Bateup .. 0 5 0 £3 12 0
John Bateup .. 0 2 6 Col. by children of Ebenezer Sabbath School.
Miss Trueman .. 0 5 0
Miss T. Bateup .. 0 5 0 Miss Humphreys 0 13 8
Miss Beverley .. 0 5 0 Miss A. Bateup.. 0 12 0
P. W. Carter .. 0 5 0 Miss E. Wickham 0 10 0
Miss S. Bateup .. 0 5 0 Miss L. Bateup.. 0 10 0
Mr. Ellis .. 0 2 6 Miss Hermann .. 0 12 7
Mrs. E. Bateup .. 0 2 6 Miss S. Brown .. 0 7 3
Mrs. T. Bateup .. 0 3 0 Miss Orchard .. 0 2 3
C. W. Rogers .. 0 15 0 Miss Shying .. 0 5 10
Mrs. Cater .. 0 2 6 R. Wickham .. 0 11 6
Small sums .. 0 6 0 C. W. Sutton .. 1 0 6
W. Smith .. 0 11 7
£6 4 0 Henry King .. 0 2 6
Collected by Mrs. Woods. Edward Smith .. 0 8 ½
Mr. Rolfe, sen. .. 1 0 0 Thomas Acton .. 0 4 6
Mrs. T. Woods .. 0 10 0
Mr. T. Crouch .. 0 5 0
E. Crouch .. 0 10 0 £6 13 2½
J. Menhiney .. 0 5 0
M. A. Hickson .. 0 2 6 £16 8 8½
W. Hickson .. 0 2 6

Jolly, William, and Co., and their Establishments, viz., Sydney, Brisbane Water, and Cabramatta.
W. Jolly .. 2 2 0 Joseph Smith .. 0 5 0
Lyall Scott .. 1 1 0 R. Bermingham.. 0 5 0
Mrs. Lyall Scott 1 1 0 James Buscome.. 0 5 0
F. Rowohl .. 1 1 0 Patrick Owens .. 0 5 0
W. Minchall .. 1 1 0 William Brown.. 0 5 0
James Miller .. 1 0 0 Frederick Rhoan 0 5 0
Edwin Colling .. 0 10 6 Miss S. Hamilton 0 5 0
Alexander Logan 0 15 0 Han. Ashby .. 0 5 0
Alfred Mason .. 0 10 0 Mary Hodges.. 0 5 0
John Pashley .. 0 10 0 Thomas Hodges.. 0 5 0
E. Dean .. 0 7 6 William Atwell.. 0 5 0
George Redman.. 0 7 0 Richard Milham 0 5 0
W. Maine .. 0 6 8 Henry Holmes .. 0 5 0
James Chambers 0 10 0 John Atwell .. 0 5 0
G. A. Henry .. 0 7 6 Robert Salt .. 0 5 0
Rufine Gomez .. 0 7 0 Edward Warlis.. 0 5 0
W. Brennan .. 0 6 8 Thomas Smith .. 0 5 0
R. Bindon .. 0 6 8 Thomas Kaine .. 0 5 0
H. Everett .. 0 5 0 Charles Rose .. 0 5 0
W. Everett .. 0 5 0 Thos. Whittaker. 0 5 0
G. Wilson .. 0 5 0 John Rogers .. 0 5 0
Thomas Izzard .. 0 5 0 J. Montgomery .. 0 5 0
Robert Izzard .. 0 5 0 A. J. Ashdown.. 0 5 0
George Smith .. 0 5 0 T. M'Innes .. 0 5 0
John Roberts .. 0 5 0 James Ashby .. 0 2 6
Ed. Hawkins .. 0 5 0 Thos. Williams.. 0 2 6
John Robley .. 0 5 0 Chas. Armstrong. 0 2 6
Joseph Morris .. 0 5 0 Thomas Burke .. 0 2 6
Samuel Goodin .. 0 5 0 William Wilson.. 0 3 6
Edward Hart .. 0 5 0 William Jones .. 0 2 6
James M'Cahey.. 0 5 0 James Locke .. 0 2 6
William Findlay. 0 5 0 Edward Willis .. 0 2 6
Wm. Thompson.. 0 5 0 John Whittaker.. 0 2 6
John Read .. 0 5 0 James Williams.. 0 2 6
John Cooke .. 0 5 0 William Austin.. 0 2 6
John Chilcott .. 0 5 0 A. Ashdown .. 0 2 6
A. Stutzenbech .. 0 5 0 J. Coogan .. 0 2 6
Charles Cater .. 0 5 0 John Kay .. 0 2 6
William Bryce .. 0 5 0 Small sums .. 0 2 0
David Wright .. 0 5 0
William Murray.. 0 5 0 £26 3 3

A. S. N. Co.'s employes, steamship Illalong.
W. Adams .. £1 1 0 Frank Phillips .. 0 10 0
Wallace Gordon.. 0 5 0 Thomas Mattzen 0 4 0
John Stanton .. 0 2 6 George Wilson .. 0 4 0
David Moffitt .. 1 1 0 J. Robertson .. 0 4 0
Thomas Black .. 1 1 0 James Driscoll .. 0 4 0
Duncan Weir .. 0 2 6 J. Armstrong .. 0 4 0
A. Lockerby .. 0 2 6 Edward Evans .. 0 4 0
G. Thompson .. 0 2 6 A. Skinner .. 0 2 0
E. Maitland .. 0 2 6 James M'Arthur 0 3 0
J. Ferguson .. 0 2 6 N. Traynar .. 0 2 6
William King .. 0 5 0 A. Traynar .. 0 2 6
T. Brodie .. 0 5 0
H. Rowe .. 0 10 6 £7 7 6

Chippendale Wesleyan Day School, collected at.
Thomas Aitkin .. 0 10 0 G. and S. Stephenson .. 0 3 6
Thomas Adams .. 0 7 0
J. A. Burrows .. 0 10 0 Henry Wright .. 0 3 6
Samuel Burrows.. 0 10 0 H. and F. Willmott 0 2 6
Alfred Burrows .. 0 8 0 Margaret Allan.. 0 3 0
Harriet Burrows.. 0 4 0 Sarah Collett .. 0 10 7
Charles Bailey .. 0 11 0 E. Graydon .. 0 5 3
A and M. J. Brown 0 2 9 Ellen Heather .. 0 18 0
Mathew Colyer .. 0 11 0 Rebecca Heather 0 3 0
James Duncan .. 0 11 0 Elizabeth Quinn 0 6 8
G. Howarth .. 0 2 6 Arnes Wood .. 0 9 4
John Loney .. 0 3 6 A. Wood .. 0 3 6
Andrew Moody .. 0 7 6 Richard Munro .. 0 4 9
W. Parker .. 0 9 0 Small sums .. 1 18 11
F. Petherbridge.. 0 5 9
G. and C. Rogers 0 6 6 £11 15 0
James Scott .. 0 3 0

St. Mark's, Alexandria, per Rev G. W. Richardson, 6th list.
Miss E. Forster.. 0 10 0 Miss Henning .. 1 1 0
Mrs. Perston .. 0 10 0 Mr. J. Hosking.. 5 5 0
John Dyer .. 0 5 0 Mrs. J. Hosking 2 2 0
G. Brecknell .. 0 1 0 Miss Hosking .. 0 10 0
Mr. and Mrs. Iceton 1 0 0 Miss Z. Hosking 0 10 0
Miss Manning .. 0 10 0 Joseph Smidth .. 0 5 0
John Webber .. 0 3 6 Madeline Smidth 0 2 6
Jane Clinton .. 0 2 6 Ellen Craigh .. 0 5 0
Mary Keane .. 0 2 6 John Hawkins .. 0 5 0
T. Darrington .. 0 3 6 G. Timms .. 0 2 6
Mrs. Norrie .. 1 1 0 G. Glover .. 0 2 6
— Fisher .. 0 2 6 John Kelly .. 0 5 0
M. A. Duncan .. 0 2 6 J. Hefferman .. 0 5 0
Celia Burke .. 0 2 6 Dennis Rourke .. 0 5 0
Mrs. Cribb .. 0 5 0 T. Rourke .. 0 5 0
Small sums .. 0 3 0 W. Clarke .. 0 5 0
Mary Stone .. 0 2 6
Mr. & Mrs. Wheeler 0 2 6 £17 7 0
Mrs. Hare .. 0 2 6

Asphlant, Mr., Lapstone Hill, collected by.
John Asphlant .. 1 1 0 Sarah M'Pike .. 0 10 0
C. Richardson .. 1 1 0 Eliza M'Pike .. 0 10 0
John Dunn .. 0 10 6 Mr. J. Fleming.. 0 5 0
Alex. Barclay .. 0 10 6 William Bacon .. 0 2 6
William Stout .. 0 10 6 Thos. Carpenter.. 0 2 6
William Conroy.. 0 10 6 Chas. Baldwin .. 0 5 0
John Alexander.. 0 10 6 William Hervey.. 0 2 6
Frederick Ford .. 0 5 0 F. Richardson .. 0 1 0
D. M'Gregor .. 0 5 0
Miss H. Feresay 0 10 0 £7 13 10

Collected by Rev. W. B. Clarke, and Mr. C. J. Muston, St. Leonards, North Shore.
J. Hamilton .. 0 5 0 W. Oriell .. 0 2 6
G. Howell .. 1 0 0 Small sums .. 0 7 1½
Mrs. Howell .. 0 10 0 M. Harris .. 1 0 0
Miss Howell .. 0 10 0 Mrs. J. Ryan .. 1 0 0
J. Muston .. 1 0 0 John Bush .. 0 2 6
Mary Bradley .. 0 5 0
W. H. Spruson .. 0 2 6 £5 4 7½
R. Oriell .. 0 2 6

From Pitt-street Congregational Sabbath School.
Small sums .. 1 0 9½ Mr. Dobbie's class 1 13 0
Senior Bible-class Mr. Marwick's .. 1 5 6
Girls .. 0 12 6 Mr. Burton's .. 1 1 1
Miss Marwick's W. H. Nield's .. 0 5 5
class .. 0 3 0 J. C. Nield's .. 0 5 8
Miss Mowbray's.. 0 12 4 Mr. Allen's .. 1 3 6
Miss Weight's .. 0 12 11 Mr. Pacey's .. 0 1 2½
Miss Eaton's .. 0 5 1 Mr. Catley's .. 0 13 0
Miss Evans' .. 0 5 0 Mr. Graceton's .. 0 4 6
Miss Barber's .. 0 6 6 Mr. Downing's.. 0 5 0
Miss E. Gillam's 0 3 7 Mr. Dickson's .. 0 3 7
Miss A. Gillam's 0 2 5 Mr. Goulding's.. 0 7 6
Miss Tanner's .. 0 10 0 Sundries .. 0 2 7
Miss Watson's .. 0 2 6 Infant class .. 0 18 6
Senior Bible-class
Boys .. 1 7 9 £14 3 6

Collected at St. Andrew's Scots' Church, by the Rev. J. Dougall.
E. Wylde .. 10 10 0 J. Yend .. 1 0 0
Captain Kelly .. 2 2 0 L. Krause .. 1 0 0
Captain J. Malcolm 2 2 0 R. Anderson .. 1 0 0
A. Thompson .. 10 0 0 Mrs. Robertson .. 1 0 0
J. Dunsmure .. 3 3 0 Mrs. Craig .. 1 0 0
Mrs. Dunsmure.. 1 1 0 Mrs. Malcolm .. 1 0 0
Miss S. Dunsmure .. 0 5 0 D. M'Innis, senr. 0 10 0
J. M'Innis .. 0 10 0
Miss M. M. Dunsmure .. 0 5 0 A. Thomson .. 0 10 0
E. Boyen .. 0 10 0
Miss G. J. Dunsmure .. 0 5 0 G. Riley .. 0 10 0
Mrs. Robb .. 0 10 0
Miss C. A. Dunsmure .. 0 5 0 J. Logan .. 0 10 0
Captain Moodie.. 1 1 0
Miss A. Cox .. 0 10 0 R. Douglass .. 0 10 0
Hon. J. Macfarlane, M.L.C. .. 5 0 0 J. Berg, sen. .. 0 10 0
W. Briggs .. 0 10 0
J. Dougall .. 3 3 0 A. Short .. 0 10 0
Mrs. Henderson.. 1 1 0 A. Stewart .. 0 5 0
Miss N. Henderson .. 0 10 6 W. Alexander .. 0 5 0
Mrs. Boulding .. 0 5 0
Miss S. A. Henderson .. 0 5 0 Mrs. Slater .. 0 2 6
P. Douglas .. 0 2 6
Miss C. I. Henderson .. 0 5 0 R. Thornton .. 1 0 0
T. R. Alt .. 1 1 0
W. A. Henderson 0 5 0 J. Thomson .. 0 10 0
A. M. Henderson 0 5 0 Children of St.
J. Tyre .. 2 0 0 Andrew's Presbyterian school 1 10 8
Miss Tyre .. 1 0 0
Miss M. Tyre .. 1 0 0 W. Leggatt .. 0 2 6
J. B. Begg .. 5 5 0 A. Downes .. 0 5 0
J. Gillespie .. 1 0 0 S. Patrick .. 0 5 0
J. Muir .. 1 0 0 T. Holmes .. 0 2 6
J. Moore .. 1 0 0
£71 6 2

Collected by Francis Martin.
William Banks .. 0 10 0 Wm Cummings.. 0 5 0
Matthew Medway 0 10 0 J. Whitworth .. 0 2 0
Robert Banks .. 0 10 0 J. Cates .. 0 2 6
Jeremiah Lauder 0 5 0 J. King .. 0 2 0
John Bulley .. 0 5 0 C. Mepon .. 0 1 0
Francis Martin .. 0 5 0 A. Urquhart .. 0 2 0
J. Macpherson .. 0 5 0 J. M. Cumming.. 0 5 0
J. Constable .. 0 2 6
J. Oliver .. 0 2 6 £3 14 6

Collected by Mr. William Collinson.
Wm. Collinson .. 0 10 0 W. Read .. 0 2 6
Mr. Noble .. 0 5 0 William Gannon 0 2 0
John Ferguson .. 0 5 0 J. Singleton .. 0 2 0
George Dowling 0 2 6 H. Ashton .. 0 4 0
W. Chadwick .. 0 5 0 James Tudehope 0 5 0
W. Long .. 0 2 6 R. Hollingdale .. 0 5 0
Joseph Bayliss .. 0 5 0
George Smith .. 0 2 6 £2 18 0

Gould, Brothers, Newtown, collected by.
Gould, Brothers.. 1 1 0 Miss R. Webster 0 2 6
Thomas Egan .. 0 4 0 Mrs. Ashcroft .. 0 10 0
C. Kebby .. 1 1 0 William Nott .. 0 10 6
John Cotter .. 0 2 6 John Rowan .. 0 5 0
Maria Garey .. 0 2 6 Samuel Clark .. 0 5 0
Thomas Bogan .. 0 2 6 Margaret Murphy 0 5 0
William Behag .. 0 10 0 Jane Pain .. 0 5 0
J. Webster .. 0 5 0 T. N. .. 0 5 0
Mrs. J. Webster 0 5 0 Small sums .. 0 6 0
Miss S Webster 0 5 0
W. Webster .. 0 2 6 £6 15 0

Mulgoa, collected by Rev. G. Vidal.
Rev. G. Vidal .. 2 0 0 Mr. Connor .. 0 10 0
W. A. Hillyer .. 0 5 0 J. J. Riley .. 1 0 0
Mrs. Cramer .. 0 1 0 Mary Ann Neville 0 2 0
Reinhardt .. 0 2 6 Elizabeth Powell 0 2 6
Mr. Charles Price 0 2 6 Ann Barnett .. 0 1 0
John Parker .. 0 0 3 Mrs. Powell .. 0 1 0
William Skinner 0 2 6 Suttor .. 0 1 0
Mrs. Klum .. 0 2 6 Thomas Powell .. 0 1 0
R. Cox .. 1 0 0 William Baker .. 0 5 0
Mrs. R. Cox .. 1 0 0 Miss Venning .. 0 10 0
Mr. Heidendreich 0 2 6 Patrick Neville.. 0 2 6
Mrs. Meggs .. 0 2 6 Frank Papworth 0 5 0
Eli Starkie .. 0 10 0 Samuel Jackson.. 0 10 0
— Parker .. 0 2 6 Mrs. Jackson .. 0 10 0
W. Humphrey .. 0 10 0 Charles Jackson.. 0 1 0
Mrs. M'Knight .. 0 5 0 Mrs. B Howe .. 0 1 0
Mr. Holt .. 0 2 0 E Woodley .. 0 1 0
Bancroft .. 0 5 0 Mr. and Mrs Gow 0 10 0
Parker .. 0 2 6 E. Cox, Esq., J.P. 5 5 0
John Davis .. 0 2 0 Mr. Eisenheith .. 0 2 0
M. Johnson .. 0 3 0 John Powell .. 0 2 6
Mr. Payne .. 0 2 6 R. Wallace .. 1 0 0
T. Knight .. 0 2 6 J. Gibson .. 0 2 6
H. Knight .. 0 2 6 Dr. Harris .. 0 2 6
Neale .. 0 10 0 H. Shadforth .. 0 10 0
Dykes .. 0 2 6 Miss Una Cox .. 0 5 0
Mrs. Graham .. 0 1 0 Mrs. A. Stephen 0 2 6
Creamer .. 0 1 0 G. Cox .. 5 0 0
Mr. Roach .. 0 5 0
Mrs. Platman .. 0 3 0 £25 19 3

Waterloo Warehouse, collected at
T. Cooper jun. .. 10 10 0 Colonial .. 0 2 6
Gerard Phillips .. 1 0 0 Stranger 6d.,
C. J. Pattison .. 1 0 0 friend 6d. .. 0 1 0
W. H. Jones .. 1 0 0 Veyret and Dela-
T. Grattan, jun... 0 10 0 rue .. 2 0 0
C. Connor .. 0 5 0 Mrs. Delarue .. 0 10 0
T. East .. 0 5 0 Morsini .. 0 10 0
J. M'Keown .. 0 5 0 Passan .. 0 5 0
T. King .. 0 2 6 Twembon .. 0 5 0
O. West .. 0 5 0 Haydon .. 0 5 0
Mrs. Callaghan.. 0 10 0 M'Mullens .. 0 5 0
T. Callaghan .. 0 2 6 G. Kilminster .. 1 0 0
F. Callaghan .. 0 1 6 J. Claff .. 0 5 0
M. Callaghan .. 0 2 6 A. Cummings .. 0 5 0
Emily Buckland. 0 10 0 Capt. T. C. Kerr,
M. Buckland .. 0 10 0 White Star .. 3 3 0
T. Buckland .. 0 5 0 H. Hemer .. 1 0 0
A. Buckland .. 0 5 0
W. Ward .. 0 10 6 £27 16 0

Commercial Bank, collected at.
W. R. Hill .. 1 1 0 J. Macpherson .. 2 2 0
Mrs. E. D. Ogilvie 2 2 0 J. P. Perry .. 2 2 0
Mrs. Sarah Lee.. 0 10 0 Servants at Royal 1 0 0
Mrs. Annie Wark 0 10 0 L. Sharwood and
Mrs. James Bow 10 0 0 Co. .. 5 5 0
Mrs. Cramp .. 0 10 0 Alfred Spay .. 5 0 0
Miss Cramp .. 0 10 0 W. H. Cuff .. 2 2 0
Miss S. Cramp .. 0 10 0 Dangar, Gilchrist,
Mrs. Bennett .. 0 5 0 and Co. .. 25 0 0
Master Bennett .. 0 5 0 C. T. Gedye .. 1 1 0
Edward Ramsay 0 5 0 W. H. Glennie .. 1 1 0
W. Anderson .. 0 10 0 A. J. Lievers .. 1 1 0
Myers and Cantor 1 1 0 T. Mitchell .. 1 1 0
Ellen Hickson .. 0 2 6 W. B. Dixon .. 0 10 6
John Hagan .. 1 0 0 J. B. Park .. 0 10 6
Myers and Solo- James Glenn .. 0 10 0
mon .. 1 1 0 E. Goldsack .. 0 10 0
W. Collier .. 2 2 0 John Lynch .. 0 10 0
W. A. Cahill .. 0 7 6 James Bowber .. 0 5 0
W. Cahill .. 0 3 0 R. Rittson .. 1 0 0
Samuel Jeffery .. 2 2 0 W. M'Keown .. 0 10 0
E. Arnold and A Friend .. 0 10 0
employes .. 4 0 0 Thomas Peate .. 1 0 0
A. H. Palmer .. 10 10 0
William Teale .. 2 2 0 £94 10 0
Mrs. C. Whichel 0 10 0

Colonial Sugar Refining Company's Establishment.
Edward Knox .. 10 10 0 O. Toole .. 0 5 0
J. Grafton Ross.. 5 5 0 — Shepherd .. 0 5 0
Q. L. Deloitte .. 1 1 0 — Sherman .. 0 5 0
E. Fisher .. 0 5 0 — Saunders .. 0 5 0
J. T. Read .. 1 1 0 W. Manning .. 0 5 0
J. Hook and family 0 10 0 C. Anderson .. 0 5 0
John Barnett .. 2 2 0 J. Evans .. 0 5 0
S. Poolman .. 2 2 0 T. Lacey .. 0 5 0
H. Fisher .. 1 1 0 M. Walsh .. 0 5 0
W. Gray .. 1 0 0 F. Knight .. 0 5 0
C. Bailey .. 1 0 0 A. Vella .. 0 5 0
D. Bucknell .. 1 0 0 W. Rodd, sen. .. 0 5 0
R. Mitchell .. 0 15 0 J. M'Mahon .. 0 5 0
W. Wilson .. 0 10 0 W. Pellew .. 0 5 0
J. Chandler .. 0 7 6 J. Jeffrey .. 0 6 0
W. Crookshank.. 1 0 0 J. Taylor .. 0 5 0
J. Siddons .. 0 10 0 W. Rodd, jun. .. 0 5 0
J. Western .. 0 10 0 G. Daly .. 0 5 0
F. Hodge .. 0 10 0 C. Halliday .. 0 5 0
A. Poolman .. 0 10 0 M. Cranny .. 0 5 0
R. Lee .. 0 10 0 F. Anderson .. 0 5 0
W. Jeffreys .. 1 0 0 G. Barnett .. 0 5 0
T. Perrigo .. 1 0 0 W. Hartman .. 0 5 0
L. Shipman .. 0 10 0 J. Flinn .. 0 5 0
M. Smith .. 0 10 0 B. Goldsthorpe .. 0 5 0
W. Rockwell .. 0 10 0 T. Warren .. 0 5 0
P. Kain .. 0 10 0 J. Corrigan .. 0 5 0
J. O'Connor .. 0 10 0 S. Sarpent, jun.. 0 5 0
H. Davis .. 0 10 0 P. Warren .. 0 5 0
W. Barnett .. 0 10 0 M. Knox .. 0 5 0
A Friend .. 0 10 0 J. Kelly .. 0 5 0
G. Crow .. 0 5 0 E. Linden .. 0 5 0
C. Griffiths .. 0 5 0 J. Powell .. 0 5 0
J. Shan .. 0 5 0 J. News .. 0 2 0
T. Smith .. 0 5 0 J. M'Namara .. 0 2 6
T. Siddons .. 0 5 0 P. Henning .. 0 2 6
R. Warren .. 0 5 0 H. Roach .. 0 2 6
J. M'Nulty .. 0 5 0 H. Jeffreys .. 0 2 6
J. Connor .. 0 5 0 J. Jeroff .. 0 2 6
E. Shipway .. 0 5 0 E. Curling .. 0 2 6
J. Western .. 0 5 0 M. Cahill .. 0 2 6
H. Williams .. 0 5 0 J. Fay .. 0 2 6
J. Hunter .. 0 5 0 J. Crisford .. 0 2 6
J. Kearns .. 0 5 0 M. M'Namara .. 0 2 6
P. Gordon .. 0 5 0 J. M'Caffery .. 0 2 6
G. Brown .. 0 5 0 H. Bayliss .. 0 2 6
R. H. Smith .. 0 6 0 E. Rooney .. 0 2 6
A. Roach .. 0 10 0 J. Freeman .. 0 2 6
R. Playford .. 0 4 0 A. Balmer .. 0 2 6
B. Pretty .. 0 3 0 G. Splatt .. 0 2 6
R. Barnett .. 0 2 0 C. M'Caffery .. 0 2 6
T. Blakely .. 0 2 6 S. Crow .. 0 2 6
S. Sargent, sen... 0 2 6 William Wilson.. 0 2 6
J. Greydon .. 0 2 6 T. Stokes .. 0 5 0
W. Edwards .. 0 2 6 Servant girl .. 0 5 0
T. Marrigan .. 0 2 6 A Friend .. 0 5 0
J. Donohoe .. 0 2 6
G. Stoneman .. 0 2 6 £65 10 0
H. Kanna .. 0 2 6

Mr. Watkins' men, working at Tank-stream.
Robert Laing .. 0 5 0 Thomas Lawn .. 0 2 6
Frank Smith .. 0 2 6 Thomas Brown .. 0 2 6
Robert Symon, sen. 0 2 6 Joseph Jager .. 0 7 6
David Gellatly .. 0 2 6 James Hay .. 0 2 6
Charles Roberts.. 0 2 6 Small sums .. 1 2 6
Henry Hollands.. 0 2 6
John J. Hall .. 0 2 6 £2 17 6

Collected at Narellan and Cobbitty.
Rev. T. Hassall .. 1 1 0 John Graham .. 0 10 6
Mrs. Hassall .. 1 1 0 Charles Nott .. 0 5 0
Narellan School Cobbitty School
children .. 1 17 10 children .. 1 2 9
J. N. Oxley .. 1 0 0 Mrs. Burke .. 0 10 0
John Hartley .. 1 0 0 Norah Burke .. 0 3 0
J. Fidden, sen. .. 1 0 0 Catherine Jones 0 10 0
Mrs. Fidden .. 0 10 0 A Friend .. 0 2 6
J. Fidden, jun. .. 0 10 0 Bellingham .. 0 2 6
Joseph Lenton .. 0 10 0 Robert Clarke .. 0 5 0
John Pallier .. 1 1 0 Samuel Goard .. 0 10 0
Mrs. Forbes .. 0 10 6 S. Campbell .. 1 0 0
John Kent .. 0 2 6 Mrs. Campbell .. 0 10 0
R. M'Donald .. 0 10 0 Joseph Herring .. 0 10 0
Neil M'Donald .. 0 10 0 Mrs. Herring .. 1 0 0
Job Gregory .. 0 10 0 Mr. Roots .. 0 10 0
Daniel Fletcher .. 0 2 6 L. Campbell .. 0 10 0
Mrs. Lenton .. 0 5 0 Hugh Campbell.. 0 2 6
James Bryant .. 0 5 0 John Warren .. 0 10 0
A Friend .. 0 2 6 John Clissold .. 1 1 0
A Friend .. 0 5 0 Mr. Cummins .. 0 15 0
Mary Brenan .. 0 2 6 Hannah Fryer .. 0 5 0
A Friend .. 0 3 0 Alice Campbell .. 0 2 6
Henry Lenton .. 0 5 0 Jane Campbell .. 0 2 6
Two children .. 0 0 7 Anne Warner .. 0 5 0
James Roberts and George Jarman .. 0 10 0
family .. 0 6 6 Small sums .. 0 10 6
Joseph Scott .. 0 3 0
James Hills .. 0 10 6 £36 10 2

Collected at the Establishment of P. N. Russell and Co.
P. N. Russell .. 20 0 0 W. Bolton .. 0 2 6
P. N. Russell & Co. 10 10 0 M. Collins .. 0 2 6
H. S. S. Bond .. 5 0 0 William Ferner.. 0 2 6
George Watts .. 1 1 0 F. Burns .. 0 2 6
Thomas Wallis .. 1 1 0 — Yamman .. 0 2 6
Robert Oliver .. 1 1 0 R. Hunter .. 0 2 6
Thomas Crampton 0 12 0 W. Weathworth.. 0 2 6
David Millar .. 0 10 6 James Reynolds.. 0 2 6
James Thallon .. 0 10 6 James Smith .. 0 2 6

Norman Selfe .. 0 10 6 — Symon .. 0 2 6
Thomas Leahy .. 0 10 6 Murray Sharp .. 0 2 6
John List .. 0 10 6 W. J. Holloway.. 0 2 6
Andrew Cox .. 0 10 6 W. Foley .. 0 2 6
Arthur Parkinson 0 10 6 James Ferguson.. 0 2 6
John Cameron .. 0 10 6 — Thompson .. 0 2 6
J. Goldsmith .. 0 10 6 — Brown .. 0 2 6
James Pidgeon .. 0 10 6 Daniel Watson .. 0 2 5
William Lawes .. 0 10 6 Andrew Hossick.. 0 2 6
Alexander Carfrae 0 10 6 A. Smith .. 0 2 6
Michael Hodghiss 0 10 6 J. Conway .. 0 2 6
Richard J. Read.. 0 10 6 Duncan Onmet .. 0 2 6
F. Fielding .. 0 10 6 John Cooper .. 0 2 6
Samuel Phillips.. 0 10 0 John Turner .. 0 2 6
Samuel Coatwin.. 0 10 0 William Davidson 0 2 6
William Egan .. 0 7 6 John Long .. 0 2 6
William Borgast 0 6 0 Thomas Pinkstone 0 2 6
Duncan M'Call .. 0 5 0 John Farrell .. 0 2 6
William Clarke.. 0 5 0 James M'Clure .. 0 2 6
J. Friedwald .. 0 2 6 James Bridle .. 0 2 6
J. O'Brien .. 0 2 6 Thomas Bridle .. 0 2 6
J. Spence .. 0 2 6 Andrew Gilles .. 0 2 6
James Church .. 0 5 0 James Porter .. 0 5 0
Edward Hunt .. 0 5 0 James Hipwood.. 0 5 0
James Whelan .. 0 5 0 R. Sargent .. 0 5 0
John Marriott .. 0 5 0 John Blake .. 0 5 0
H. J. Wainwright 0 5 0 Wm. Echweuch... 0 5 0
Henry Silex .. 0 5 0 John Macdonald.. 0 5 0
F. Cameron .. 0 5 0 Henry Proctor .. 0 5 0
William Halkett.. 0 5 0 Williams, sen. .. 0 5 0
George Spence .. 0 5 0 C. Hobbs .. 0 5 0
T. W. Johnston.. 0 5 0 John Rogers .. 0 5 0
Alex. Hackett .. 0 5 0 James Maxwell.. 0 5 0
George Sheror .. 0 5 0 Patrick Ehar .. 0 4 0
George Telford .. 0 5 0 J. M'Grath .. 0 4 0
A. Macgregor .. 0 5 0 W. M'Night .. 0 3 6
Andrew Craig .. 0 5 0 John Spence .. 0 3 0
Wm. Johnston .. 0 5 0 Glover .. 0 3 0
Francis Joseph .. 0 5 0 Robert Kerr .. 0 3 0
Daniel Joseph .. 0 5 0 George Rowe .. 0 2 6
Henry Goodwin. 0 5 0 William Elder .. 0 2 6
William Frazer.. 0 5 0 Robert Binning.. 0 2 6
E. Brodziak .. 0 5 0 Peter Frank .. 0 2 6
R. Hall .. 0 5 0 Henry Powell .. 0 2 6
A Friend .. 0 5 0 John Milham .. 0 2 6
M. Howland .. 0 5 0 T. Prendergast .. 0 2 6
W. Walker .. 0 5 0 John Robinson .. 0 2 6
Aston .. 0 5 0 D. M'Pherson .. 0 2 6
Gordon .. 0 5 0 R. Oliver, jun. .. 0 2 6
William Falls .. 0 5 0 T. Fitzgerald .. 0 2 6
Arthur Bastable. 0 5 0 Thomas Brady .. 0 2 6
J. Baysten .. 0 5 0 J. W. Cleland .. 0 2 6
William Olson .. 0 5 0 Samuel Williams. 0 2 6
Byron Mather .. 0 5 0 W. P. Manning .. 0 2 6
V. Wahlgrew .. 0 5 0 Charles Gietz .. 0 2 6
P. Wingrove .. 0 5 0 F. Sigle .. 0 6 6
Thomas Flood .. 0 5 0 Small sums .. £2 17 0
Miss Wilkinson. 1 0 0
£72 1 6

Mr. Snape, Warialda, collected by.
Shilton .. 0 5 0 T. H. 5s., L. 5s.,
Allan .. 0 5 0 Mrs. C. 5s. .. 0 15 0
Gannon .. 0 5 0 N. G. 5s., P. 5s.,
Chandler .. 0 5 0 W. 5s., R. 5s.. 1 0 0
Mac .. 0 5 0 Frank Wyndham. 5 0 0
N 5s. M. 5s. .. 0 10 0
H. F. 5s., M. 5s... 0 10 0 £9 0 0

Bryant, Mrs., Newtown, collected by.
T. A. Bryant .. 0 10 6 Sarah Ann Darby 0 2 6
Mrs. Bryant .. 0 10 6 Elizabeth Gibbins 0 2 6
John A. Bryant.. 0 2 0 Ellen Butler .. 0 2 6
Mrs. Leedom .. 0 10 6 Elizabeth Tyens.. 0 2 6
Annie Vance .. 0 2 6 Mrs. Butchers .. 0 2 6
Martha Hughes.. 0 5 0 Lovell Davis .. 0 2 6
Rosenia Hughes.. 0 2 6 Herman Davis .. 0 2 6
Lydia Hughes .. 0 5 0 Ann White .. 0 2 6
Mrs. Blackstone.. 1 0 0 Mr. Baldock .. 0 2 6
E. Blackstone .. 0 2 6 Small sums .. 0 19 0
W. Blackstone .. 0 2 6
Charles Prior .. 0 2 6 £6 0 0
Mrs. Nobbs .. 0 2 0

William Cory and Employes.
William Carey .. 1 1 0 John Jones .. 0 2 6
T. Wood .. 0 2 6 Wm. Rooke .. 0 5 0
T. Thorp .. 0 2 6 Small items .. 0 12 0
T. Jones .. 0 3 0
W. Allen .. 0 2 6 £2 11 0

Collections at the following Roman Catholic Churches :—
St. Patrick's .. 39 19 3 Hartley .. 8 8 0
St. Mary's .. 67 5 10 Goulburn .. 33 18 0
Camden .. 7 15 8
Raymond Terrace 5 0 0 £162 6 9
[One half of the above amount, viz., £81 3s. 4d., has been paid to the treasurer; the other half has been transmitted, by his Grace Archbishop Polding, to Ireland.]

Francis Giles and Co., second list.
Mrs. M'Alister .. 0 5 0 Mrs. Musgrave.. 0 5 0
Miss O'Neil .. 0 5 0 Miss E. Alpin .. 0 2 6
Mrs. Gleeson .. 0 2 6
Mrs. Harden .. 0 2 6 £1 5 0
Mrs. Moore .. 0 2 6

R. Weaver, Cliffdale, Scone, collected by
Richard Weaver.. 5 0 0 G. White .. 0 10 0
Sarah Carr .. 0 5 0 M. Walsh .. 0 10 0
Mary Ann Fielder 0 5 0 W. Rae .. 0 5 0
Margaret Fogarty 0 10 0 A. Fleming .. 0 5 0
M. Miller .. 1 0 0 Frank Hyde .. 1 0 0
William Sladden.. 0 5 0 Edward Hunt .. 0 5 0
William Roach .. 1 0 0 A. B. .. 0 2 6
Thomas Skinner 0 10 0 R. Evans .. 0 5 0
William Pinkerton 0 5 0 J. Fogarty .. 0 5 0
Patrick Kenny .. 0 2 6 A. Carr .. 1 0 0
P. Cummins .. 1 0 0 P. Rae .. 0 10 0
M. Cannon .. 0 2 6 H. Rae .. 0 5 0
C. Sands .. 0 5 0 P. Welsh .. 0 10 0
P. M'Ginlay .. 0 5 0 E. Carr .. 0 5 0
C. Devet .. 0 2 6 C. White .. 0 10 0
D. Jones .. 0 5 0
J. Coil .. 0 10 0 £17 19 0

Collected among the workmen employed in the Locomotive Department of the Great Southern and Western Railways.
William Ayliffe .. 0 8 0 William Jackson 0 10 0
William Bagnall 0 5 0 Joseph Judd .. 0 4 6
Edwin Berry .. 0 14 0 James Kay .. 0 5 0
George Bingham, William Lacy .. 0 10 0
senior .. 0 15 0 Charles Lang .. 0 10 0
George Bingham, Thomas Lunt .. 0 13 0
junior .. 0 5 0 A. Morrison .. 0 12 0
Edwd. Bingham 0 2 6 H. Mulholland .. 0 5 0
Francis Boone .. 0 10 0 P. Mulholland .. 0 2 6
John Boone .. 0 3 0 Donald M'Leod.. 0 14 0
W. Bonnor, senior 0 2 6 A. M'Kellar .. 0 5 0
W. Bonnor, junior 0 9 0 Henry Newham 0 11 0
John Bonnor .. 0 6 0 William Nicoll .. 0 10 0
Alexander Bryson 0 10 6 George Owen .. 0 10 0
William Brown .. 0 5 9 Chas. O'Connell 0 9 0
Joseph Brown .. 0 7 0 John Palmer .. 0 14 0
William Branch.. 0 5 0 David Pollock .. 0 10 0
J. Clark, senior .. 0 14 0 Robert Polley .. 0 4 0
J. Clark, junior .. 0 6 0 William Prescott 0 5 0
Henry Carmont .. 0 5 0 James Reid .. 0 5 0
John Cobb .. 0 14 0 Edwd. Robinson 0 12 6
Thomas Cornall.. 0 5 0 William Russell 0 12 0
William Dixon .. 0 10 6 Richard Rigby .. 0 5 0
Charles Dixon .. 0 9 0 William Scott .. 1 1 0
Edwin Dixon .. 0 9 0 W. Sixsmith .. 0 14 0
Frederick Duncan 0 4 0 Henry Smith .. 0 5 0
Thomas Evans .. 0 5 6 Charles Spring .. 0 9 0
Thomas Frasure.. 0 2 6 Samuel Stainton 0 5 0
A Friend .. 0 5 0 George Twiss .. 0 5 0
Wm. Farquhar .. 0 9 0 G. Thompson .. 0 5 0
James Grant .. 1 0 0 Henry Vale .. 0 5 0
James Greenfield 0 2 6 James Walker .. 0 5 0
James Griffin .. 0 8 0 Wm. Webster .. 0 10 0
Hugh Goggarty.. 0 8 0 Wm. Whelan .. 0 5 0
Edward Goswell.. 0 5 0 T. Williams .. 0 10 0
John Hill .. 0 16 0 Wm. Williams .. 0 5 0
Charles Harkness 0 5 0 George Wood .. 0 12 0
Henry Hewitt .. 0 5 0 Eldige Wyke .. 0 5 0
John Heron .. 1 0 0 Small sums .. 0 6 6
O. Hennessey .. 0 5 0
John Hill .. 0 5 0 £31 5 0

St. Mary's College, Lyndhurst, collected at
Very Rev. S. J. A. Farrelly .. 0 2 6
Sheehy, V.G... 2 0 0 Guilfoyle .. 0 2 6
Rev. J. H. A. Byrne .. 0 2 6
Curtis O.S.B... 2 0 0 P. Farrelly .. 0 2 6
Fitzgerald .. 0 2 6 Trim .. 0 2 6
Sullivan .. 0 2 6 M. Farrelly .. 0 2 6
Maher .. 0 2 6 M'Nab .. 0 2 6
Hennessey .. 0 2 6 York .. 0 2 6
Vowles .. 0 2 6 Brennan .. 0 2 6
Lehane .. 0 2 6 Casey .. 0 10 0
Kennedy .. 0 2 6 P. Cullen .. 0 5 0
Power .. 0 2 6 M'Carthy .. 0 2 6
Hyeronimus .. 0 2 6 M. Cullen .. 0 2 6
G. Hurley .. 0 2 6 J. Cosgrove .. 0 2 6
V. Power .. 0 2 6 G. Cosgrove .. 0 2 6
Lynch .. 0 2 6 Cullen .. 0 2 6
W. Hurley .. 0 2 6 Roach .. 0 2 6
H. Sullivan .. 0 2 6 Quinlan .. 0 2 6
Girard .. 0 2 6 F. Elliott .. 0 2 6
W. Kennedy .. 0 2 6 M'Keown .. 0 3 0
Stephens .. 0 2 6 C. Farrell .. 0 2 6
M'Killop .. 0 2 6 Gorman .. 0 5 0
D. M'Killop .. 0 2 6 Quirk .. 0 2 6
Lackersteen .. 0 2 6 Clune .. 0 2 6
Montague .. 0 2 6 Caraher .. 0 5 0
Walsh .. 0 2 6 J. Caraher .. 0 5 0
M. Donnelly .. 0 2 6 Mulroney .. 0 10 0
Simpson .. 0 2 6 A. Curtis .. 0 2 6
Elliott .. 0 2 6 Larkin .. 0 5 0
Quinn .. 0 2 6 Curtis .. 0 3 6
M'Mahon .. 0 2 6 J. Curtis .. 0 2 6
Shanahan .. 0 2 6 Murphy .. 0 2 6
Kiernan .. 0 2 6 Mulcahey .. 0 2 6
M'Curtayne .. 0 2 6 Small sums .. 0 10 0
E. Donnelly .. 0 2 6
Donnelly .. 0 2 6 £14 4 0
Cosgrove .. 0 2 6

Wesleyan Congregation and Sabbath School, Richmond.
Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. C. Price .. 0 3 0
Ducker .. 3 3 0 Easterbrooke .. 0 3 0
Mr. and Mrs. R. Mrs. Camplin .. 0 2 6
H. Ducker .. 1 0 0 Bennett .. 0 2 6
Mr. and Mrs. W. Bridger .. 0 2 6
T. Price .. 1 0 0 Hewitt .. 0 2 6
Mr. and Mrs. James Smith .. 0 2 6
Fluxley .. 1 0 0 T. Anderson .. 0 2 6
Mr. Wilder and Miss Webb .. 0 2 6
family .. 1 0 0 E. Wood .. 0 2 6
Mr. and Mrs. Allen .. 0 2 6
Tomkinson .. 0 15 0 Grono .. 0 5 0
G. Eaton .. 0 10 6 Small sums .. 0 14 6
Phillips, Rev. .. 0 10 0 Ducker .. 0 10 6
Price, senior .. 0 10 6 C. Crisford .. 0 5 0

Miller .. 0 10 0 E. Crisford .. 0 5 0
Biddle .. 0 10 0 E. Hewitt .. 0 5 0
Thomas Biddle .. 0 10 6 William Price .. 0 5 0
Cornwell .. 0 10 0 Miss Collins .. 0 2 6
G. H Thorley .. 0 10 0 C. Price .. 0 2 6
Thomas Wisbey.. 0 10 0 M. J. Moore 0 7 6
Mrs. Sharp .. 0 10 0 Sandy .. 0 7 6
Mr. and Mrs. M. Crisford.. 0 3 0
Young .. 0 10 0 R. Price .. 0 2 6
Mr. and Mrs. W. M. A. Young 0 5 0
John .. 0 10 0 E. Young .. 0 5 0
Mr. and Mrs. G. M. A. Price 0 2 6
Wood .. 0 10 0 C. Crisford .. 0 2 6
Mr. and Mrs. W. Crisfords (4) 0 4 0
Farlow .. 0 10 0 Tomkins (3) 0 3 0
Mr. and Mrs. Small sums .. 3 4 0
Stone .. 0 10 0 Masters Price (3) 0 3 0
Stephenson .. 0 7 6 Young (4) .. 0 3 6
E. I. Kidd .. 0 6 0 Mr. William Sullivan's
Mrs. Collins .. 0 5 0 establishment.
C. Crisford .. 0 5 0 Sullivan .. 0 10 0
Morris .. 0 5 0 Collins .. 0 10 6
Henry Powell .. 0 5 0 Elliott .. 0 10 0
R King .. 0 5 0 Hewitt .. 0 5 0
Bright .. 0 5 0 Fletcher .. 0 2 6
Sullivan, sen. .. 0 5 0 Small sums .. 0 4 0
Werboys .. 0 5 0
Wheeler .. 0 5 0 £2 1 6
Misses Wheeler (3) 0 3 6
Mrs. Crisford .. 0 4 0 £30 17 4
Mrs. Turner .. 0 3 0

Collected by the Rev. Thomas Donkin, in the parish of Prospect.
Thomas Icely .. 10 0 0 R. Crawford .. 0 10 0
Rev. T. Donkin.. 1 0 0 Miss Crawford .. 0 10 0
Mrs. Lawson .. 5 0 0 A. Grant .. 1 1 0
Miss Lawson .. 3 0 0 John Hall .. 0 5 0
Miss E. Lawson.. 3 0 0 A Friend, A. .. 2 10 0
Miss S. Lawson .. 3 0 0 A Friend, B. .. 2 10 0
T. Lawson .. 2 0 0 Mrs. Perry .. 0 10 0
W. Jones .. 3 0 0 Miss M'Arthur .. 0 10 0
Ellen Bartlett .. 0 2 6 Mrs. Smith .. 1 0 0
M. A. Ryder .. 0 2 6 Y. Z. .. 0 5 0
H. Halmsmack .. 0 2 6 M. Kay .. 0 2 6
G. Ryder .. 0 2 6 Miss Cresswell .. 0 2 6
Thomas Tod .. 0 2 6 S. Cornwall .. 0 2 6
Henry Keiger .. 0 2 6 R. Pike .. 0 2 6
G. Gardiner .. 0 2 6 Wm. Adams .. 0 2 6
M. M'Killop .. 0 3 6 Thomas Davis .. 0 2 6
Eliza Hicks .. 0 2 6 James Bates .. 0 10 0
A. B. .. 0 2 6 William Best .. 0 10 0
Mary Johnson .. 0 2 6 T. Smith .. 0 5 0
G. Glover .. 0 2 6 Stephen Booth .. 0 2 6
H. Harrison .. 0 2 6 Small sums .. 0 17 0
Mrs. Brown .. 0 2 6
Mrs. Whiley .. 0 5 0 £46 14 6
T. Delany .. 0 5 0 Seven Hills.
Mrs. Watts .. 0 2 6 M. Pearse .. 1 0 0
Mrs. Speerin .. 0 2 6 Mrs. W. Pearse.. 1 0 0
William Jenkins 0 2 6 A. Adams .. 0 10 0
George Nelson .. 0 2 6 T. Waugh .. 0 5 0
C. Money .. 0 2 6 J. Luke, jun. .. 0 5 0
R. Money .. 0 2 6 David Howard .. 0 10 6
J. Coachman .. 0 2 6 Charles Bowman 0 3 0
Thomas Hall .. 0 2 6 John Hellier .. 0 2 6
Charles Tamsett.. 0 5 0 Charles Newis .. 0 2 6
J. M'Dermott .. 0 2 6 John Johnson .. 0 5 0
W. M'Cullough.. 0 5 0 William Willer .. 0 2 6
Mrs. Harvey .. 0 2 6
William Parsons 0 3 0 £4 5 6

St. Mary's, collected at, by Messrs. Page and Parkins.
Parkins and fa- Collins .. 0 2 6
mily .. 1 0 9 Moss .. 0 5 0
Donnelly .. 0 2 6 Warren .. 0 2 6
G. Blackmore .. 0 2 6 Champness .. 0 5 0
Sherringham, sen. 0 10 0 Webb, senr. .. 0 10 0
H. Sherringham.. 0 2 6 James Matthews 0 2 6
M. Sherringham 0 2 6 Bean .. 0 2 6
Mrs. Rowe .. 0 2 6 Bennett .. 0 5 0
Morrison .. 0 10 0 Burns .. 0 5 0
Mrs. Thompson.. 0 2 6 Dowling and fa-
Philipsen .. 0 2 6 mily .. 1 0 0
Mr. and Mrs. Brown .. 0 2 6
Hackett .. 1 0 0 Baldwin .. 0 2 6
James Hackett .. 0 5 0 Cummings and fa-
Norris .. 0 2 6 mily .. 0 5 0
Mr. and Mrs. Millard .. 0 4 0
Harford .. 0 15 0 Royal .. 0 10 0
Guild .. 1 0 0 Mrs. Lewry .. 0 2 6
Lawsen .. 0 5 0 Gardiner .. 0 5 0
Beacroft .. 0 5 0 Hope .. 1 0 0
Mitchell .. 0 2 6 George Matthews 0 10 0
Reid .. 0 2 6 Rope .. 0 2 6
Mert .. 0 2 6 Corry .. 0 10 0
Cavanagh .. 0 5 0 Mrs. Corry and
Burgess .. 0 2 6 family .. 0 5 0
Hannington .. 0 10 0 James Young .. 1 0 0
Gurner .. 0 2 6 Collected at the
Mrs. Thomas .. 0 2 0 Presbyterian
Landers, sen. .. 1 0 0 Church .. 0 8 0
Mrs. Landers .. 0 5 0 M'Laughlan .. 0 5 0
Miss Landers .. 0 5 0 Mrs. Walker .. 0 2 6
George Landers.. 0 5 0 Small sums .. 1 6 0
Hammond .. 0 2 6
Mrs. Francis .. 0 2 6 £20 0 6

Mr. Page's Establishment.
John Page .. 1 0 0 Sharp .. 0 5 0
Mrs. Page .. 0 5 0 Colhoun, sen. .. 0 5 0
George Page .. 0 2 6 Colhoun, jun. .. 0 2 6
Drawbridge .. 0 2 6 Wines .. 0 2 6
Clooney .. 0 15 0 Pike .. 0 2 6
Comebridge .. 0 10 6 Matthew Webb .. 0 2 6
Kellick .. 0 10 0 Blackmore .. 0 2 6
Davis .. 0 10 0 Stanton .. 0 2 6
Ralph .. 0 5 0 Woodford .. 0 2 6
Thompson .. 0 5 0 Beechem .. 0 2 6
Dollin .. 0 5 0 Mahoney .. 0 2 6
Linney .. 0 5 0
Parrot .. 0 5 0 £7 0 6
Kearns .. 0 5 0

Carpenters' and Joiners' Progressive Society.
Host Potter .. 1 1 0 S. Furness .. 0 3 0
Mrs. Potter .. 0 10 6 James Campbell.. 0 5 0
E. Turner .. 0 2 6 W. Smith .. 0 2 6
Joseph Jones .. 0 2 6 S. M'Kay .. 0 7 6
R. Sippe .. 0 6 0 G. Paterson .. 0 3 6
John Raglan .. 0 3 0 J. Faulkes .. 0 5 0
John Griffiths .. 0 2 0 J. Donald .. 0 3 6
George Haken .. 0 2 0 J. Pawley .. 0 2 6
J. J. Farr .. 0 10 0 J. Carter .. 0 2 6
George Andrews 0 5 0 W. Pearce .. 0 2 6
E. Pearson .. 0 2 6 Thomas Ferrier .. 0 5 0
J. Minty .. 0 5 0 W. Moore .. 0 5 0
G. Lang .. 0 5 0 W. Treleaven .. 0 3 6
R. Leverick .. 0 5 0 Henry Hotton .. 0 5 0
J. Moore .. 0 5 0 J. Pauling .. 0 2 6
George Laird .. 0 5 0 R. P. Thomas .. 0 2 6
Charles Stacey .. 0 5 0 J. Wilcox .. 0 2 6
William Mortley 0 5 0 Samuel Jameson 0 5 0
Wm. Woodcock.. 0 5 0 Joseph Hammond 0 5 0
John How .. 0 5 0 C. Seymour .. 0 5 0
R. Northen .. 0 2 6 A Friend .. 0 10 0
Mr. Scott .. 0 2 6
Mr. Evans .. 0 2 6 £10 4 0
W. Legge .. 0 2 6

Collected by George Crane, St. Paul's Sunday School.
Louisa Ball .. 0 2 6 William Dickens 0 2 6
Miss Ball .. 0 5 0 Small sums .. 1 7 6
G. E. C. .. 0 5 0
Miss Dearin .. 0 2 6 £2 7 6
Thomas Dearin .. 0 2 6

Simmons, Lawrence, collected by.
W. S. Creeny .. 0 10 0 H. Bowden .. 0 2 6
N. Simmons .. 0 2 9 F. Baynes .. 0 2 6
S. Simmons .. 0 2 9 M. Falty .. 0 3 0
B. J. Bowden .. 0 2 6 Small sums .. 0 4 0
W. Bowden .. 0 2 6
C. Bowden .. 0 2 6 £1 15 0

Glebe Municipality.
A resident of the William Parson.. 0 7 0
Glebe .. 0 10 6 M. Haggerty .. 0 6 0
Mr. Stuart Haw- Daniel Carrol .. 0 5 0
thorne .. 5 0 0 C. Smaning .. 0 5 0
Jabez Bunting .. 0 10 0 Henry Ford .. 0 5 0
G. W. Allen .. 5 0 0 Peter Lamb .. 0 5 0
James Gillard .. 0 5 0 Ben. Anderson .. 0 2 6
A friend .. 2 2 0 E. Fitzpatrick .. 0 3 0
James Simpson .. 2 0 0 Chris. Tessimond 0 2 6
James Marland .. 1 0 0 Edward Whelan 0 2 6
Alex. Graham .. 1 0 0 Frank Barter .. 0 2 6
W. Elphinston .. 2 0 0 Nathan Rigby .. 0 5 0
P. C. Williams .. 0 10 6 William Park .. 0 10 0
Mrs. P. C. Williams 0 10 6 Margaret Fletcher 0 5 0
A Friend .. 0 2 6 Mrs. Prendergast 0 5 0
David Paterson .. 0 6 4 M. A. M. .. 0 2 6
Peter Bickley .. 0 5 0 Dr. Harris .. 1 1 0
George Waters .. 0 5 0 John Roden .. 0 10 0
John Johnson .. 0 3 0 Geo. Richardson 0 5 0
George Thomas .. 0 5 0 R. C. Gordon .. 0 2 6
Patrick Hayes .. 0 10 0 A Friend .. 0 2 6
M. Cork .. 0 2 6 Mr. Pollard .. 0 10 0
A Friend .. 0 2 6 Mr. Jenner .. 0 2 6
A Friend .. 0 5 0 Mr. Dench .. 0 5 0
Robt. Woodhouse 2 2 0 Thos. Anderson.. 0 10 0
Mrs. Woodhouse 1 1 0 Mrs. M'Donald .. 0 10 0
Henry Botbrik .. 0 5 0 Mrs. R. Cohen .. 0 10 0
Lucy Botbrik .. 0 5 0 Mrs. Jas. Graham 0 10 0
Mr. J. York .. 1 1 0 Theresa Loughren 0 5 0
Mr. A. Tooth .. 0 10 6 Edward Morris .. 0 10 0
B. Elphinstone .. 0 2 6 John M'Donald .. 0 3 0
W. & A. Elphinstone 1 1 0 A. F. .. 0 2 6
J. C. Banks .. 0 5 0 T. W. Smart .. 5 0 0
William Stretton 0 2 6 Lot Latcham .. 0 2 6
John Tickle .. 0 5 0 George Cope .. 0 5 6
Charles Mitchell 0 5 0 James Dole .. 0 2 6
Frederick Britcher 0 5 0 Daniel Kennedy.. 1 1 6
Dr. Foulis .. 1 0 0 H. J. Butters .. 1 1 0
Mrs. Storey .. 0 10 0 J. Tucker, jun. .. 0 5 0
C. Storey, jun. .. 0 10 0 H. Emmett .. 0 10 0
Adam Martin and A. Thornley .. 5 0 0
family .. 2 10 0 Robert Laird .. 0 4 0
J. Tucker, senior. 0 10 0 Samuel Fellick .. 0 2 6
R. Williams .. 0 10 0 David Elphin-
W. Strickland .. 0 5 0 stone .. 0 3 0
Mrs. Strickland .. 0 5 0 A Friend .. 0 2 6
Mrs. Boyce .. 0 2 6 R. Briant .. 0 5 0
Mrs. Fuller .. 0 10 0 John Powell .. 0 5 0
G. Maidment .. 0 3 0 Henry Clack .. 0 5 0
Mr. Percel .. 0 2 6 James Turner .. 0 5 0
Mr. Berncastle .. 0 2 0 James Amos .. 0 2 6
Mr. Flanagan .. 0 5 0 Samuel Blake .. 0 5 0
William Laud .. 0 10 6 P. Austen .. 0 2 6
Mr. Jones .. 0 5 0 John Murphy .. 0 2 6
Mr. Smith .. 0 5 0 R. Weaver .. 0 2 6
John Paris .. 0 5 0 Daniel Ward .. 0 2 6
George Hell .. 2 0 0 J. S. Barham .. 1 1 0
W. Roberts .. 0 5 0 John Austin .. 0 5 0

F. Creswick .. 0 2 6 W. Brocklebank.. 1 0 0
R. H. Bale .. 1 1 0 L. Harrison .. 1 0 0
J. M'Carthy .. 0 2 6 G. R. Harrison .. 0 10 6
Mrs. Westman .. 0 2 6 R. F. .. 0 10 6
Mrs. Stevens .. 0 2 6 R. P. .. 0 2 6
Mark Vaughan .. 0 2 6 C. P. .. 0 2 6
Bridget Rahel .. 0 2 6 As much as I can
W. Cevredge .. 0 2 6 afford .. 0 10 0
H. Hall .. 0 2 6 H. C. .. 1 0 0
Stephenson .. 0 2 6 T. Boucher .. 0 2 6
Robert Ferguson 0 10 0 M. Leonard .. 0 2 6
Mrs. Ferguson .. 0 5 0 W. L. .. 0 2 6
John Westman .. 0 2 6 A Friend .. 0 2 6
Edward Wilson .. 0 2 6 Peter Graham .. 1 0 0
Sarah Crocket .. 0 2 6 G. B. .. 1 0 0
Catherine M'Gee 0 2 6 Sampson .. 0 2 6
Mr. Somerville .. 0 10 0 Small sums .. 1 18 3
George Williams 0 10 0
John Melley .. 0 5 0 Total £83 12 1
Mr. Longstaff .. 0 10 0 Less by incidental
Mr. Bardsley .. 0 10 0 expenses .. 6 6 0
Saml. Crossman.. 0 5 0
Mrs. Green .. 0 5 0 £77 6 1
Neil Cameron .. 0 5 0

Penrith, collected by Mr. William Tindale.
Rev. M. Brennan 2 2 0 Emily Tindall .. 0 5 0
J. Wallis .. 1 1 0 Lucy Tindall .. 0 5 0
P. Wyche .. 1 1 0 Susan Tindall .. 0 5 0
Mrs. Wyche .. 0 10 6 George Tindall .. 0 5 0
Augusta Wyche.. 0 5 0 Walter Tindall .. 0 5 0
Henrietta Wyche. 0 5 0 A Friend .. 0 10 0
Frances Wyche .. 0 5 3 Mr. W. York .. 1 0 0
Peter Wyche .. 0 5 0 Mrs. York .. 1 0 0
Bridget Wyche .. 0 5 0 Mr. G. Kendall .. 0 10 0
R. Stewart .. 1 1 0 Mrs. Kendall .. 0 10 0
Rev. E. Rodgers.. 2 2 0 G. F. Neal .. 1 1 0
Rev. J. S. Laing.. 1 0 0 Mrs. Neale .. 0 10 6
Wm. Tindall .. 1 1 0 W. J. Neal .. 0 2 6
Mrs. Tindall .. 1 1 0 P. Coyle .. 0 2 6
Hannah Tindall.. 0 5 0 J. Workman .. 0 5 0
G. R. Neal .. 0 2 6 Workmen's shop 0 2 6
M. E. Neal .. 0 2 6 W. Russell .. 1 1 0
H. J. F. Neal .. 0 2 6 Mr. Brenan .. 0 10 0
A. E. F. Neal .. 0 2 6 A Friend .. 0 5 0
Edward Ireland.. 0 5 0 A Friend .. 0 5 0
Mrs. Ireland .. 0 5 0 J. Stains .. 0 10 6
W. Worthington 0 2 6 G. Stains .. 0 2 6
E. Shaw .. 0 2 6 J. Freeman .. 0 10 6
M. Burns .. 0 2 6 W. D. Matthews 2 2 0
H. Reynold .. 0 2 6 A Friend .. 0 5 0
T. Doyl .. 0 2 6 W. C. Bass .. 0 5 0
B. Byrnes .. 0 2 6 M. J. Baker .. 0 5 0
W. Blanchfield .. 0 2 6 W. Allen .. 1 0 0
W. Barlow .. 0 2 6 G. Woolige .. 0 10 0
Mrs. W. Orbell .. 0 2 6 Michael Coffee,
J. Price .. 0 10 6 Nepean .. 0 5 0
Mrs. Avery .. 0 10 0 C. Cotterell and
W. Wheatly .. 1 0 0 family .. 5 0 0
D. Beatson .. 1 0 0 Mr. Cox .. 0 10 0
W. Boulton .. 0 5 0 Mr. Duckett .. 0 10 0
Mrs. R Elliott .. 0 10 0 Mr. Whittaker .. 0 2 6
A. Polack .. 0 10 0 J. Dalgarno .. 0 10 0
Mrs. M. Reid .. 0 5 0 A. Summers .. 0 5 0
M. Reid .. 0 5 0 J. Wall .. 0 2 6
W. Judges .. 1 1 0 A Friend .. 0 2 6
Mrs Judges .. 1 1 0 J. Fulton .. 0 5 0
T. Ryan .. 0 2 6 Michael M'Carty 0 5 0
A Friend .. 0 10 0 J. Night .. 0 5 0
John Perry .. 1 1 0 W. Little .. 0 2 6
Mrs. Perry .. 1 1 0 J. Padley .. 0 3 0
Miss Woolege .. 0 5 0 P. Mahoney .. 0 5 0
Mrs. Boyd .. 0 5 0 Doctor Wilson .. 0 5 0
Rev. Amoss .. 1 0 0 Mrs. Beasley .. 0 2 6
Mrs. Wheatley .. 1 0 0 W. Simpson .. 1 0 0
T. Turner .. 0 2 6 W. Little .. 0 10 0
Mrs. Shields .. 0 5 0 H. Simpson .. 0 5 0
Mrs. Foster .. 0 5 0 G. Butler .. 0 10 0
Mrs. Tomkins .. 0 2 6 Mrs. Ashton .. 0 2 6
Mrs. Rowling .. 0 2 6 Mrs. Anderson .. 0 2 6
Mrs. Kendall .. 0 2 6 W. Greenhalgh.. 0 2 6
Mrs. Taylor .. 0 2 6 E. Summers .. 0 5 0
Mrs. Bruce .. 0 2 6 T. Frost .. 0 2 6
Mrs. Anderson.. 0 2 6 J. Argraves .. 0 2 6
P. Smeaton .. 0 2 6 Mrs. Dent .. 0 3 0
R. Margerson .. 0 2 6 Mrs. Aines .. 0 2 6
A Friend .. 0 5 6 Mrs. Wilson .. 0 11 0
P. Robbins .. 0 10 6 T. Kilday .. 0 3 0
T. Hadley .. 0 2 6 M. Hogan .. 0 7 0
G. B. .. 0 3 0 J. Newman .. 0 5 0
R. Plumer .. 0 2 6 T. Lott .. 0 2 6
W. Dolan .. 0 2 6 Collected by Mr.
Andy Havey .. 0 4 0 Thomas Pike,
J. Jackson .. 0 2 6 Eastern Creek
W. Orbell .. 0 2 6 Mr. T. Pike .. 1 1 0
C. Kellett .. 0 10 0 Tompkins .. 0 2 6
W. Woods (Emu) 1 1 0 John Beggs.. 0 2 6
J. Jenkins (Emu) 0 10 0 "Hughey," Chi-
A. M'Kickney .. 0 2 6 naman .. 0 2 6
James Ford .. 0 5 0 James Leeke,
Richard Burgess 0 5 0 South Creek .. 0 5 0
D. J. Woodriff .. 5 0 0 Collected by Mr.
Henry Barton .. 0 10 0 R. Steward,
John Wilday .. 0 2 0 Nepean and
John Turford .. 0 5 0 Castlereagh .. 18 10 6
George Elliott .. 0 2 6 Collected by Mr.
William Coleman 0 2 6 J.K.Lethbridge,
William Sutton .. 0 2 6 at St. Mary's .. 9 19 0
Miss E. Streeter.. 0 2 6 Collected by
Mary Franklin .. 0 2 6 Messrs. Page
Dr. Willmott .. 1 0 0 and Paskers,
F. Cotterall .. 0 2 6 St. Mary's .. 27 1 0
Miss Mizen .. 0 2 6 Collected by Mr.
Mr. G. Smith .. 0 2 6 Durham, Rail-
Miss S. Hurls .. 0 2 6 way Works .. 8 16 0
Small sums .. 2 4 10
Fanny Tindall .. 0 5 0 £137 17 10
Jane Tindall .. 0 5 0

Collection made at St. Benedict's Church.
Rev. M. A. Corish 2 0 0 Mrs. Wainwright 0 5 0
Mr. Bradly .. 0 2 6 P. M'Carroll .. 1 0 0
William Farrell .. 0 2 6 Mr. Larkin .. 0 2 6
Mr. Ready .. 0 5 0 Coman .. 0 5 0
Mary Manion .. 0 2 6 Mulcahy .. 1 0 0
Mrs. Drinkwater 0 10 0 C. Kelly .. 0 5 0
Margaret Hurley 0 5 0 Morris .. 0 2 6
Mrs. Hewitt .. 0 2 6 Hunt .. 0 5 0
Fanson .. 0 3 6 T. Clune .. 0 10 0
Mr. Garrett .. 0 2 6 Robinson .. 0 5 0
John Hickey .. 0 5 0 Moran .. 1 0 0
Mary A Shirbin 0 5 0 J. Mooney .. 0 2 6
M. Donohue .. 0 5 0 Boyers .. 0 5 0
Mrs. Wallace .. 1 0 0 Costello .. 0 2 6
Miss Oddie .. 0 5 0 Larkin .. 0 10 0
Walsh .. 0 2 6 Murphy .. 1 0 0
Bridget Kelly .. 0 2 6 A Friend .. 1 0 0
Jane Segerson .. 0 5 0 Mr. Gavin .. 0 2 6
Mary Driscoll .. 0 5 0 P. Foley .. 0 2 6
Mr. M. Clune .. 0 2 6 J. Griffin .. 0 5 0
Joseph Wood .. 0 10 0 W. Phalan .. 0 5 0
Mrs. Harkin .. 0 2 6 Casey .. 1 0 0
Mr. M'Namarra.. 0 5 0 Mrs. Casey .. 0 5 0
Miss Whelan .. 0 5 0 Miss Kelly .. 0 2 6
Monahan .. 0 5 0 Mr. J. Maloney,
Berry .. 0 5 0 Camperdown .. 1 0 0
Mr. Crotty .. 0 2 6 Mrs. Jordan .. 0 2 6
Cullen .. 0 5 0 Peter Walsh .. 1 0 0
H. Nowlan .. 1 0 0 J. T. Robinson .. 0 10 6
O'Connor .. 0 2 6 J. H. Wiles .. 0 5 0
Mrs. Williamson.. 0 5 0 Miss Wiles .. 0 5 0
Mr. Lackey .. 0 2 6 Mr. Williams .. 0 4 0
Mewer .. 0 2 6 John Rice .. 0 2 6
Gilligan .. 0 5 0 T. Phelps .. 0 2 6
John Smith.. 0 5 0 Mrs. Woods .. 0 2 6
Carroll .. 0 2 6 Mr. Reche .. 0 2 6
Williams .. 0 2 6 Three Friends .. 0 10 0
Brown .. 0 2 6 Francis Burns .. 0 5 0
M'Manamy.. 0 5 0 Mrs. C. Burns .. 0 5 0
Hunt .. 0 2 6 Mrs M. A. M'Leod 0 2 6
Ewan .. 0 2 6 Mr. Wild, Redfern 10 0 0
Byrne .. 0 2 6 Harris .. 0 2 6
Larkins .. 0 5 0 L. Madden .. 0 2 6
Lamb .. 0 5 0 James Hill .. 0 2 6
Grady .. 0 2 6 Mrs. M'Cabe .. 0 4 0
Antonea .. 0 5 0 T. Drape .. 0 2 6
Flood .. 0 2 6 Rafford .. 0 10 0
J. M'Carthy 0 7 6 Fraser .. 0 12 6
Crowe .. 0 2 6 Hardman .. 0 10 0
M'Gevish .. 0 2 0 Mrs. Brown .. 0 2 6
Mrs. Custen .. 0 2 6 Sundry friends,
B. O'Connor .. 1 0 0 and small sums 10 16 2
R. J. G. .. 0 2 6
Mr. Garrethy .. 0 2 6 £52 2 9

Thomas Audsley, collected by.
T. Audsley .. 2 1 0 B. Le Mert .. 0 5 0
Mrs. T. Audsley 1 1 0 Mrs. R. Seymour 0 5 0
W. Warner .. 0 5 0 H. Evans .. 0 10 0
R. Willingale .. 0 10 0
W. Audsley .. 0 10 0 £5 18 0
M. Geohegan .. 0 10 0

A further list will be published to-morrow.
JAMES OATLEY, Treasurer.
CHARLES KEMP, } Honorary
WM. HANSON, } Secretaries.

ALLEN'S EXPRESS BOOKING OFFICES, 673, George-street, near Haymarket, and 373, George-street, near King-street.—The safe and expeditious transmission of goods and passengers to all parts of the interior, even in these days of alleged insecurity as to both life and property, is guaranteed by their being forwarded through the above establishments.
The mercantile community and others interested are again reminded that no charge whatever is made for either storage or town carriage—that the greatest care is invariably taken of either small or large parcels, and that the local Government (no small compliment) in all cases where promptitude and caution are required, forward through
ALLEN'S EXPRESS,
whose motto is—"Safety, Economy, and Dispatch."

LACHLAN direct.—Three Victorian waggons leave ALLEN'S Express Offices for the above THIS DAY.

LACHLAN.—An American VAN will start THIS MORNING. Room for three passengers. Transit Depot, Brickfield-hill. R. R. RANDOLPH.

THREE OF THE VICTORIA LINE will leave G. FOX and CO.'S, THIS DAY, for the Lachlan Gold-fields. *.* Room for a few passengers with luggage.

WILLIAM FOY, 16, and 18, Hunter-street, GENERAL AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER, wholesale and retail. Tin and iron plate worker, brazier, and importer of tin, tin plates, and tinsmith's tools, mountings, &c., &c.; KEROSENE and other oils, lamps, shades, wicks, &c. Works: Hamilton-street, off Hunter-street. All kinds of ship and house work made, tinned, and repaired. SHIPPING, settlers, and the trade supplied.

THE CHEAPEST and BEST in SYDNEY.—EDWARD GOODWIN, of the Turon Inn, George-street, begs to inform the trade and the public generally that they can be SUPPLIED at the following reduced prices, viz.:—Best key brand gin, 44s per case, 3s 6d per bottle; Martell's brandy, 20s per gallon, 5s per quart; Jamaica rum, 10s 6d per gallon, 2s 6d per quart; port and sherry wine, 11s per gallon, 3s per quart; Hunt's Oporto bottled wine, superior, 3s 6d per bottle; bottled ale and porter, 1s per bottle; Burton ale and Taylor's stout, 10d per quart.

MATCHES.—Wax and all others entirely superseded by CHABOT'S colonial manufacture.

BEEBY'S SILK-DRESSED FLOUR.—Messrs. Beeby and Dunstan are now supplying silk-dressed flour, equal in quality and fineness to any other brand. It can always be obtained, in quantities to suit purchasers, from the undersigned. BEILBY and SCOTT.

HORSE, Spring-Cart, and Harness on SALE at J. CROFT'S, Glebe Point Road.

FOR SALE, a Fashionable WAGGONETT, a family Sociable, and Dogcart. A. PARFITT, William-st.

APPLICATIONS for RENTING the Temperance Hall to be made to B. MOUNTCASTLE, 319, George-st.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS to LET, for balls, concerts, clubs, &c. 103, Elizabeth-street, near King-street.

APARTMENTS, furnished, or BOARD and RESIDENCE. 20, Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS, or Board and Residence, near Domain. Cards, Mr. Clarke, music seller, 350, George-street.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE for a Lady and Gentleman, or a single Gentleman, Crescent House, Prince-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Mrs. JOEL (late of the Exhibition Hotel), 199, Elizabeth-street.

BALMAIN.—To LET, one of Little's COTTAGES, 5 rooms, &c. E. RAMSAY, Darling-street, Balmain.

BUSINESS PREMISES, in William-street, Bathurst, TO LET.—Those stores at present occupied by Walker and Co., ironmongers, containing shop with plate-glass front, and complete suite of rooms for the residence of a family, also cellar, with kitchen, servant's room, coach-house, stable, and large store room detached; possession given on the 1st of September next. Apply to JOHN GUMBLETON, saddler, &c., William-street, Bathurst.

BALMAIN.—To LET, a verandah COTTAGE in Campbell-street, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, and outhouse, with garden, &c. Rent very moderate. Apply to Mr. THORNTON, near Congregational Church.

COMFORTABLE Board and Lodging wanted by a Gentleman, near Hunter-st. L. M., HERALD Office.

EXCELLENT BOARD, for two respectable men; terms, 18s. per week. 146, Gloucester-street.

FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, for a gentleman. 103, Prince-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, or Board and Residence, at No. 13, Prince-street North.

FAMILIES or GENTLEMEN desiring healthy and specious apartments, can be suited. 203, Macquarie-street North.

OFFICES.—To LET, 103, Elizabeth-street, near King-street, one, two, or three ROOMS. Rent low.

OFFICES TO LET, superior accommodation. Apply to the Housekeeper, 227, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

PUBLIC HOUSE to LET, with large yard and stabling. Apply to S. BUTTS, 128, Pitt-st. North.

SMALL HOUSE to LET, opposite Queen's Wharf; rent 10s. M. ASHER, corner Hunter and Phillip-sts.

STORE TO LET.—Capital BUSINESS PREMISES, central situation, good yard and stable. Suitable for a wholesale grocer, spirit merchant, or oil and colour business. Rent very low. Apply at 392½, George-street, near the General Post Office.

TO LET, Steam Flour MILL, situated at the Glebe. Apply PEMELL and CO., Parramatta-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, of Shop and four rooms, 249, Sussex st., near Bathurst-st. Apply from 11 to 3.

TO LET, in Dowling-street, No. 5, a HOUSE of six rooms, kitchen, with balcony and verandah; water on. Rent 16s. Apply next door; or 670, George-street.

TO LET, a four-room COTTAGE, situated opposite the Waterloo Dam, Botany Road. Apply to Mr. S. POOLMAN, Brisbane Sugar Works.

TO BE LET, those large and convenient Mercantile PREMISES, No. 9, Church-hill, at present occupied by Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co. Apply to MOREHEAD and YOUNG, O'Connell-street.

TO LET, the old-established Public-House, known as the RED HOUSE, Pitt-street, near Hunter-street, together with good-will, lease, license, fixtures. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a first-class corner PUBLIC-HOUSE; one of the best stands in Sydney. Terms of coming in very easy. Apply to ALLAN and HILLS, auctioneers, 143, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 161, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, and yard; water laid on. Enquire at the house in the rear, or 277, George-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, containing five-rooms, pantry, &c., with verandah, fronting the waters of Darling Harbour. For particulars, apply to GEORGE STABLES, 105, Kent-street North.

TO BE LET, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, well situated, near Mudgee, having all the appliances for doing a good business. For particulars apply to J. G. WALLER and CO., wine and spirit merchants, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, the HOUSE in Forbes-street, at present occupied by William Teale, Esq., containing six rooms, with suitable out-offices; water laid on. Apply J. DONOVAN, 163, Woolloomooloo-st.

TO LET, the well-known SHOP and PREMISES known as "Stafford House," George-street, opposite the Markets. Apply to Mr. ABBOTT, solicitor, King-street; or to Messrs. THAME and PAGE, grocers, George-street (next door).

TO LET, extensive BUSINESS PREMISES, in the best situation, in the flourishing town of Braidwood. Apply to A. M'ARTHUR and CO.; or JOHN FRAZER and CO., York-street; or to ROBERT CRAIG, auctioneer, Braidwood.

TO LET, with immediate possession, that first-class Family RESIDENCE, in Wynyard-square, lately in the occupation of Dr. Robertson, replete with every modern improvement required. Apply to M. ALEXANDER, Iron Store, Margaret-street.

TO MERCHANTS, STEAMBOAT PROPRIETORS, &c.—To LET, the whole or part of those extensive premises known as CUTHBERT'S WHARF, Miller's Point. The wharf has a deep water frontage of 500 feet, with a depth of 600 feet; is most centrally situated; has an excellent and easy road; and are most suitable premises for carrying on an extensive business. Apply to JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf, Miller's Point.

TO BUTCHERS.—To LET, the GOODWILL, FIXTURES, &c., &c., of that old-established Butcher's Shop, situated in Margaret-street, so convenient to all the principal wharves in Darling Harbour, now doing a paying business, which may be greatly extended by any persevering person that knows his business. The sole reason of the present proprietor letting is on account of his leaving the colony. For terms apply to THOMAS GREENHILL, Margaret-street.

TO LET, ELEANOR VILLA, Snail's Bay, Balmain, within five minutes' walk of the Dry Dock Steam Ferry. Contains entrance hall, six rooms, kitchen fitted with patent cooking range; store room, coal cellar, aviary, out-offices, never-failing well of pure water, very neat garden, verandah, upwards of 100 feet long, commands a delightful view of the Harbour. Apply on the premises, or to Mr. ALLEN, Reiby Cottage Store, George-street, two doors south of the General Post Office (down the gateway).

TO LET, a first-class HOTEL, at Bathurst, capable of doing a very large and respectable business. It is well designed as a Family Hotel, has a magnificent Ballroom—allowed to be the best room in Bathurst. The house is replete with every convenience, and thoroughly furnished throughout. The stables and yard are suited to a large coaching business. The furniture, bar fixtures, and stock to be taken at a valuation, a portion of the purchase money remaining on credit if necessary.
This is a capital opportunity for anyone desirous of conducting a respectable and first-class hotel.
For further particulars apply to J. G. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square, Sydney, 16th August.

TO LET, in Upper Paddington, a first-class Cottage Residence, fitted up with all the modern improvements, and replete with every convenience.
TO LET, the House and Grounds, at Cook's River, known as "Silver Hill," together with thirty acres of land divided into paddocks.
TO LET, at Burwood, a six-roomed Cottage, in thorough repair, with coach-house and stables, seven acres of land divided into gardens, orchard, and paddocks, with good supply of water.
TO LET, in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, a five-roomed House, and kitchen, with patent stove, stable, sheds, &c.
TO LET, at St. Leonards, commanding extensive views, the House known as "the Lodge," five rooms, and outoffices, with two acres divided into garden and paddock.
Several Houses to Let in the city and suburbs.
C. H. ROOKE and CO., Criterion Chambers, King-street.

VAUCLUSE.—TO BE LET.—Vaucluse will be let for a term of years, to be agreed upon, commencing on the 1st day of next October, to an eligible tenant, who will enter into strict covenants to keep the house, out-buildings, gardens, and grounds in thorough order and repair. In the event of the house being let, the furniture will be sold on the premises by public auction. Apply to me at the Australian Club. W. C. WENTWORTH.

SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the Office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Hunter streets, Thursday, August 21st, 1862.